

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

C O N T E N T S

[Fifth Series, Vol. XLVIII, Thirteenth Session, 1975]

No. 1, Monday, February 17, 1975/Magha 28, 1896 (Saka)

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Aziz Imam, Shri (Mirzapur)

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magalur)

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(Parabhani)

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(Bombay Central)

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puram)

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Dhillon, Dr. G. S (Taran Taran)

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Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
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(Machhlishahr)

E

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G

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H

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J

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 pura)
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K

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L

Lakkappa, Shri K. (Tumkur)
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Lambodar Bahyar, Shri (Bastar)
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Limaye, Shri Madhu (Banka)
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M

Madhukar, Shri K. M. (Kesaria)
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 (Bellary)
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 nool)

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 Roy, Dr. Saradish (Bolpur)
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri (Barabanki)

S

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 Sen, Shri Robin (Asansol)
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Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)

Somasundaram, Shri S D (Thanjavur)

Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)

Subramaniam, Shri C (Krishnagiri)

Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)

Sundarasanam, Shri M (Narasaraopet)

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)

Surendra Pal Singh Shri (Bulandshahr)

Suryanarayana, Shri K (Eluru)

Swaminathan, Shri R V (Madurai)

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)

Swaran Singh Shri (Jullundur)

Swell Shri G G (Autonomous) (Districts)

T

Tarodekar, Shri V B (Nanded)

Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)

Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)

Thakre Shri S B (Yeotmal)

Thakur Shri Krishnarao (Chumur)

Thevar Shri P K M (Ramanathapuram)

Tiwari Shri Chandra Bhal Mam (Bilaspur)

Tiwari Shri R G (Bilaspur)

Tiwari, Shri D N (Gopalganj)

Tombi Singh Shri N (Inner Manipur)

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)

Tulsiram, Shri V (Paddapalli)

U

Uikey, Shri M G (Mandla)

Ulaganambi, Shri R P (Vellore)

Uppokishnar Shri K P (Badagara)

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)

Veeriah, Shri K (Pudukkottai)

(x)

Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)

Venkatasubbiah Shri P (Nandyal)

Venkatswamy, Shri G (Siddipet)

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Khari)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
(Nawada)

Vidyalankar Shri Amarnath (Chandi-
garh)

Vijay Pal Singh Shri (Muzaffar-
nagar)

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)

Virbhadra Singh Shri (Mandi)

Vishwanathan, Shri G (Wandiwash)

X

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri D P. (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri G P (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri N P (Sitamarhi)

Yadav Shri R P (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Jabalpur)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shankar Prasad
(Khagaria)

Z

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Dr G S Dhillon

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G G Swell

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Vasant Sathe

Dr. Henry Austin

Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami

Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha

Maulana Ishaque Sambhal

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi

Secretary-General

Shri S L. Shakhder

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMBERS OF CABINET

The Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Electronics, Minister of Space, Minister of Planning and Minister of Science and Technology	Shrimati Indira Gandhi
The Minister of External Affairs	Shri Y B Chavan
The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of Defence	Sardar Swaran Singh
The Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri Umashankar Dikshit
The Minister of Law Justice and Company Affairs	Shri H R Gokhale
The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri Keshav Deo Malaviya
The Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri T A Pai
The Minister of Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs	Shri K. Raghu Ramiah
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Raj Bahadur
The Minister of Home Affairs	Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy
The Minister of Communications	Shri Shanker Dayal Sharma
The Minister of Health and Family Planning	Dr. Karan Singh
The Minister of Finance	Shri C. Subramaniam
The Minister of Railways	Shri Kamalapati Tripathi

MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

The Minister of Commerce	Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri I. K. Gujral
The Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri R. K. Khadilkar

The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Prof S. Nurul Hasan
The Minister of Energy	Shri K. C Pant
The Minister of Labour	Shri K V Raghunatha Reddy
The Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Chandrajit Yadav

MINISTERS OF STATE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing	Shri Mohan Dharja
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri K R Ganesh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri A C George
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Shah Nawaz Khan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Dr (Smt) Sarojini Mahishi
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri B P Maurya
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Om Mehta
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Mohd Shafi Qureshi
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri Anant Prasad Sharma
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Annasahib P Shinde
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Surendra Pal Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri H M Trivedi

DEPUTY MINISTERS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Bedabrata Barua
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Bipinpal Das
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Shri A K M Ishaque
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri C P Majhi
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri F H Mohsin
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	Shri Arvind Netam
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Jagannath Pahadia
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Prabhudas Patel
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik
The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri B Shankaranand
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Energy	Prof Siddheshwar Prasad
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Sukhdev Prasad
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Buti Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing	Shri Dalbir Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Kedar Nath Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Dharam Bir Sinha
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri G. Venkat Swamy
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri Balgovind Verma
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	Shri D. P. Yadav

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 17, 1975/Magha
28, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Twenty-five
Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: The new Member
has not arrived.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

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
17th February, 1975.

President's Address

माननीय सदस्यगण,

मैं आप सब का स्वागत करता हूँ और
अगले वर्ष फिर मेहनत और लगन के साथ
राष्ट्र की सेवा करने का बुलावा देता हूँ।

2 पिछले चार वर्षों में नागहानी और
भारी चुनौतियों का हिम्मत से मुकाबला
करने के बाद हम बड़े साहस के साथ यह वर्ष
शुरू कर रहे हैं। लगातार बढ़ती हुई कीमतों
को देखने हुए, 1974 में सरकार की सब से
बड़ी चिन्ता यह रही कि अर्थ-व्यवस्था को
पायदार बनाया जाए। मुद्रा-स्फीति पर काबू
पाने के लिए सरकार ने एक व्यापक नीति
प्रणाली और जुलाई, 1974 से इसे अमल में
लाया गया।

3. अधिक से अधिक साधन जुटाने
और गैर-योजना खर्च में कमी करने के अलावा

एक उचित मुद्रा-नीति के जरिये मुद्रा-
प्रसार पर रोक लगाई गई। स्मॉलिंग, जमाखोरी
और टक्स इवेजन जैसे आर्थिक अपराधों
तथा कम मिलने वाली चीजों का नकली माल
वनानं वालों के खिलाफ एक जोरदार मुहिम
चलाई गई। डिबिडैंड्स की आमदन को सीमित
करके और बढ़ाई गई मजदूरी, वेतन और
महगाई भत्ते के एक हिस्से को रोके रख कर
कन्स्यूमर खर्च को काबू में रखा गया।
सरकारी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को मजबूत
किया गया और अनाज, जरूरी कच्चा माल
और दूसरे सामान को काफी मात्रा में आयात
करने का बन्दोबस्त किया गया। 1974-75
की सालाना योजना पर फिर से गौर किया
गया और उत्पादन बढ़ाने की गर्ज से जरूरी
क्षेत्रों में खर्च न जाने वाली रकम को बढ़ाया
गया। पावर प्लांट्स, रेल ट्रांसपोर्ट, कोयला
उत्पादन, इस्पात प्लांट्स और दूसरे सरकारी
क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों की क्षमता को पूरी तरह
काम में लाने के लिये जोरदार कार्यवाई की
गई।

4. इन सब कार्रवाइयों के नतीजे
सितम्बर, 1974, के आखिर में सामने
आने शुरू हुए। कई राज्यों में वर्षा की कमी
की वजह से खरीफ की फसल तसल्ली बरख
न होते हुए भी कीमतें गिरनी शुरू हुईं और
मुद्रा-स्फीति को बढ़ावा देने वाले जरिये
कमजोर पड़ने लगे। जरूरियतों जिवदगी की
चीजों के मिलन में मुधार हुआ है और रबी
की फसल अच्छे होने के आसार हैं।

5. इस माली साल के पहले नौ महीनों
में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के उत्पादन
में अच्छी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। थरमल प्लांट्स
से चौदह फी सदी ज्यादा बिजली पैदा की
जा रही है और डी. वी. सी. प्लांट्स से

बिजली पैदा करने में चौतीस फी सदी में बढ़ोतरी काबले जिकर है। क्योंकि कई राज्यों में फिर भी बिजली की कमी पाई जाती है, पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के पूरा करने के काम को जोरो से हाथ में लिया जा रहा है। 1974-75 में लगभग बीस लाख कि० वा० बिजली की क्षमता बढ़ाई जा रही है और तीस लाख अगले वर्ष में बढ़ाई जाएगी। इस वर्ष एक करोड़ टन ज्यादा कोयला पैदा होगा। इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और सरकारी क्षेत्र के इजीनियरिंग उद्योग बहुत अच्छे काम कर रहे हैं। अधिक रेल बैंगन रोजाना चलाए जा रहे हैं।

6 मैं मजदूरों, किसानों और दूसरे तबके के लोगों को बधाई देता हूँ, जिन्होंने अर्थ-व्यवस्था को पायदार बनाने के सरकारी प्रोग्रामों के समर्थन में पुख्ता इरादे, साहस और राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्य के अनुसार कार्य किया।

7 सरकार यह जानती है कि अभी आत्मसंतोष नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि अर्थ-व्यवस्था के कई महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में पूर्ति और मांग के बीच अभी भी भारी असंतुलन है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में भी कुछ यकीन से नहीं कहा जा सकता।

8. मुद्रा-सम्बन्धी और माली सुधार के लिये जो कदम उठाये गये और आर्थिक अपराधों के खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही की गई है उसे जोरो से जारी रखा जाएगा साथ साथ सरकार यह कोशिश करेगी कि जरूरी क्षेत्रों के इन्फ्लेट्रक्चर में जो कमियाँ हैं, उन्हें दूर करने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाये जायें और उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय। हम विकासशील देशों और ऐसे विकसित देशों, जिन्होंने हमारी समस्याओं को समझने का परिचय दिया है, के सहयोग से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में एक न्यायपूर्ण

और बायबल अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विकास के लिए अपना काम जारी रखेंगे।

9 तेल, अनाज और रासायनिक खाद की कीमतें अचानक बढ़ जाने से हमें काफी धक्का लगा है। ग्राम जरूरत की चीजों पर अस्तर पड़ा है और इससे जनता को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है। विदेशी-मुद्रा का काफी निकासन हुआ है। 1974-75 के पहले ग्राठ महीनों में एक्सपोर्ट अर्थिक 36 फी सदी बढ़ी। फिर भी यह नुमाया बढ़ोतरी फारन एक्सचेंज की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये काफी नहीं है। तेल आयात करने वाले विकासशील देशों की समस्याएँ हल करने के लिए खास प्रयास और बन्दोबस्त जरूरी है। इस मामले में तेल निर्यात करने वाले कुछ देशों ने हमारी मदद की है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सतह पर भी कुछ कार्यवाही की गई है। लेकिन हालात को देखते हुए ये उपाय काफी नहीं हैं। यह मानना होगा कि विकासशील देशों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है और इसे ग्लोबल पैमाने पर दुनिया के सभी देशों के अर्थ-पूर्ण सहयोग से पूरा करना होगा। वाइलेट्टल नैगोसियेशन्स और इटरनेशनल फोरम्स के जरिये हम इस दिशा में उचित पहल जारी रखेंगे।

10 तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और कोयले के इस्तेमाल पर जोर देने के अलावा, हम ने तेल की खोज का काम प्राथमिकता के आधार पर शुरू कर दिया है। बम्बई हाई क्षेत्र में जो खोज की गई है उन के नतीजे बहुत ही आशाजनक हैं। सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि इस तेल-क्षेत्र का जल्दी से विकास किया जा ताकि उत्पादन शुरू हो सके। ऐसी योजना बनाई जा रही है कि 1976 में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाए और अगले चार वर्षों में इस क्षेत्र से एक रोकड़

टन का उत्पादन हो सके। जल व थल दोनों ही इलाकों में तेल उत्पादन का भविष्य बहुत आशाजनक है।

11 पाचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के बारे में कुछ चिन्ता होना वाजबी है। योजना का एक ढांचा होता है और उद्देश्यों की एक सुसंगत प्रणाली होती है। इस के साथ तफसीली प्रोग्राम भी होता है जिसमें लक्ष्य और उनको प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक माधनों का पता चलता है। पाचवी योजना के बुनियादी ढांचे और इस के लक्ष्यों में कोई हेर फेर नहीं किया गया है। साथ ही देश और विदेश के आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में अनोखी घटनाओं को देखते हुए अपने प्रोग्राम में कुछ रदोबदल करने की जरूरत है। इसी बीच 1975-76 की वार्षिक योजना तैयार की जा रही है, जिस में अर्थ व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने और जरूरी क्षेत्रों—कृषि उत्पादन, सिंचाई, रासायनिक खाद, बिजली, इस्पात, कोयला, और तेल खोज में अधिक धन राशि लगाने पर बल दिया जा रहा है। यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि विकास के उन प्रोग्रामों को बढ़ावा जाए जिन में कम विकसित खण्डों और कमजोर वर्गों, जिनमें शड्यूल्ड कास्टम और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग भी शामिल हैं, को फायदा पहुंचे। स्मॉल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी और मारजिनल फार्मर एण्ड एग्रीकल्चरल लेजर, सूखा पड़ने वाले क्षेत्रों और कमांड एरियाज के प्रोग्रामों को बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

12 1974 के राष्ट्रीय प्रयासों की समीक्षा परमाणु क्षेत्र में अपनी महान तरक्की का जिक्र किये बिना पूरी नहीं होगी। 18 मई 1974 को जमीन के नीचे परमाणु विस्फोट किया गया था। मैं इस महान उपलब्धि के लिए परमाणु वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों को बधाई देता हूँ। हमने फिर से प्रतिज्ञा की है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग केवल शांति के लिए

ही किया जाएगा और इसके लिये सभी देशों ने हमारी मराहता की है। सरकार आर्थिक तरक्की लाने से लिये साइंस और टेक्नालोजी को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देती रहेगी।

13. मुझे खुशी है कि भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों और जम्मू-कश्मीर के नेताओं के साथ व्यापक रूप से हुई बान-चीत के ठोस नतीजे निकले हैं। इस मन्वन्ध में सरकार जल्दी ही घोषणा करेगी। हमारी कामना है कि राष्ट्र के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग तेजी से तरक्की करें।

14 माननीय सदस्यगण, जब राष्ट्र महान चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करने के लिये जी-तींड कोशिश कर रहा है, यह दुख की बात है कि कुछ जमानों के लोग जनता के मकल्प को कमजोर करने और संयुक्त तथा समान उद्देश्य, जिनकी इस वक्त बहुत जरूरत है, को निष्फल करने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन का दावा है कि उनका लक्ष्य पूर्ण प्राप्ति लाना और अष्टाचार मिटाना है लेकिन असल में नतीजा यह रहा कि हिंसा फैली और राजनीतिक और आर्थिक जीवन ऋन्न-भिन्न हुआ। सरकार इस बात को पूरी तरह जानती है कि राष्ट्रीय जीवन के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में सुधार की जरूरत है। असल में हमारा उद्देश्य है समाज में परिवर्तन लाना और जन जीवन के स्वभाव में सुधार लाना। लोकतंत्र की प्रणाली का यही सार है कि परिवर्तन ज्यादा से ज्यादा विचार-विमर्श और आपसी समझौते के आधार पर ही लाया जाय। जब तक काबिले असल कोई बेहतर तरीका सामने न रखा जाए मौजूदा व्यवस्था और संस्थाओं को छिन्न भिन्न करने से हमारे देश की पायदारी और तरक्की को खतरा होगा।

15. सरकार चाहती है कि लोकपाल तथा लोकायुक्त विधेयक पर, जो कुछ समय से आपके सामने है, विचार हो और इस वर्ष इसे अंतिम रूप दिया जाए। इससे राजनीतिक प्रशासकों और प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने का कानूनी आधार मिलेगा। सरकार चुनाव-कानून में संशोधन के प्रस्तावों पर राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ जल्दी ही विचार-विमर्श करेगी। जो भी सुधार लाए जाए वे ऐसे होने चाहिए कि जहां तक हो सके उन्हें जनता का पूरा समर्थन मिले और उनसे हमारे संविधान में रखी गई संसदीय लोकतंत्र की प्रणाली मजबूत हो।

16 शिक्षा के मामले में भी, सरकार ने इम्तेहान के तरीकों में सुधार लाने, सैकडरी एजुकेशन को काम धन्धों का आधार देने उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए एनरोलमेंट का अमूल इस्तेमाल करने और गैर-श्रीपचारिक शिक्षा की प्रणाली लागू करने के प्रोग्राम बनाए हैं। पिछले तर्जुबों से पता चलता है कि शिक्षा के सुधार की योजनाओं में तब तक तेजी नहीं आती जब तक राज्य सरकारों, शिक्षक, माता-पिता और विद्यार्थी इन्हें स्वीकार नहीं करते। इसी बीच लाखों नौजवानों के पढ़ाई के जीवन में काफी बेचैनी देखने में आई है। राज्य सरकारों ने सुधार के कुछ प्रोग्रामों को अमल से लाने के उपाय किए हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि तालीम के तरीकों में अगर कोई बुनियादी तबदीली लानी है तो इसे पूरी तरह विचार-विमर्श के बाद लाया जाय।

17. मैं सभी तबके के लोगों से अपील करता हू कि वे इन बुनियादी सवालों पर सजीदगी से विचार करें, ठोस और रचनात्मक सुझाव सामने रखें और हल ढूँढने के लिए सरकार को सहयोग दें। लोकतंत्र का यही तरीका है। कोई और तरीका अपनाएने से मजबूत फैलेगी और कोई कारनामा नतीजा न निकलेगा।

18. अब मैं सिक्किम की घटनाओं का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। अप्रैल, 1974 में बहा पहली बार चुनाव हुए। सर्व-सम्मति से विधान सभा के प्रस्ताव पर 4 जुलाई, 1974 को चोग्याल की घोषणा के आधार पर नया संविधान लागू किया गया। सिक्किम की जनता की इच्छाये पूरी करने के लिये आपने सितम्बर, 1974 में संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पास किया, जिसमें भारत और सिक्किम की मित्रता को मजबूत बनाने के लिए खास व्यवस्था थी और सिक्किम के प्रतिनिधियों को हमारी संसद में स्थान दिया गया। सिक्किम की जनता को, लोकतंत्र हासिल करने की अपनी इच्छाओं और आशाओं को रफता-रफता पूरा करने में कामयाब होने पर हम बधाई देने हैं।

19 हमने, विदेशों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों के मामले में स्वाभाविक तौर से अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ मित्रता के सम्बन्धों को बढावा देने पर खाम ध्यान दिया है।

20 हमें दिसम्बर, 1974 में भूटान के राजा का स्वागत करने का मौभाग्य मिला। इस यात्रा से भारत और भूटान के बीच आपसी दास्ती ज्यादा गहरी और मजबूत हुई।

21 पिछली मई में बगबधु शेख मुजीबुर्हमान की यात्रा के दौरान, बंगला देश के साथ एक समझौता हुआ जो हमारे निकट सम्बन्धों की एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना है। इसमें सीमा के उन मसलों को हल किया गया जिन पर लगभग एक पीढी से कोई फैसला नहीं हो पाता था। मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि दोनों देश समझबूझ और सहयोग की उसी भावना से कोई भी मसला, जो सामने आये, सुलझाएंगे।

22 राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में अफगानिस्तान के साथ हमारा सहयोग बढ़ा है। हम अगले महीने राष्ट्रपति दाउद के आने का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं।

23. नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री की हाल की यात्रा के दौरान, भारत-नेपाल सम्बन्धों के मुख्तलिफ़ पहलुओं पर विस्तार पूर्वक विचार हुआ। यह स्वीकार किया गया कि इसमें भारत और नेपाल दोनों का ही फ़ायदा है कि वे आदान-प्रदान और एक दूसरे के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए बाईलैंडल सम्बन्धों को मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश करें।

24. मुझे इस बात पर खास तौर से ख़तोष है कि कच्चातीबू के मामले पर, पाक के मुद्दाने की समुद्री सीमा और श्रीलंका में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के लोगों के दर्जे के मामले में पुराने सवाल को मित्रतापूर्ण हल किया गया जिसे श्रीलंका और भारत की दांस्ती के ताल्लुकान और मजबूत हुए।

25. मालदीव और भारत के प्रधान मंत्रियों की एक दूमरे क देश की यात्रा में दोनों देशों के बीच मित्रता के सम्बन्ध मजबूत हुए।

26. मारिशस के प्रधान मंत्री गर शिव्रमागर गमगुलाम की यात्रा से, उम दश के साथ हमारे निकट सम्बन्ध और मजबूत होने में मदद मिली है।

27. अप्रैल, 1971 में बर्मा का राष्ट्रपति न-विन की गदभावना यात्रा में आपसी सहयोग और समझदूष को बढ़ावा मिला है।

28. पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्बन्ध सामान्य बनाने की दिशा में कई कदम उठाये गए हैं। प्रगति धीमी हुई है, लेकिन निराशाजनक नहीं है। दोनों देशों के बीच डाक-पेवा, टेली-कम्यूनिकेशन, यात्रा-सुविधा और व्यापार फिर से शुरू करने पर समझौते हुए हैं। हमें आशा है कि एक दूसरे से बातचीत करके और शान्ति-पूर्ण तरीके से मतभेद दूर करने के अच्छे रवैय्ये में नेजी आएगी और पाकिस्तान यह समझने की कोशिश करेगा कि मुख्तलिफ़ ज़रियाँ से हथियार जमा करके अपने आप को फिर से

लैस करना बेसूद है, क्योंकि इससे आपसी मेल-मिलाप और इस उप-महाद्वीप में पायदार अमन कायम करने में रुकावट आयेगी।

29. इन्डोनेशिया के साथ कार्टिनैटल शील्फ बाऊन्ड्री एग््रीमेंट हुआ है। दिसम्बर 1974 में मलयेशिया के राजा और रानी का स्वागत करने का हमें फख्र हासिल हुआ। उनकी यात्रा से हमारे दोनों देशों के बीच मित्रता और समझदूष बढ़ने में मदद मिली।

30. पूर्वी एशिया के देशों के साथ हमारे राजनीतिक और आर्थिक सम्बन्धों की रफ्तार बढ़ी है। जापान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध मित्रतापूर्ण बने हुए हैं और हमारे व्यापार सम्बन्ध बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

31. जैसा आप जानते हैं है हमारी सरकार दक्षिण वियतनाम की अस्थायी आन्तिकारी सरकार के साथ आपचारिक तथा और ज्यादा सीधा सम्बन्ध कायम करने के उपाय कर रही है।

32. अरब देशों के साथ हमारे पुराने ताल्लुकात बराबर की जिम्मेदारी और निकट सहयोग के आधार पर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। हमारे अरब अराक, सूडान, अरब गणराज्य, सयुक्त अरब अल्घ गण राज्य जैसे कई अरब देशों के बीच बढ़ते से बड़े प्रतिनिधि मण्डल की यात्राओं के दौरान हमने अपनी सामान्य नीतियों पर विचार-विमर्श किए और आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में कई समझौते हुए। पश्चिम एशिया की हालत गहरी चिन्ना का कारण है। पश्चिम एशिया में स्थायी शान्ति तब तक नहीं आ सकती जब तक फिलिप्पिनियों के साथ इन्त्याफ नहीं किया जाता और हमला बरक हथियार गई अरबों की जमीन को खाली नहीं किया जाता। हम युनाइटेड नेशन्स में फिलिपिन्स की मुक्ति मण्डल की मौजूदगी का स्वागत करते हैं।

33. हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की ईरान यात्रा और ईरान के शहशाह की भारत

यात्रा से दोनों देशों के बीच सम्बन्ध और ज्यादा मजबूत हुए। हमने लम्बी भ्रमण वाली कई परियोजनाओं पर सहमति जाहिर की है जो आर्थिक और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में दोनों देशों को और निकट लाएगी।

34 दुनिया में मुक्ति और स्वतन्त्रता की दिशा में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण घटना पुर्तगाल सरकार में परिवर्तन था। भारत और पुर्तगाल के बीच डिप्लोमैटिक सम्बन्ध फिर कायम करने पर एक समझौता हो गया है। हम उस देश के साथ मित्रता और सहयोग के एक नए अध्याय की शुरुआत का स्वागत करते हैं।

35 स्वतन्त्रता की दिशा में अफ्रीकी लोगों की कामयाबी से एक नया युग शुरू हुआ है। पुर्तगाल की कुछ कालोनिया स्वतन्त्रता के द्वार तक आ पहुँची है और कुछ में यह प्रोसेस शुरू हो गया है। माफ तोर से इन घटनाओं का रोडशिया के गैर-कानूनी शासन पर अमर पडा है, हमें इस बात में कोई संदेह नहीं कि जिम्बाबवे में भी दृढमत शासन की स्थापना के लिए एक समझौता हो जाएगा और भेदभाव का अन्त होगा। दक्षिण अफ्रीका इस अमर से बचा नहीं रह सकता। हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि इन वाक्यांश की तर्क सगति और इसके नतीजे, जिन्हे टाला नहीं जा सकता, क्लोनियलिज्म और जातिवाद के इस आखिरी गढ़ को साफ नजर आने लगेगे और मानवीय स्वतन्त्रता के दमन और अन्य प्रकार के अत्याचारों का खाल्मा होगा जिन के कारण मुहज्जब दुनिया ने उन्हें सेन्धार किया है।

36. जाम्बिया के राष्ट्रपति डा० केनेथ कौडा और तनजानिया के उप-राष्ट्रपति श्री कवाबा की यात्राओं से भारत और उन देशों के बीच आर्थिक व तकनीकी सहयोग और मजबूत हुआ है।

37. आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहयोग के एशिया, अफ्रीका और लातिन अमरीका के विकासशील देशों के साथ हम अपने सम्बन्ध मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। हमने कई क्षेत्रों में एक्सपरटाइज का विकास किया है और हमारे यहाँ सिखाई हुई और तजुबेकार मानव-शक्ति का विशाल भण्डार है और इस प्रकार आर्थिक विकास की दिशा में सहयोग के लिए विकामशील मित्र देशों की मागो को पूरा करने में हममें क्षमता है। इसी प्रकार इनमें से कई देश कई तरह से हमारी मदद कर सकते हैं। तेल की स्थिति का एक पॉजिटिव पहलू यह है कि इससे विकासशील देशों में आपसी सहयोग की सम्भावनाएँ बढ़ी हैं।

38 सभी राष्ट्रों के बीच मित्रता और नान-एलाइन्मेंट की हमारी नीति, और इस सब काटिनेट में सामान्य स्थिति लाने का प्रोसेस तेज करने की हमारी पहल का सॉवियत रुम द्वारा समर्थन किए जाने की हम बड़ी सराहना करते हैं। भारत-रुम सहयोग सभी क्षेत्रों में बढ़ रहा है।

39 1974 में, बल्गेरिया, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य और हंगरी के प्रधान मंत्रियों का स्वागत करने का हमें साभाग्य मिला। इन नेताओं के साथ विचार-विमर्श से हमारी आपसी समझबूझ बढ़ी है।

40 नॉन-एलायड मूवमेंट से और युनाइटेड नेशन्स और दूसरे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर, भारत और यूगोस्लाविया ने निकट सहयोग बनाए रखा है।

41 अक्टूबर, 1974 में डा० हेनरी किमिजर की भारत यात्रा के दौरान, भारत और सयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के बीच बेहतर समझबूझ और परिपक्व सम्बन्ध की आपसी इच्छा जाहिर की गई थी। एक सयुक्त भारत-अमरीका आयोग की स्थापना की गई है, जिससे सहयोग के लिये सत्थानत आधारे

मिलेगा। हमें आशा है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका इस सब-कॉन्टिनेट में आम हालात पैदा करने की दिशा में हमेशा कोशिश करता रहेगा और ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाएगा जिससे इस पर उल्टा असर पड़े।

42. यूरोपियन इकनामिक कम्युनिटी विकास की समस्याओं के प्रति अधिक प्रगतिशील और उदार पालीसी अपना रही है। भारत का एक तिहाई में ज्यादा व्यापार इस कम्युनिटी के मुकों के साथ है और हम उनके साथ सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए ख्वाहिशमन्द है।

43. आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध, एशियाई प्रश्नों पर बढ़ती हुई समझबूझ के आधार पर निकट और खुशगवार बने रहे हैं। ये दोनों देश हिन्द महासागर को शांति का क्षेत्र बनाए रखने की जरूरत के सम्बन्ध में, तटवर्ती राज्यों की चिन्ता से सहमत हैं। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसे हम बहुत महत्व देते हैं।

44. हमारा विश्वास है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक-व्यवस्था का सकट और विकासशील देशों की समस्याएँ तभी दूर होंगी जबकि हमारे विश्व में शांति रहे और तनाव न हो।

45. माननीय सदस्यगण, इस अधिवेशन में आप आमदनी और खर्च के व्योरे तथा प्रगले माली साल के अनुदानों की मांगों पर विचार करेंगे, जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था को और पायदार तथा एक निश्चित दिशा देने के नजरिये से महत्वपूर्ण है। बड़े लैजिस्लेटिव उपायों में जो आपके सामने पेश किये जाएंगे, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण वह है जिसका सम्बन्ध ब्रॉड बैंड की सीलिंग से है। आपके सामने कई चरणों में 34 बिल विचार के लिए हैं इनमें से कुछ का बहुत महत्व है। आपके भाग्य एक सम्पूर्ण और कठिन प्रोग्राम है। मैं आप सबसे अपील करता हूँ कि तलख बहस मुबाहसा और आन्दोलनों पर राष्ट्र

की शक्ति जाया न करें, बल्कि भारत की जनता को, जिनमें चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करने की पूरी क्षमता है, रचनात्मक और साहसपूर्ण नेतृत्व दे

में आपके प्रायसों की सफलता की कामना करता हूँ।

Honourable Members,

I welcome you all and summon you to another year of hard work in the service of the nation

2 We begin the year on a confident note, having responded with determination to the unforeseen and stupendous challenges of the last four years. In the face of continuing rise in prices, the foremost concern of Government in 1974 was to impart a measure of stability to the economy. Government adopted a comprehensive strategy to control inflation and this was put into operation from July, 1974

3 Besides increased mobilisation of resources and economies in non-Plan expenditure, money supply was restricted through an appropriate monetary policy. A vigorous drive was launched against economic offences like smuggling, hoarding and tax evasion and against spurious units indulging in malpractices in scarce materials. Consumer expenditure was restrained by limiting dividend incomes and impounding increases in wages and salaries and a part of additional dearness allowance. Public distribution was strengthened and arrangements were made for adequate import of foodgrains and essential raw materials and commodities. The annual plan for 1974-75 was reviewed and outlays on the core sectors were raised to boost production. Vigorous action was also taken to improve utilisation of capacity in power plants, rail transport, coal production, steel plants and other public sector industries.

4. This concerted action began to yield results towards the end of September, 1974. Despite an unsatisfactory kharif crop caused by poor rainfall in many States, prices began to fall and there has been a weakening of the inflationary forces. The availability of essential goods has generally improved. The general outlook for the rabi crop is good.

5. Production in public enterprises has shown a significant rise in the first nine months of this financial year. Fourteen per cent more electricity is being produced by thermal plants and improvement of thirty-four per cent in the production of power by DVC plants merits special mention. Since shortage of power still persists in a number of States, high priority is being given to the completion of power projects. About two million KW of power capacity is being added in 1974-75 and another three million in the coming year. Ten million tonnes more coal will be produced this year. Steel production is going up and public sector engineering industries are doing remarkably well. More railway wagons are being moved daily.

6. I congratulate workers, farmers and other sections of the people for the determination, courage and identity with national purpose shown by them in supporting the Government's programme of economic stabilisation.

7. Government is aware that there is no room for complacency as there are still sizable imbalances between supply and demand in several important sectors of the economy. The international economic situation is also full of uncertainties.

8. The monetary and fiscal measures and the action against economic offences will be continued with vigour. Simultaneously, Government will intensify measures to remove limitations in the infrastructure and to increase production in vital sectors. In the international sphere, we

shall continue to work for the evolution of a just and viable economic order in co-operation with developing countries as well as developed countries which have shown understanding of our problems.

9. We have been hit hard by the sudden and large increase in the prices of oil, food and fertilizers. Articles of common consumption have been affected and great hardship has been caused to the people. There is a very heavy graft on foreign exchange. Even a significant increase in our export earnings—in the first eight months of 1974-75, the increase was 36 per cent—is not adequate to fill the gap. Special efforts and arrangements are necessary to deal with the problems of oil-importing developing countries. Some of the oil exporting countries have helped us in this regard. There has also been some action at the international level. But these measures fall short of the needs of the situation. The severe damage caused to the economies of developing countries has to be recognised and redressed through purposeful co-operative effort on a global scale. We shall continue to take appropriate initiatives in this direction both through bilateral negotiations and in international forums.

10. In addition to the emphasis on increased production and use of coal, we are going ahead with oil exploration on an urgent basis. The recent discoveries in the offshore Bombay High structure are promising. Government has decided that this oil field should be developed to the production stage with the greatest expedition. It is being planned that the first stage of production should begin in 1976 and that in another four years, the production from this area should go up to 10 million tonnes. The future outlook for production of oil from offshore and onshore areas is reassuring.

11. There is understandably some anxiety about the Fifth Five Year Plan. A plan has a framework and

a coherent system of objectives as well as a detailed programme indicating targets and the availability of resources necessary for achieving them. The basic framework of the draft Fifth Plan and its objectives remain unaltered. At the same time, the extraordinary developments in the economic sphere, both external and internal, call for adjustments in the sequence and composition of detailed programmes. Meanwhile, the annual plan for 1975-76 is being prepared giving emphasis to economic stability and increased investment in crucial sectors—agricultural production, irrigation, fertilisers, power, steel, coal and oil exploration. It is also proposed to intensify development programmes benefiting the less developed regions and the weaker sections of the community including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Programmes under the Small Farmers Development Agency and those for Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labour, drought prone areas and the command areas are being accelerated.

12. A review of the national effort in 1974 will not be complete without reference to the major advance that we made in the nuclear field—the underground experiment of 18th May, 1974. I congratulate our nuclear scientists and engineers on this signal achievement. We have reaffirmed our determination to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and our reasons for undertaking the experiment have been appreciated by most countries. Government will continue to give a place of importance to science and technology as instruments of economic advancement.

13. I am happy that the extensive talks held between the representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the State of Jammu and Kashmir have yielded positive results. Government will shortly make a statement in this regard. We wish the people of Jammu and Kashmir speedy progress as an integral part of the nation.

14. Hon. Members, when the nation is straining every nerve to meet formidable challenges, it is regrettable that some groups have been doing every thing possible to weaken the will of the people and to sap the cohesion and unity of purpose, so vital at such times. They claim that their object is total revolution and elimination of corruption but the actual result is violence and disruption of political and economic life. Government is fully conscious of the need for reform in several spheres of national life and welcomes suggestions. Indeed, our objective is to bring about a transformation of society and to change the quality of life. It is the essence of the democratic system that changes are brought about through the widest possible discussion and agreement. Mere disruption of the existing system or institutions, with no better and workable alternative, will only endanger the stability and progress of our country.

15. Government is anxious that the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, which has been before you for some time now, should be considered and finalised during this year. This will provide the legal framework to deal with corruption among political executives and in administration. Government will shortly discuss with the leaders of political parties proposals for changes in the electoral law. Whatever reforms are introduced should be such as will command the widest possible public support and consolidate the system of parliamentary democracy enshrined in our Constitution.

16. As regards education also, Government has worked out programmes for reform of the examination system, vocationalisation of secondary education, regulation of enrolment for higher education and introduction of a system of non-formal education. Previous experience shows that schemes of education reform fail to gather momentum unless they are widely accepted by State Governments, teachers, parents and students.

Meanwhile, considerable disturbance is caused in the scholastic career of millions of young people. State Government have taken steps to implement some of the programmes of reform. We are anxious that more far-reaching changes in the educational system are introduced through the widest possible discussion.

17. I appeal to all sections of the people to ponder seriously over these fundamental issues, offer positive and constructive suggestions and criticisms and cooperate with the Government in working out national solutions. This is the democratic way. Any other way will lead only to chaos and disillusionment.

18. I may now refer to developments in Sikkim. Elections were held there for the first time in April, 1974. On the unanimous resolution of the elected Assembly, a new constitutional framework was promulgated by the Chogyal on the 4th July, 1974. Responding to the expressed wishes of the people of Sikkim, you approved a Constitution Amendment Bill in September, 1974 incorporating specific provisions for strengthening Indo-Sikkim relationship, including the representation of Sikkim in our Parliament. We congratulate the people of Sikkim on the progressive realisation of their democratic aspirations.

19. In our relations with the outside world, we have naturally continued to attach special importance to the consolidation of friendly relations with our neighbours.

20. In December, 1974, we had the privilege of welcoming the King of Bhutan. The visit served to consolidate further traditional warm friendship between India and Bhutan.

21. An event of significance in our close relations with Bangladesh was the conclusion of an Agreement, during the visit of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in May last, settling the land boundary questions which had remained unresolved for

nearly a generation. I feel confident that the two countries will resolve any issue which may arise in the same spirit of understanding and co-operation.

22. There has been increasing co-operation with Afghanistan in the political and economic fields. We look forward to the visit of President Daoud next month.

23. During the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal, there was a detailed exchange of views on various aspects of Indo-Nepal relations. It was recognised that it was in the interest of both India and Nepal to do their utmost to strengthen bilateral relations keeping in view, at all times, the principles of reciprocity and mutual benefit.

24. I am particularly gratified that the cordial relations between Sri Lanka and India were further strengthened by the amicable settlement of the long outstanding questions of Kachhativu and the maritime boundary in the waters of the Palk Bay as well as the status of persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

25. The exchange of visits between Prime Ministers of Maldives and India strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries.

26. The visit of the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, helped to further strengthen our close ties with that country.

27. The goodwill visit of President Ne Win of Burma in April, 1974 consolidated our mutual co-operation and understanding on bilateral and international questions.

28. Several steps were taken towards normalising relations with Pakistan. Progress has been slow but not discouraging. Agreements have been worked out for the resumption of postal services, telecommunication links travel facilities and trade between the two countries. We hope that the

healthy trend towards settling differences bilaterally and through peaceful means will gather momentum and that Pakistan will realise the futility of rearming itself by procuring arms from various sources, as this will hinder reconciliation and the establishment of durable peace of the sub-continent.

29. A continental shelf boundary Agreement was concluded with Indonesia. We were honoured to receive the King and Queen of Malaysia in December, 1974. Their visit served to underscore the friendship and understanding between our two countries.

30. There is a marked increase in the tempo of our political and economic relations with the countries of East Asia. With Japan, our relations remain friendly and our trade ties are growing.

31. As you are aware, Government is taking steps to establish formal contacts and more direct relations with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

32. Our traditional ties with the Arab World have continued to be marked by solidarity and close co-operation. We have had exchange of visits at the highest level with a number of Arab countries such as Iraq, Sudan, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United Arab Emirates, during which we have had discussions on our common policies and have entered into a number of agreements in the economic and technical fields. The situation in West Asia is a cause for grave anxiety. Lasting peace in West Asia will not be achieved until justice is assured to Palestinians and Arab territories seized by aggression are vacated. We welcome the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the United Nations.

33. Our Prime Minister's visit to Iran and the visit of the Shahanshah of Iran to India contributed to the strengthening of relations between the

two countries. We have agreed on a number of long term projects which should bring our countries closer in economic and other fields.

34. An event of great significance to the cause of liberty and freedom in the world was the change in the Government in Portugal. An Agreement has been entered into for resumption of diplomatic relations between India and Portugal. We welcome the opening of a new chapter of friendship and co-operation with that country.

35. In the progress of the African peoples towards independence, a new era has dawned. Some of the Portuguese colonial territories are on the threshold of independence, in others the process has begun. Apparently, these events are having an impact on the illegal regime in Rhodesia; we have no doubt that in Zimbabwe too a settlement will be reached for the establishment of majority rule and the end of discrimination. South Africa cannot remain unaffected and we sincerely hope that the logic of these events and the inevitability of the outcome will be clear to this last bastion of colonialism and racialism and that there will be an end to the suppression of human liberty and other forms of persecution which have earned them the censure of the civilised world.

36. The visits of Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia and Mr. Kawawa, Vice-President of Tanzania further strengthened economic and technical co-operation between India and these countries.

37. We wish to strengthen our ties with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America through economic and technical co-operation. We have developed expertise in a number of fields and have a large reserve of trained and experienced man-power and thus have the capacity to respond to the requests of friendly developing countries for co-operation in economic development. Similarly, many of these countries

can help us in several ways. A positive aspect of the oil situation is the enormous possibilities it has opened up for mutual co-operation between developing countries.

38. We greatly appreciate the support given by the USSR to our policy of non-alignment and friendship among all nations and to the initiatives taken by us to expedite the process of normalisation on the sub-continent. Indo-Soviet co-operation is growing in all fields.

39. During 1974, we had the privilege of receiving the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Hungary. The exchange of views with these leaders has deepened our mutual understanding.

40. India and Yugoslavia have continued their close co-operation in the Non-aligned Movement and at the United Nations and other international forums.

41. During the visit of Dr. Henry Kissinger to India in October, 1974, there was expression of mutual desire for better understanding and a mature relationship between India and the United States of America. An Indo-US Joint Commission, which will provide an institutional framework for co-operation, was formed. We hope that the United States will continue to support the trend towards normalisation on the sub-continent and will not take any steps which may adversely affect it.

42. The European Economic Community is taking a progressively more liberal attitude towards the problems of development. Over a third of India's trade is with the countries of the Community and we look forward to increasing co-operation with them.

43. Relations with Australia and New Zealand have remained close and cordial based on a growing understanding on Asian questions. Both these countries have shared the concern of the littoral States regard-

ing the need to maintain the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, a matter to which we attach very great importance.

44. We are convinced that the crisis in the international economic order and the enormous problems facing developing countries can be resolved only if there is peace and absence of tension throughout the world.

45. Hon'ble Members, during this Session you have to consider the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and the Demands for Grants for the coming financial year, which is crucial from the point of view of further stabilising the economy and giving it a firm direction. Of the new legislative measures that will be presented to you, the most important one deals with the imposition of ceiling on urban land. You have as many as 34 Bills pending before you in various stages. Some of these are of far-reaching importance. You have a full and strenuous programme ahead of you I appeal to one and all not to fritter away national energies on acrimonious controversies and agitations but to give a constructive and confident lead to the people of India, who have a proven capacity to overcome challenges.

I wish you success in your endeavours.

Jai Hind.

श्री मधु लिनये (बाकां) अग्रदक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मैं नं. 2 पर व्यवस्था के सवाल पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ
व्यवधान

MR. SPEAKER: No points of order can be raised, when the President's Address is just laid on the Table. You can raise it when it comes for discussion. I do not allow it. Nothing will go on record. Please do not disturb the House.

श्री मधु लिनये : इनमें डिस्टर्ब करने का सवाल नहीं है। मैं अपने अधिकार में हूँ

12.28 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of nearly two months, it is my unpleasant duty to inform the House of the tragic and sad demise of two of our sitting colleagues, namely, Shri Lalit Narain Mishra....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: My point of order is on item No. 2.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. You can raise it when it comes up for discussion. Please sit down.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You cannot proceed without hearing my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER. You have no business to direct me.

As I said, I am not allowing it. Please sit down.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bogusara): Obituary references are to be made in the most solemn and peaceful atmosphere. But, for that, if you assure him that you would be able to take up his point later we can request him .. (Interruptions) Can you shut out any member from raising a point of order at any stage?

MR. SPEAKER: He can raise it when the President's Address comes up for discussion, not now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Any Member is entitled to raise a point of order at any stage. There is no bar to that. But we would like the obituary references to be made in the most solemn atmosphere.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): We raised the issue of jute workers' strike but you did not allow it. We do not want to obstruct item No. 3—obituary references. The hon. Member has also a point of order on this item No. 2.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is the question of the right of a Member to raise a point of order at any stage.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at the time when it is laid on the Table of the House. It is under the mandatory provisions that it is laid on the Table of the House. When it comes up for discussion, he can raise it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He cannot lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप यह कहते हैं कि इन पर कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता है, मगर आप अगर आधा मिनट सुन लें, तो इस से कोई परेशानी नहीं हो जाती ... (व्यवधान) आप की जैसी मर्जी हो कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER. I am not prepared for that.

Hon. Members. as we meet to-day after an interval of nearly two months, it is my unpleasant duty to inform the House of tragic and sad demise of two of our sitting colleagues, namely Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra and Shri Pratap Singh and six of our former colleagues, Shri Tekur Subramanyam, Shri Hiralal Shastri, Shri Shankarrao Deo, Shri Omeo Kumar Das. Shri Krishnapal Singh and Shri M. J. Jamal Moideen.

Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, whose name figured prominently and very often in the proceedings of the House during the last session, died in very tragic circumstances. He was mortally injured in a bomb blast while performing his official duty of opening a new railway line at Samastipur on the 2nd January, 1975 and he passed away at Danapur Railway Hospital on the 3rd January, 1975. It will be difficult for many of us to forget him occupying one of the front seats in the House and patiently listening to the controversial debates with unruffled temper and dignified composure. As a parlia-

mentarian, he had his own characteristic way of speaking and his observations and remarks used to be full of friendly gestures even towards his strongest critics.

Shri Mishra joined the freedom struggle when still a student and he underwent imprisonment twice in 1941 and 1942. In his youth, he was also associated with student organisations in which he played a prominent role. He organised the First Bihar Economic Conference and, as a research scholar of Patna University, did extensive research work on the "19th Century colonial policy of the British Empire." Later, he was associated with a number of organisations connected with the betterment of the lot of the cultivators and other weaker sections in Bihar and took part in certain labour movements. He had a long Parliamentary career starting from the First Lok Sabha in 1952. After being a Member of Lok Sabha till 1957, he was elected to Rajya Sabha in 1964 and continued to be its Member till 1972. In 1972, he was again elected to this House. A great administrator who served the country in various capacities, he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Planning, Labour and Employment during 1957 to 1960, Chairman of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited from 1962 to 1964, Deputy Minister for Home Affairs from 1964 to 1966, Deputy Minister for Finance during 1966-67, Minister of State for Labour and Rehabilitation in 1967, Minister of Defence Production from 1967 to 1970, Minister of Foreign Trade from 1970 to 1973 and the Minister of Railways since 1973. He represented India in various international Committees and Conferences. As India's representative he attended the Colombo Plan Conference held at Karachi in 1966, Governing Body Session of ILO in Geneva in 1967 and led the Indian delegation to the Second UNCTAD Conference held at Santiago (Chile) and United Nations' Commission for Asia and Far East held at Bangkok and Manila. A man with warm personality, amiable nature, charitable disposition and no

egos, Shri Mishra had great qualities of head and heart. He was respected as a sincere and generous friend by his colleagues and co-workers. He was a great organiser and had a practical approach to various problems which confronted him. In his tragic death the country has lost a dedicated freedom fighter, an able administrator and a distinguished Parliamentarian.

Shri Partap Singh was a sitting Member of this House from Simla constituency of Himachal Pradesh. He was also Member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1962-70. Earlier, he was a Member of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1952-56 and of the Territorial Council there during 1957-62. Starting his career in the army in 1932, he proved his mettle as a soldier and earned five medals for his meritorious service. He retired as a Junior Commissioned Officer in 1950. An unassuming and dedicated worker, he was associated with a number of social, cooperative, labour and welfare institutions. He took keen interest in the welfare of scheduled castes and families of ex-servicemen and was instrumental in the formation of Scheduled Caste Panchayats in Sirmur District. As a convener of one of the study groups of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, he took keen interest in the deliberations of the Committee. He passed away at Port Blair on the 24th January, 1975 while on study tour with this Committee. His death is a great loss to the weaker sections of the country and particularly to the people of Himachal Pradesh.

Shri Tekur Subramanyam was a Member of the First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1952-67 representing Bellary constituency of Karnataka. A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in various freedom movements and went to jail four times. A social worker and an agriculturist he took keen interest in the development of rural areas, cooperative movements and other relief activities in his State. He always championed the cause of Harijans and other

backward classes and fought for the removal of untouchability. He passed away at Bangalore on the 24th December, 1974 at the age of 74.

Shri Hira Lal Shastri was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1947—50. He was also Member of the Second Lok Sabha during 1957—62 representing Sawai Madhopur Constituency of Rajasthan. He had a long record of service to the people of Rajasthan both before and after independence. He joined the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal in 1936 and later became the General Secretary of the All India State People Conference. He suffered imprisonment for launching a civil liberties movement in Jaipur in 1939. After independence he became the first Chief Minister of Jaipur State and again after the integration of States became the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan in 1949. Shri Shastri was a great educationist, writer and poet. The famous Banasthali Women's College founded by him in 1935 as Balika Vidyapeeth would be a lasting tribute to his services to Women's education in Rajasthan. He passed away at Jaipur on the 28th December, 1974 at the age of 75.

Shri Shankarrao Deo was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and provisional Parliament during the years 1946—52. A close associate of Mahatma Gandhi he made great sacrifices and underwent a lot of suffering in the freedom struggle. A true Gandhian in outlook and thought, he never aspired for any Government office but preferred to join the Bhoodan movement and later devoted his life to Sarvodaya movement. He represented a generation of which hardly any representatives are now in our midst. He passed away at Poona on the 30th December, 1974 at the age of 80.

Shri Omeo Kumar Das was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the year 1947. A veteran freedom fighter from Assam, he always remained in the forefront of the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment several times. He was a Member of Assam

Legislative Assembly and after Independence, served the State of Assam as a Minister of Supply and Education. He was again elected to the Assam Assembly in the 1952 General Elections and was Labour and Education Minister there. Shri Das was a true Gandhian and devoted his life to constructive work. He was connected with several social organisations. He passed away at Gauhati on the 23rd January, 1975.

Shri Krishnapal Singh was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962—67 representing Jalesar constituency of Uttar Pradesh. An unassuming and soft spoken person he took keen interest in the development of agriculture and local self-government. He passed away at Mathura on the 24th January, 1975 at the age of 75.

Shri M. J. Jamal Moideen was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1945—47. He was also member of the Madras Legislative Assembly during the years 1957—62 and of the Rajya Sabha during the years 1962—68. He took keen interest in the field of education. He passed away at Madras on the 24th January, 1975 at the age of 71.

We deeply mourn the loss of these distinguished friends, and I am sure that the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow

12.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 18, 1975/Magha 29, 1896 (Saka).