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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Sharma, Shri R. R. (Banda)

Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)

Shashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)

Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur)

Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)

Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)

Shenoy, Shri P. R. (Udipi)

Sher Singh Prof. (Jhajjar)

Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)

Shivappa, Shri N. (Hassan)

Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)

Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahraich)

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)

Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar)

- Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)
 Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 (Phulpur)
 Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffar-
 pur)
 Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Au-
 rangabad)
 Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)
 Sihan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh (Jamshed-
 pur)
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)
 Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhi-
 nagar)
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Than-
 javur)
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)
 Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)
 Sudarsanam Shri M. (Narasaraopet)
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Buland-
 shahr)
 Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Dis-
 tricts)
- T
- Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)
 Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)
- Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)
 Thakur, Shri Kishnarao (Chimur)
 Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanantha-
 puram)
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
 (Balrampur)
 Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Bilaspur)
 Tiwari, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
 Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
 Tulu Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)
 Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)
- U
- Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)
 Ulganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)
- V
- Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)
 Veeriah, Shri K. Pudukakotai)
 Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)
 Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
 Venkataswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)
 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)
 Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)
- Y
- Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
 Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

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Yadav Shri G. P. (Katihar)

Yadav Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad
(Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)

Z

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

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 Sambhali

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi

Secretary-General

Shri S. L. Shakhder

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The Minister of Agriculture	Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
The Minister of Finance	Shri Y. B. Chavan
The Minister of Defence	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of External Affairs	Sardar Swaran Singh
The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri Dev Kant Borooah
The Minister of Planning	Shri D. P. Dhar
The Minister of Home Affairs	Shri Umashankar Dikshit
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri H. R. Gokhale
The Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Keshav Deo Malaviya
The Minister of Railways	Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra
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The Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri Kamalapati Tripathi

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The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhry

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri Mohan Dharja
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The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri I. K. Gujral
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The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Annasahib P. Shinde
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Bedabrata Barua
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Shri Kondajji Basappa
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri A. C. George
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Subodh Chandra Hansda
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Shri A. K. Kisku
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri F. H. Mohsin
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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	Shri Arvind Netam
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The Deputy Minister in the Depart- ment of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Kedar Nath Singh
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

Vol. XXXV

First Day of the Tenth Session
of the Fifth Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 18, 1974/Magha 29,
1895 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

- (1) Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande (Bombay Central)
- (2) Shri Ram Hedao (Ramtek)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. SPEAKER: Secretary-General.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1974.

President's Address

Honourable Members,

You reassemble at a time of difficulty and trial. The people face many hardships as a result of high prices, scarcity of essential commodities and interruptions in production and supply caused by strikes, *bundhs* and unrest, which in some parts of the country have taken a violent turn.

The international oil crisis has cast an uneasy shadow on the economy. These unforeseen events have undoubtedly slowed down the pace of our social and economic development. In this situation, the people's mood is one of understandable anxiety. I have deep sympathy with the people, particularly the poor sections who have had to suffer.

2. Seldom has a country faced such gignatic problems in quick succession, year after year, as we have these last three years. It has been a continuous testing of the nation's mettle. The nation has survived these difficulties and has not allowed them to come in the way of its basic endeavours towards development. This is no mean achievement and should not be ignored, even though positive aspects are at to be overlooked in difficult times.

3. There have been a number of welcome developments. One of these is the manner in which the people of Andhra Pradesh have solved the problem of intra-regional tensions which only a year ago appeared insurmountable. I congratulate all sections of the people of that State on the wisdom and spirit of accommodation which they displayed. The six-point formula which has been evolved should lead to fuller integration and to the accelerated development of the backward areas of the State.

4. Two other hopeful trends are in the economic sphere: the rise in export earnings and the improvement in the performance of public undertakings. Until about two years ago the

low rate of growth of our exports was a cause for considerable anxiety. However, since 1972-73, there has been a marked improvement. In that year, our exports increased by 22 per cent. In the first eight months of 1973-74 despite a variety of constraints, exports have increased by 20.8 per cent. We are confident that with a greater national effort, exports can be pushed up substantially.

5. Only about two years ago, the continuing losses of our public enterprises were a cause of concern. It is therefore, a matter of satisfaction that consequent to a number of measures taken by Government, our Central public undertakings, taken together have increased their production and earned a net profit for the first time in 1972-73. This year the position is expected to be much better. The utilisation of capacity will generally increase, the profits of some units are expected to be higher and in others the losses will be considerably reduced.

6. The rise in prices and the scarcity of food articles particularly in deficit States, is of prime concern to the people and the Government. The expectation that the good *khari* harvest of 1973 would help to stabilise prices has not materialised. Partly this is due to the internal inflationary situation. The provision of work and relief on a hitherto unprecedented scale to the people of drought affected areas, without jettisoning investment on Plan programmes and the requirements of defence, has necessitated increased deficit financing. The situation also reflects the effect of the international economic crisis on our country. The steps towards detente between nations in different parts of the globe had raised hopes of a favourable climate for the speedy progress of developing nations. However, the international economic situation has created new and complex problems. The international monetary crisis followed by the steep rise in the prices of many commodities, has affected poorer countries like India more than others. The

prices of almost all commodities that we have to import have gone up by two to four times in the past few months, while the prices of our own exports have risen if at all only marginally.

7. The serious situation created by these developments has been aggravated by hoarding and speculation by unscrupulous traders and by interruptions in production and movement caused by lapses on the part of management and by some misguided sections of organised classes. Stocks are also being hoarded by producers and affluent consumers. All these sections of our people must realise that they cannot survive unless the nation as a whole survives. Resort to violence and *bundhs* only worsens the situation. The poor suffer the most. Government will deal firmly with hoarding and with attempts to interrupt production, movement and distribution.

8. Supplies to deficit areas and vulnerable sections of society can be maintained through the public distribution system only if there is adequate procurement of grains. Appreciating the need to compensate the farmer for the rise in the cost of production, Government increase procurement prices substantially for the current *khari* cereals. While the procurement of rice is satisfactory in many States, it is unfortunate that the procurement of coarse grains did not gather momentum. The *khari* procurement season has still several months to go. The situation has been studied in detail, State by State, and Government has indicated the steps to be taken by State Governments. This year's experience in procurement and distribution will be fully considered in taking corrective action for the coming *rabi* season. I wish to impress upon the State Governments, with all the earnestness at my command, the importance of achieving procurement targets. It has to be realised that the Central Government can distribute only as much quantity as the State Governments procure and make available to it. Therefore, all State Governments,

whether they be of surplus or deficit States (which also have surplus areas), should give over-riding importance to this matter and to the checking of hoarding and smuggling.

9. Judged by world standards, we consume very little oil. Yet the increased prices of crude oil alone will cast on us an additional burden of rupees eight hundred crores a year in foreign exchange. The poses an unprecedented challenge to our economy

10. We can understand the anxiety of oil producing countries to conserve their depleting reserves of crude. We also appreciate their desire to strengthen and diversify their economies through investments financed by larger revenues from their exports of oil. We extend our support fully to them in their efforts to secure a dominant role in the international trade in oil which has hitherto been controlled by a handful of private oil companies. We have cordial relations with oil-exporting countries. The adverse impact of the rise in oil prices on the economies of developing countries like India is recognised by the friendly countries in Western Asia. We have to devise ways and means of ensuring that this genuine concern is adequately reflected in concrete measures. We are in close touch with oil-producing countries and hope that we can find just solutions through appropriate mutual arrangements.

11. We have satisfactory reserves of coal and a sizeable potential of hydro-electric power. We possess the technology for nuclear power generation. We are hopeful that our efforts at oil exploration will yield results. Given a little time and the necessary resources we should be able to develop these to meet our needs. But the intervening years will be difficult and will call for the most disciplined effort on our part and understanding from our friends.

12. Government is organising a massive effort to develop our indigenous sources of energy and to maximise our

earnings from exports. Efficient and increased production of our own sources of energy and of export-oriented industries, utmost economy in the use of oil products and selective restraints on domestic consumption of exportable goods are essential for the success of this effort. I appeal to all sections of the people to co-operate fully with the measures that will be taken by Government.

13. The search for oil, on-shore and off-shore, will be pursued with vigour. The exploration which has begun in one off-shore area will be intensified. We have already a joint venture for production of crude oil in Iran. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started exploration in a prospective area in Iraq and similar ventures elsewhere are under consideration.

14. Schemes for the generation of power will be given high priority. Special attention is being paid to improving the working of existing units and the earlier commissioning of projects which are in an advanced state of construction. This will add a sizable quantum of power. In addition, a large number of projects are to be taken up and completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The necessary approvals for these projects have been given and in the case of thermal plants the coal fields from which coal will be supplied have been identified and linked up for particular projects. A co-ordinated development of coal fields, transportation and power plants will be ensured. This massive programme calls for the reorganisation of the electricity industry.

15. The key to the success of our efforts in insulating our projected targets of economic growth from the rise in prices of oil lies in larger production and transport of coal. Department of Mines and the Railways have to gear themselves to the task of raising and moving the coal to various centres of consumption. The State Governments on their part should ensure that necessary basic facilities like

power and feeder roads are made available. A great responsibility rests on the managements and the one and a half million workers of the mines and the Railways. With their co-operation, the production of coal will be increased in 1974-75 to 90 million tonnes, if not more, and a steady flow will be maintained to keep the wheels of industry running smoothly.

16. In the present situation the maintenance of production particularly in essential sectors, is an obligation we owe to our people. In recent months, the workers have been experiencing considerable economic difficulties. In spite of this, our workers, who have a proud heritage of patriotism know very well that the situation can be improved only if the social tasks of production are viewed in the larger national perspective. Therefore, workers have to make a supreme effort to increase production and to ensure quick and uninterrupted movement. This is the only way in which they can contribute to relieve the shortages faced by the common people.

17. The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan provides the framework and the programme to tackle the twin problems of food and fuel. The strategy for agriculture is based on a combination of the application of new technology and widening the base of production. The emphasis is on programmes for command areas and marginal areas on the one hand and for the small farmers on the other, so that the very process of increased production ensures wider distribution regionwise as well as between different sections of the people. The Plan gives special importance to the development of power, coal, oil and transport and of industries like fertilizers which are vital for agriculture. In a number of sectors a large part of the out-put levels envisaged in the Plan is based on the assumption of full and more efficient utilisation of existing capacities. This is as much a part of the Plan as new investment.

18. For the first time integrated sub-plans are being prepared within the overall framework of State Plans for the development of backward areas, including hill and tribal areas, so that all sections of the people achieve certain minimum levels of social consumption in elementary education, rural health, drinking water, provision of home sites, slum clearance, rural roads and rural electrification. The endeavour will be to integrate the services under health, family planning nutrition, education and social welfare at the field level.

19. It is a measure of the maturity of our democracy that notwithstanding the present economic difficulties, a fifth of our population is exercising franchise this month in elections to State assemblies. I appeal to all political parties to ensure peaceful conduct of the elections. We are proud of our record in this regard, as free and peaceful elections constitute an important feature of a stable democracy. Successful democracy consists not only of the freedom to choose but of a realisation that in spite of differences the parties in power and in opposition abide by certain basic rules of conduct the more important of which is the avoidance of all forms of violence and extra-constitutional methods.

20. Early this month, Gujarat has come under President's rule. It is the responsibility of all citizens to help in the establishment of a climate of self-restraint and co-operative effort so that the people's hardships can be alleviated.

21. In the year under review, our foreign policy was pursued with vigour and registered some notable successes. Relations with our neighbours, particularly Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka, as also Burma and Afghanistan, saw noticeable improvement in building up a policy of peace, friendship and mutually beneficial co-operation.

22. The human problem of the persons stranded in Pakistan, Bangladesh and India after the conflict of 1971 is on the way to satisfactory resolution following the historic initiative taken by India and Bangladesh. The three-way simultaneous repatriation began in September last and is expected to be completed before the middle of this year. My Government is prepared to enter into negotiations with Pakistan to implement the rest of the Simla Agreement. We sincerely hope that the Government of Pakistan also desires this.

23. We have maintained a constant dialogue with Bangladesh on all issues of mutual interest. The Governments of both the countries have made concerted efforts to further strengthen friendly relations and co-operation in commercial and economic fields.

24. I am happy to say that the exchange of visit by our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka has resulted in the activation of economic relations and co-operation between the two countries. The question of the status of all persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka has been finally resolved and considerable progress has been made in finding a solution to other questions.

25. The visit of our Prime Minister to Nepal and of the King and Queen of Nepal to India symbolised the close relations between us, which are based on mutual trust and commonality of interests. We admire greatly the resolve of the Government of Nepal to advance the economic and social interest of its people, a task in which we have been privileged to participate according to the wishes of the Government of Nepal.

26. Our friendly relations with Afghanistan are being developed and strengthened further by mutual co-operation in many fields. Several projects in which we will be able to participate under our technical and economic co-operation programme have been identified in Afghanistan.

27. During my visit to Malaysia in Marh 1973, I had expressed our support to the Declaration of November 1971 by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore that South-east Asia should be a zone of peace and neutrality. Along with other countries of the region, we have always urged that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace and should be free from military bases of big powers. This has been emphasised by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the non-aligned countries who met at Algiers last year. It is, therefore a matter of deep concern and disappointment to us that the United Kingdom and the United States of America have entered into an agreement for the establishment of a military base in the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. We consider that the establishment of the military base is against the interests of peace and we sincerely hope that the wishes of the people of this region and of the United Nations will prevail in this matter.

28. We attach the greatest importance to our friendly relations with countries of West Asia. We are pursuing these in the emerging context of greater economic exchanges between developing countries. We have concluded agreements with the Republic of Iraq covering many fields of such co-operation. The growing friendship between India and Iraq is reflected in the positive response of Iraq in finding a solution to the problems arising from the rise in oil prices.

29. Our view that no stable peace can be established in West Asia without the vacation of Israeli aggression from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine is well-known. There have recently been some positive developments and we hope that the West Asia Peace Conference will lead to lasting peace and stability in this region.

30. As a result of the high-level visits recently exchanged between Iran and us, there has been a better understanding of each other's policies and many new avenues of mutually beneficial co-operation have been identified. Government will pursue these vigorously.

31. Yet another milestone was reached in our relations with the Soviet Union with the exchange of views and the Agreements that were signed when we had the pleasure of playing host to General Secretary Brezhnev in November 1973. The Agreements put the economic relationship between the two countries on a long-term footing. We are gratified that Indo-Soviet friendship has progressively attained newer levels of maturity and co-operation.

32. In June 1973 our Prime Minister visited Yugoslavia, I paid a visit to Rumania and Czechoslovakia in October 1973. Later in the year, we welcomed General Secretary Dr. Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and an agreement on economic co-operation was signed with Czechoslovakia. President Tito's visit last month gave yet another opportunity for a detailed exchange of views on recent developments affecting non-aligned countries.

33. There has been a conscious effort on the part of my Government and that of the United States of America to strengthen relations on the basis of equality and mutuality of interest. An important result of this is the agreement on the question of U.S. rupee funds in India.

34. The conclusion of the Commercial Co-operation Agreement with the European Economic Community is a significant step and with this, our relations with the enlarged Community have started well. We are confident that trade and economic co-operation between the Community and India will grow fast in the coming years.

35. The views exchanged during the visits of the Prime Ministers of two sister countries of the Commonwealth

—Australia and New Zealand—indicated the enlightened stand of these leaders on world issues their commitment to peace and their increasing interest in the development of India and other countries of Asia. The visit of our Prime Minister to Canada in June 1973 helped to further strengthen the close ties between the two countries.

36. Our relations with African countries are close and co-operative. The Vice-President visited Tanzania recently and participated in the tenth anniversary of the Revolution in Zanzibar. In line with our well-known support for the struggle of the African peoples against colonialism and racism we hail the emergence of the new State of Guinea-Bissau.

37. Close co-operation with other non-aligned countries has been one of the important aspects of our foreign policy. The Prime Minister attended the Fourth Summit of non-aligned countries in Algiers in September 1973. The Conference demonstrated a large measure of agreement in the political field and also the resolve of member countries to co-operate with one another more concretely.

38. Hon'ble Members, the basis and nature of relationships between the countries of the world are changing rapidly, so also many concepts which what Shri Vajpayee has said: it is in Amidst all this, it is a matter for satisfaction that the basic tenets of our foreign policy since Independence have been consistently vindicated.

39. During this session you will consider the demands for grants for the next financial year and the pending and new legislative business. Government will bring before Parliament a Bill to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act to enable more vigorous enforcement. Among other measures are the Bills for establishing Central universities at Pondicherry and Hyderabad, a Bill to further

amend the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution and a Bill to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act to enable it to extend assistance directly to Area Development Corporations.

40. Hon'ble Members I summon you to the exacting tasks of 1974. The formidable challenges that the nation faces can be turned into an opportunity by a determined people. I have no doubt that as the representatives of the people, you will give the right lead in a spirit of dedication and constructive co-operation and that the country will overcome the present difficulties and emerge stronger and more united to advance along the chosen path.

मम्माननीय सदस्यगण,

1. आपका सत्र इन बार कठिनाई और परीक्षा की घड़ी में आरम्भ हो रहा है। कीमते बढ़ने, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी और हड़ताल, बंद व असंतोष, जिनसे देश के कुछ भागों में हिंसात्मक रूप ले लिया है और जिनसे उत्पादन, व वितरण में रुकावटें हुई हैं, के कारण जनसाधारण को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तेल संकट का हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बुरा असर पड़ा है। इन अप्रत्याशित घटनाओं से हमारे सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास की गति निश्चय ही धीमी पड़ी है। इस स्थिति में लोगों की चिन्तित मनोदशा स्वभाविक है। मुझे उन लोगों, विशेष रूप से निर्धन वर्ग वालों से जिन्हें कष्ट उठाना पड़ा है गहरी सहानुभूति है।

2. शायद ही कभी किसी देश के सामने लगातार एक के बाद एक इतनी बड़ी समस्याएँ आई होंगी, जितनी कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में हमारे सामने आई हैं। यह राष्ट्र की हिम्मत की निरन्तर परीक्षा का समय रहा है। राष्ट्र ने इन कठिनाइयों का सामना करते हुए

विकास के मूल प्रयत्नों में रुकावटें नहीं आने दी हैं। इस उपलब्धि को नजर-अन्दाज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, हांकि कठिन समय में रचनात्मक पक्षों पर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता।

3. कुछ अच्छी घटनाएं भी घटी हैं। उनमें एक यह है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के लोगों ने अपने अनादेशीय तनाव की समस्या का हल निकाल लिया है। एक साल पहले इस समस्या का समाधान असंभव माना जाता था। मैं इस राज्य के सभी वर्गों के लोगों को उनकी बुद्धिमानी और मेल-मिलाप की भावना के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। छः-सूत्री फार्मूले में इस राज्य के पूर्ण एकीकरण में मह्यता मिलेगी और यहां के पिछड़े इलाकों का तेजी से विकास होगा।

4. आर्थिक क्षेत्र में दो आशाजनक प्रवृत्तियाँ देखने को मिली हैं—निर्यात-आय में वृद्धि हुई है और सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों के कामों में सुधार हुआ है। लगभग दो साल पहले तक, हमारे निर्यात का धर्मा विकास चिन्ता का कारण था, लेकिन 1972-73 से स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है। उस साल हमारे निर्यात में 22 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। 1973-74 के पहले आठ महीनों में कई प्रकार के प्रतिबन्धों के बावजूद, निर्यात में 20.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। हमें विश्वास है कि और ज्यादा राष्ट्रीय प्रयास से निर्यात काफी बढ़ाए जा सकते हैं।

5. इसी प्रकार करीब दो साल पहले हमारे सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में लगातार घाटा चिन्ताजनक था। यह संतोष की बात है कि सरकार के प्रयत्नों के कारण हमारे केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों ने कुछ घिला कर अपने उत्पादन में वृद्धि की है और 1972-73 में पहली बार मुनाफ़ा कमाया है। इस साल स्थिति और अच्छी होने की आशा है।

सामान्य रूप से क्षमता का उपयोग बढ़ेगा, कुछ यूनितों में मुनाफे ज्यादा होने की आशा है और दूसरे यूनितों के घाटे में भारी कमी होगी ।

6. बढ़ती हुई कीमतें और खाद्यान्नों की कमी, विशेषकर अभावग्रस्त राज्यों में, जनसाधारण और सरकार के लिए चिन्ता का मुख्य विषय है । आशा थी कि 1973 की खरीफ की अच्छी फसल से कीमतों में स्थिरता आने में मदद मिलेगी । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ । इसका एक कारण आंतरिक मुद्रा स्फीति है । माथ ही योजना कार्यक्रमों की लागत और सुरक्षा की जरूरतों पर व्यय को बिना कम किए पहले की अपेक्षा मूखाग्रस्त इलाकों में लोगों के लिए बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर काम और सहायता की व्यवस्था करने के कारण सरकार के घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था में वृद्धि जरूरी हो गई । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक संकट का भी हमारे देश पर असर पड़ा है । दुनिया के विभिन्न भागों में राष्ट्रों के बीच तनाव कम करने की दिशा में किये गए उपायों से विकासशील देशों की तेज प्रगति के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण की आशा हुई थी । लेकिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक स्थिति में नई और जटिल समस्याएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा संकट और फिर कई वस्तुओं के दामों में भारी वृद्धि से भारत जैसे गरीब देशों पर दूसरे देशों की अपेक्षा अधिक असर पड़ा है । पिछले कुछ महीनों में लगभग उन सभी चीजों के दाम दो-चार गुना बढ़ गए हैं, जिन्हें हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है, जब कि हमारे अपने निर्यात की चीजों के दामों में यदि वृद्धि हुई भी है तो केवल नाम मात्र की ।

7. इन घटनाओं से उत्पन्न गंभीर स्थिति, जमाखोरी, अनैतिक व्यापारियों की सट्टेबाजी तथा प्रबन्धकों की भूलों और संगठित वर्गों और गुमराह स्त्रियों से उत्पादन, संचालन और वितरण में जो रुकावटें हुई हैं उनसे

और भी बिग गई है । उत्पादकों तथा समृद्ध उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा स्टॉक भी जमा किये जा रहे हैं । हमारी जनता के इन सभी वर्गों को यह समझना चाहिये कि यदि हमारे राष्ट्र का ही अस्तित्व न रहा तो हम सब क्या रहेंगे ? हिंसा और बंद से स्थिति बिगड़ती ही है; और सबसे अधिक कष्ट होता है गरीब समुदाय को । जमाखोरी तथा उत्पादन, संचालन और वितरण में रोड़ा अटकाने के प्रयासों के खिलाफ सरकार कड़ी कार्यवाही करेगी ।

8. अनाजों की पर्याप्त मात्रा में वसूली में ही कमी वाले इलाकों, तथा समाज के अन्यधिक क्रमजोर वर्ग समुदाय के लिए सार्वजनिक प्रणाली में वितरण व्यवस्था कायम रखी जा सकती है । उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि के कारण किसानों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने इस वर्ष खरीफ अनाजों की वसूली कीमतों में काफी वृद्धि की । हालांकि कई राज्यों में चावल की वसूली संतोषजनक है, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मोटे अनाजों की वसूली तेजी से नहीं हो रही है । खरीफ की वसूली अभी कई महीनों तक चलेगी । सरकार ने विस्तार से एक-एक राज्य की स्थिति का अध्ययन किया है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा जो उपाय किये जाते हैं, उनके बारे में उन्हें सलाह दी है । आगामी रबी की वसूली और वितरण में सुधार लाने के लिए इस साल के अनुभवों को पूर्णरूप से ध्यान में रखा जाएगा । मैं राज्य सरकारों से यह बात विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि वसूली लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । हमें इस बात को भली भांति समझना चाहिए कि जिस मात्रा में राज्य सरकारें अनाज की वसूली करके उसे मुहैया कराती हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार उसी के अनुसार उसका वितरण कर सकती है । इसलिए सभी राज्य सरकारों को, चाहे वे बेसी वाले राज्य हों या कमी वाले (जहां

बेशी वाले क्षेत्र भी हैं), इस मामले को और जमाखोरी तथा तस्करी रोकने पर सर्वाधिक महत्व देना चाहिए।

9. विश्व मानकों को देखते हुए हमारा तेल का खर्च बहुत कम है। फिर भी कच्चे तेल की बढ़ी कीमतों में हमें एक साल में आठ मी करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त बोझ विदेशी मुद्रा में उठाना पड़ेगा। यह हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए अभूतपूर्व चुनौती है।

10. तेल उत्पादक देशों की इस चिन्ता को हम समझ सकते हैं कि उनके रिजर्व समाप्त न हो जायें। साथ ही, हम यह भी समझते हैं कि वे अपने तेल के निर्यात से प्राप्त राजस्व से अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था में विविधता और मजबूती लाना चाहते हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तेल व्यापार के क्षेत्र में, जिस पर अब तक तेल कम्पनियों का नियंत्रण था, वे स्वयं महत्वपूर्ण भाग लेने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसमें हम उनका समर्थन करते हैं। तेल निर्यात करने वाले देशों के साथ हमारे सौहार्दपूर्ण सम्बन्ध हैं। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था पर तेल की बढ़ी कीमतों का जो असर पड़ा है उसे पश्चिम एशिया के मित्र देश समझते हैं। हमें इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के उपाय करने हैं कि इन देशों की यह भावना टाम रूप में परिणत न हो सके। हम तेल उत्पादक देशों के साथ निकट संपर्क बनाए हुए हैं और हमें आशा है कि पारस्परिक प्रबन्धों द्वारा हम उचित हल निकाल लेंगे।

11. हमारे पास कोयले के संशोधनक रिजर्व हैं और जलविद्युत् शक्ति की विशाल क्षमता है। हमारे पास न्यूक्लियर विद्युत् उत्पादन के लिए उपकरण हैं। हमें आशा है कि तेल खोज करने के हमारे प्रयास सफल होंगे। थोड़ा समय और जरूरी संसाधन मिलने पर हम अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करने

के लिए इनका विकास करने में समर्थ होंगे। लेकिन बीच का समय कठिन होगा जिसमें एक और तो हमें पूर्ण अनुशासित ढंग से प्रयास करने होंगे और दूसरी और हमारे मित्र देशों को हमारी कठिनाइयों से सहानुभूति रखनी होगी।

12. सरकार ऊर्जा के अपने देशी स्रोतों का विकास करने तथा निर्यात से अपनी आय बढ़ाने का जोरदार प्रयास कर रही है। इस प्रयास की सफलता के लिए जरूरी है कि ऊर्जा के अपने स्रोतों तथा निर्यात करने की दृष्टि से स्थापित उद्योगों से ज्यादा और अच्छा उत्पादन हो, तेल से बनी चीजों का कब से कम इस्तेमाल हो और निर्यात की जाने वाली चीजों के घरेलू उपयोग पर नियन्त्रण रखा जाए। मैं जनता के सभी वर्गों से अपील करता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले उपायों के साथ पूरा सहयोग दें।

13. समुद्री तट पर और उससे दूर तेल की खोज तेजी से की जाएगी। तट से दूर एक स्थान पर तेल की खोज शुरू हो गई है तथा इस काम से मैं और तेजी लाई जाएगी। हमने ईरान में कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन के लिए पहले ही संयुक्त प्रयास शुरू कर दिया है। ईराक में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस कमीशन ने संभावित क्षेत्रों में तेल खोजने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। दूसरी जगहों पर भी इस प्रकार के काम विचाराधीन हैं।

14. बिजली पैदा करने की योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। वर्तमान यूनितों की कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार लाने तथा उन परि-योजनाओं को शुरू करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, जिनका निर्माण काफी हद तक हो चुका है। इससे बिजली की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अर्थिक में बहुत सी परिियोजनाओं पर काम शुरू

करके उन्हें पूरा किया जाएगा। इन परियोजनाओं को आवश्यक स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। विभिन्न धरमल प्लान्टों के लिए उन कोयला क्षेत्रों को, जहां से कोयला पहुंचाना है, निर्धारित करके विशेष परियोजनाओं के साथ सम्बन्धित कर दिया गया है। कोयला क्षेत्रों, परिवहन और विद्युत् सयंत्रों के समन्वित विकास को सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। इस विशाल कार्यक्रम के लिए विद्युत् उद्योग का पुनर्गठन जरूरी है।

15. आर्थिक विकास के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को तेल की बढ़ी कीमतों से अलग रखने के हमारे प्रयत्न तभी सफल हो सकते हैं जब कि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए और एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने की अच्छी सुविधा हो। खान और रेल विभाग को विभिन्न जरूरतमंद स्थानों पर कोयला पहुंचाने के लिए कटिबद्ध होना होगा। राज्य सरकारें अपनी ओर से इस बात का प्रबन्ध करें कि बिजली तथा सड़कों जैसी मूल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो रही हैं। प्रबन्धकों तथा खान और रेलवे में काम करने वाले पन्द्रह लाख श्रमिकों पर एक भारी जिम्मेदारी है। उनके सहयोग से 1974-75 में कोयले का उत्पादन कम से कम 900 लाख टन तक पहुंच जायेगा और उद्योगों को सुचारू रूप से चलाए रखने के लिए कोयला मिलता रहेगा।

16. वर्तमान स्थिति में, जनता के प्रति हमारी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि उत्पादन को, विशेषकर अनिवार्य क्षेत्रों में, बनाए रखा जाये। हाल के महीनों में श्रमिकों को काफ़ी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है। इनके बावजूद, हमारे श्रमिक, निम्नकी देशभक्ति की सर्वपूर्ण परम्परा है, वह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि स्थिति तभी सुधर सकती है जब कि उत्पादन सम्बन्धी सामाजिक कार्य विशाल राष्ट्रीय संदर्भ में

देखे जाएं। इसलिए श्रमिकों को भरसक प्रयत्न करना है कि उत्पादन बढ़े, संचालन की गति तेज हो और उसमें किसी प्रकार की रुकावट न आए। यही एक रास्ता है जिससे वह जनसाधारण को अभाव से छुटकारा दिलाने में योगदान दे सकते हैं।

17. पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारंभ में खाद्य और ईंधन को समस्याओं का सामना करने का आधार और कार्यक्रम निहित है। कृषि क्षेत्र की नाति नई तकनीक को लागू करने और उत्पादन के आधार को विस्तार करने पर खर्च की गई है। इसमें एक ओर मि. हाई के अग्रगण्य तथा सोमांत क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यक्रम पर धन दिया गया है और दूसरी ओर छोटे किसानों के कार्यक्रमों पर। परिणामतः उत्पादन वृद्धि का वितरण विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और जनता के विभिन्न वर्गों में अधिक व्यापक हो सकेगा। यह योजना बिजली, कोयले, तेल, परिवहन तथा सामाजिक खाद जैसे उद्योगों को विशेष महत्व देती है, जो कृषि के प्राणाधार हैं। कई क्षेत्रों में योजना के अधिभांश उत्पादन लक्ष्य इस धारणा पर आधारित हैं कि वर्तमान क्षमताओं का पूरा और अधिक कुशलता से उपयोग होगा। नये निवेश की तरह यह भी योजना का एक अंग है।

18. पहली बार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, जिनमें पहाड़ी तथा जंगलीय क्षेत्र शामिल हैं, के विकास के लिए राज्य की योजना के सम्पूर्ण ढांचे में संगठित उप-योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं जिससे हमारी जनता के सभी वर्गों लोगों के लिए, प्राथमिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पीने के पानी, आवास, गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई, ग्रामीण सड़कों तथा ग्रामीण विद्युत्तीकरण की व्यवस्था हो सके और सामाजिक उपभोग के न्यूनतम स्तर तक वे पहुंच सकें। क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर, स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन,

आहार, शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण के अन्तर्गत सेवाएं संगठित करके के प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे ।

19. हमारे लोकतंत्र को परिपक्वता का यह एक माप है कि वर्तमान आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के बावजूद इस महीने हमारी जनता का पांचवा हिस्सा राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनाव में वोट डाल रहा है । मैं सभी राजनीतिक दलों से अपील करता हूँ कि वे इन चुनावों को शांति-पूर्वक संपन्न करावें । हमें इस संघर्ष में अपने रिकार्ड पर गर्व है, क्योंकि स्वतंत्र और शांति-पूर्ण चुनाव स्थायी लोकतंत्र को एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है । सक्रम लोकतंत्र केवल इस बात पर निर्भर नहीं करता कि चुनने की स्वतंत्रता हो, बल्कि इस बात पर भी कि सबको यह विश्वास हो कि आपसी मतभेद के बावजूद, सत्तारूढ़ और विरोधी दलों के लिए एक आधारभूत आचारसंहिता का पालन करना जरूरी है जिसमें कि किसी भी रूप में हिंसा और गैर-संवैधानिक तरीकों का कोई स्थान न हो ।

20. इस महीने के शुरू में गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया गया है । सभी नागरिकों की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि ऐसा वातावरण स्थापित करने में मदद करें जिसमें आत्मा-संयम और सामूहिक प्रयासों को बढ़ावा मिले ताकि लोगों की कठिनाइयों को कम किया जा सके ।

21. समीक्षाधीन वर्ष में, हमने विदेश नीति पर प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्य किया और हमें कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सफलताएं मिली । हमारे पड़ोसी देशों, विशेष रूप से बंगलादेश, भूटान, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, बर्मा तथा अफगानिस्तान के साथ शांति, मित्रता और आपसी हित के सहयोग की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है ।

22. 1971 की लड़ाई के बाद, पाकिस्तान, बंगला देश और भारत में फंसे लोगों की मानवीय समस्या, भारत और बंगलादेश द्वारा

की गई ऐतिहासिक पहल के परिणामस्वरूप संतोषजनक रूप से सुलझाई जा रही है । पिछले सितम्बर, में तीनों देशों से देश प्रत्यावर्तन का काम साथ साथ शुरू हुआ और इस साल के मध्य से पहले यह काम पूरा हो जाने की आशा है । मेरी सरकार शिमला समझौते के बाकी मुद्दों को लागू करने के लिए पाकिस्तान के साथ विचार विमर्श के लिए तैयार है । हमें पूरी आशा है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार भी मशी चाहती है :

23. बंगला देश के साथ आपसी हित के सभी मामलों पर हमारी निरंतर बातचीत होती रहती है । दोनों देशों की सरकारों ने मित्रतापूर्ण संबंध और वाणिज्यिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में सहयोग को और बढ़ाने के लिए ठोस प्रयत्न किए हैं ।

24. मझे यह कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री और श्रीलंका की प्रधान मंत्री की एक दूसरे देश की यात्रा से दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक संबंध और सहयोग बढ़े हैं । श्रीलंका में सभी भारतीय मूल के लोगों की स्थिति की समस्या का हल अंतिम रूप से निकाल लिया गया है और अन्य अंशों को सुलझाने की दिशा में भी काफी प्रगति हुई है ।

25. हमारी प्रधानमंत्री की नेपाल यात्रा और नेपाल नरेश तथा महाराना की भारत यात्रा हमारे दोनों देशों के बीच निकट संबंध की प्रतीक हैं । यह संबंध पारस्परिक विश्वास और समान हितों पर आधारित हैं । हम नेपाल सरकार की इस बात की बहुत सराहना करते हैं कि उन्होंने अपनी जनता के आर्थिक और सामाजिक हितों के लिए काम करने का संकल्प किया है । यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि नेपाल सरकार को इच्छानुसार हम इस काम में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं ।

26. अफगानिस्तान के साथ हमारे मित्रतापूर्ण संबंध कई क्षेत्रों में आपसी सहयोग से और बढ़ रहे हैं तथा मजबूत हो रहे हैं ।

अफगानिस्तान में ऐसी कई परियोजनाएँ हैं, जिनमें हम अपने तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत हिस्सा लेने में समर्थ होंगे।

27. मार्च, 1973 में, अपनी मलेशिया यात्रा के दौरान मैंने इंडोनेशिया मलेशिया फिलिपिन्स, थाईलैंड और सिंगापुर की नवम्बर 1971 की घोषणा का समर्थन किया था। मैंने उस अवसर पर कहा था कि दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया शांति और तटस्थता का क्षेत्र रहना चाहिए। इस क्षेत्र के अन्य देशों से हमने हमेशा यह आग्रह किया है कि हिन्द महासागर बड़े देशों के सैनिक अड्डों से मुक्त रहकर शांति का क्षेत्र रहे। इस बात पर संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की महासभा और पिछले साल अल्जीयर्स में हुए गुटनिरपेक्ष देशों के सम्मेलन में बल दिया गया है। इस लिए यह गहरी चिन्ता और असंतोष का विषय है कि युनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने हिन्द महासागर के डिगो गार्मिया द्वीप में एक सैनिक अड्डा बनाने पर समझौता किया है। हमारा विचार है कि सैनिक अड्डा कायम करना शांति के हितों के विरुद्ध है। अतः हमारी पूरी आशा है कि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की इच्छा इस मामले में सर्वोपरि होगी।

28. हम पश्चिम एशिया के देशों के साथ अपने मित्रतापूर्ण संबंधों को अत्यधिक महत्व देते हैं। विकासशील देशों के बीच बढ़ते हुए आर्थिक आदान प्रदान की भूमिका में हम इन सम्बन्धों की आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। हमने ईराक गणराज्य के साथ समझौता किया है जिनमें इस प्रकार के सहयोग के कई क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। तेल की कीमतों में वृद्धि से उत्पन्न समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने में ईराक ने जो अनुकूल रवैया अपनाया वह भारत और ईराक के बीच बढ़ती मित्रता का परिचायक है।

29. हमारा विचार है कि पश्चिम एशिया में स्थायी शान्ति तब तक स्थापित

नहीं हो सकती, जब तक सभी अधिभूत क्षेत्रों से इजरायली सैन्य नहीं हटा ली जाती, और फिलिस्तीन में अरब जनता को फिर से अधिकार दिलाने की बात तो सर्वविदित है। हाल ही में, कुछ अच्छी घटनाएँ घटी हैं और हमें आशा है कि पश्चिम एशिया शांति सम्मेलन से इस क्षेत्र में स्थायी शांति और स्थिरता कायम होगी।

30. हाल ही में ईरान, और हमारे बीच उच्च-स्तरीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल की यात्राओं से हम दोनों देश एक दूसरे की नीतियों को अधिक अच्छी तरह समझ सकें हैं। आपसी हित और सहयोग के अनेक नए मार्ग प्रकट हुए हैं जिन पर सरकार निष्ठा के साथ अग्रसर होगी।

31. सोवियत संघ के महासचिव श्री ब्रेज्नेव नवम्बर 1973 में भारत की यात्रा पर आए। हमें उनके साथ विचार-विनिमय करने का मौका मिला और हमने समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए जिनसे हमारे सम्बन्धों में एक और नया अध्याय शुरू हुआ है। इन समझौतों से दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक सम्बन्धों को दीर्घकालीन आधार मिला है। हमें संतोष है कि भारत सोवियत मित्रता और सुदृढ़ हुई है तथा इनके बीच सहयोग के नए आयाम प्रकट हुए हैं।

32. जून 1973 में प्रधान मंत्री ने युगोस्लाविया की यात्रा की। अक्टूबर, 1973 में, मैंने रूमानिया और चैकोस्लोवाकिया की यात्रा की। इस साल के अन्त में हमने चैकोस्लोवाकिया के महासचिव डा० गुस्ताव हुसाक का स्वागत किया और चैकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग पर एक समझौता हुआ। पिछले महीने राष्ट्रपति टीटो यात्रा से गुटनिरपेक्ष देशों पर असर पड़ने वाली हाल की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार पूर्वक विचार-विनिमय करने का एक और मौका मिला।

33. हमारी और संयुक्त राष्ट्र अनरीका की सरकारों की और से समानता और आपसी हित के आधार पर सम्बन्ध मजबूत करने के लक्ष्य प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। भारत में संयुक्त राज्य के रुपये फण्ड के प्रश्न पर हाल ही में हुआ समझौता इसका एक महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम है।

34. यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के साथ वाणिज्यिक समझौता संपन्न होना एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है और इससे, इन विशाल समुदाय के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों की अच्छी शुरुआत हुई है। हमें विश्वास है कि आगामी वर्षों में इस समुदाय और भारत के बीच व्यापारिक और आर्थिक सहयोग बढ़ेगा।

35. राष्ट्रमण्डल के दो सदस्य देशों—आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड—के प्रधान मंत्रियों की यात्रा के दौरान विचार विनिमय से विश्व के मामलों पर इन नेताओं के विवेकपूर्ण रवैये, शांति में आस्था और भारत तथा एशिया के अन्य देशों में बढ़ती हुई रुचि का पता चला। जून 1973 में प्रधान मंत्री की कनाडा यात्रा से दोनों देशों के सम्बन्ध और मजबूत हुए हैं।

36. अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध निकट और सहयोग पूर्ण हैं। उपराष्ट्रपति ने हाल ही में तंजानिया की यात्रा की और जंजीबार में क्रांति की दसवीं वर्ष गांठ में हिस्सा लिया। नये राज्य गिनि-बिसाओ की स्थापना का हम स्वागत करते हैं, जो उपनिवेशवाद और जातिवाद के विरुद्ध अफ्रीकी जनता के संघर्ष में हमारे सुविदित समर्थन के अनुरूप है।

37. अन्य गुट निरपेक्ष देशों के साथ निकट सहयोग, हमारी विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। सितम्बर, 1973 में प्रधान मंत्री ने अल्जीरिस में गुटनिरपेक्ष देशों के चौथे शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। इस सम्मेलन में राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में अधिक

सहमति तथा सहस्य देशों का एक कूटने के साथ ज्वाबा सहयोग करने के संकल्प का परिचय दिया।

38. सम्माननीय सदस्य गण ! विश्व के देशों में सम्बन्धों के आधार और स्वरूप तेजी से बदल रहे हैं और इसी प्रकार कई विचार भी, जिन्हें पिछले दो दशकों में महत्व दिया जा रहा था। फिर भी, यह संतोष का विषय है कि आजादी के बाद से अब तक हमारी विदेश नीति के आधारभूत सिद्धांतों को हमेशा समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है।

39. इस अधिवेशन में आप अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के अनुदानों की मांगों, गत वर्ष के शेष तथा नये विधायी कार्यों पर विचार करेंगे। सरकार संसद के समक्ष खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकने के अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक पेश करेगी जिससे यह और भी प्रभावी तरीके से लागू किया जा सके। अन्य विधेयकों में से हैं : पांडिचेरी और हैदराबाद में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के विधेयक, संविधान की 9वीं अनुसूची में और संशोधन करने का एक और विधेयक, और कृषि पुनर्घटित अधिनियम को संशोधन करने का एक विधेयक, जिसमें क्षेत्र विकास निगमों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सहायता दी जा सके।

40. सम्माननीय सदस्य गण ! मैं 1974 के कठिन कार्यों के लिए आ का आभार करता हूँ। राष्ट्र के सामने जो बड़ी चुनौती है उसे कृतसंकल्प जनता ही सुयोग के रूप में बदल सकती है। मुझे जरा भी संदेह नहीं है कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में, निष्ठा और रचनात्मक सहयोग की भावना से आप इस काम में उचित भागदर्शन देंगे और यह देश वर्तमान कठिनाइयों को पार करके अपने चुने हुए रास्ते पर और भी मजबूती से और अधिक संगठित होकर आगे कदम बढ़ाएगा।

श्री अध्यक्ष विहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है— आप महासचिव को राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण टेबिल पर रखने में रोकिये। आप की डायरेक्शन सं. 2 के अनुसार जा क.प सूची है उस में सदन की टेबिल पर किये कागज का रखना बाद में आना चाहिए और शोक का प्रकटीकरण पहले होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यह समझने में अममय हूँ कि आज इप काय— सूची में परिवर्तन क्यों कर दिया गया है। आप ने अपना निर्देश क्यों बदला है? यह ठीक है कि निर्देश के अन्तर्गत आप का बदलने का अधिकार है, लेकिन यह किसी विशेष मौके पर हो सकता है और उसके लिए आप को सदन को विश्वास में लेना चाहिए। हम आप से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि पहले हमें शोक प्रकट करने दीजिये, उसके बाद इसे टेबिल पर रखें जिससे हम अच्छी तरह से उस की चिकित्सा कर सकें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to support what Shri Vajpayee has said; it is in black and white and the direction is very clear on the subject, and unless you have specific reasons or you state the reasons before this House why you have had to reverse it, we should have the opportunity to do the reference to the dead souls first and then you may proceed with the other business that you have listed wrongly.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो पहले दिन ही इस तरह से शुरू कर दिया है। आप दोनों मुझ से मेरे कैम्बर में मिले थे, आप के साथ दो साहब और भी थे। मैंने आप को बतलाया था कि सन् 1950 से ऐसा ही चलता आया है, जिस दिन प्रेसिडेंट एड्रेस करते हैं, उसी दिन रखा जाता है। इसमें डायरेक्शन की कोई बात नहीं है, यह प्रेक्टिस हम पहले से फोलो करते आ रहे हैं। हर बात में डायरेक्शन की क्या बात है। पिछले साल भी जब यह मामला उठा था, तब भी यह किया गया था—सब की सलाह के साथ—कि प्रेसिडेंट का एड्रेस रखने के

बाद श्रीवाचुधरी रेफरेंस होना और उसके बाद सदन को सारे दिन के लिये स्थगित कर दिया जाय। अगर आप इस को नहीं मानते हैं तो सारा कुछ कल ही करना चाहिए, कल ही कीजिये आज छोड़िये, श्रीवाचुधरी भी कल कीजिये, श्रीवाचुधरी के बाद इस को करना ठीक नहीं मालूम होगा—ऐसा पहले से चलता आया है।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : जो पहले चलता आया है, वह आज नहीं चल रहा है। पहले कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि दिल्ली पुलिस पार्लियामेंट के भीतर लाई गई हो, अभी भी दिल्ली पुलिस यहां खड़ी हुई है। सरदार विठ्ठलभाई पटेल ने अंग्रेजों के जमाने में पुलिस यहां नहीं लगने दी, लेकिन आप ने तो लाठी में भी पुलिस लगा दी।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : May I make a submission? The point that arises is whether obituary references have not been deliberately fixed with a view to shutting out other items. It may well be assumed that the Chair wants that the President's Address should be laid on the Table before the obituary references are made because the Chair thinks, under some advice, that there must not be any other business transacted after the obituary references. So obituary references should be taken up later. If that is the intention, we have serious objections.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले भी ऐसा हमेशा होता रहा है। इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : what has been the practice mere? You were pleased to refer to the practice that has been prevailing in this matter. Over the years since 1950 what has happened? During the course of the majority of the years, it has not happened like that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछले साल भी ऐसा ही हुआ था, उसको आप देख लीजिये। इसमें कोई नयी बात तो की नहीं है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My humble submission is that you should lay down a convention in this matter so that this does not come up every time. Only last year there was a departure made and we had serious objections even at that time on the ground that it is a departure from the convention in this matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कन्वेंशन जो ले डायन हुये हैं उन्हीं के मुताबिक कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Our recollection is that over most of the years, the practice that has been followed is that obituary references are made earlier than the laying on the Table of the President's Address.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have gone and seen you and tried to explain the whole thing. It is black and white in your Directions which have not been reversed so far. If these are not to be followed, why have the Directions? Why not they be con-signed to the Yamuna river?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस दिन प्रेसीडेंट अपना एड्रेस देते हैं उस दिन तो सिटिंग होती नहीं है । आप ने यह रख दिया है कि उस दिन एक छोटी सी सिटिंग हो जाये और उसमें वह एड्रेस रख दिया जाये । अब अगर प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस को रखने के लिए सिटिंग करनी है और आबिचुबेरी रेफरेन्स की बात भी आ गई तो वह भी रख दी जाये । इसलिये इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the difficulty in proceeding with the bituary references earlier before the President's Address is laid on the Table? If it be the pleasure of the Chair that no other business should be transacted, we **LOW DOWN** before your decision. But what is the difficulty in proceeding with the obituary references earlier than laying of the President's Address on the Table?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपने आबिचुबेरी रेफरेन्स रखना है तो प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस कल रख दें । लेकिन

It has already been laid on the table :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह नहीं माना जा सकता है । जब आपने महासचिव को बुलाया उसी समय मैंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न खड़ा किया इसलिये उस समय जो भी कार्यवाही हुई है वह विधिवत कार्यवाही नहीं है । अभी तक राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण सभा-पटल पर रखा नहीं गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्टरसेशन में जो सदस्य गुजरे हैं और जो आबिचुबेरी करने है उसके बाद वैसे भी हाउस को एडजर्न करना है । प्रेम इसी में रहती है कि आबिचुबेरी को बाद में करिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पहले आबिचुबेरी कर लीजिये और राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण कल सभा पटल पर रखा जा सकता है । (उपबचान) यह निर्णय आपको लेना है या कांग्रेस पार्टी के बहुमत को लेना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो एग्जेंडा फिक्स किया है उसी के मुताबिक चर्चें ।

श्री समर गुह (कन्डाई) : आप आबिचुबेरी रेफरेन्स क बाद का प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस रख सकते हैं ।

It is the convention. It is in the fitness of things also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हैरान हूँ, 24 घंटे तो निकाल लीजिये । कल कर लीजिये । सेसन एक दिन आगे पीछे होता है तो क्या फर्क है । आखिर आप किस बात में पड़े हुये हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप हूँ इस बात के लिए विवश न करिये कि हम कोई ऐसा काम करें जो हम करना नहीं चाहते और जो इस सदन की मर्यादा के अनुकूल न हो ।

श्री श्रीधर महोदय : आप नहीं करें तो घुटा है। आज के दिन तीन करिये, कल से शुरू करिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want you to take a decision on this. We cannot be steam-rolled here.

श्री श्रीधर महोदय : जो एजेन्डा का आर्डर है उसको रख रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण की कॉपी मना पटल पर रख दी गई है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has laid it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Before he rose to lay it he raised the point whether it could be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: When it is laid before the House, it will be made available to the Members.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी ले नहीं हुई है।

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you not to do so? It has already been laid on the Table.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब प्राइन्ट आफ आर्डर रोज किया जा रहा हो तब क्या मेक्रेटरी जनरल, जो पार्लियेन्टरी प्रिन्टिस के माहिर हैं, किताबें लिखते हैं वे कोई चीज टेबिल पर रखने की गलती कर सकते हैं ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I draw your attention to the point of procedure? In the Order Paper it is mentioned that the Secretary General will lay on the table a copy of the Address. In doing so he shall have to seek your pleasure to permit him to lay it on the Table of the House, and after you indicate your pleasure, then alone he can do so.

MR. SPEAKER: I permitted him; when it is published in the Order Paper it shows that I already permitted him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir. He has not risen in his seat; he has not made the announcement and he has not laid it on the Table of the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I do not see why you cannot pursue the simple procedure of asking the Secretary-General to get up and say that he is laying the Paper on the Table of the House. Unless he does so, it is not laid on the Table of the House. A point of order was raised before he could get up and that part of the procedure has not been fulfilled so far.

MR. SPEAKER: I called him and he did so.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Secretary-General says that he had laid it on the Table of the House and if hon. Members are not satisfied he would lay it again on the Table of the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: A point of order has been raised and after you have disposed of the point of order you should ask him to do so; that is the normal way to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disposed of the point of order. He has laid it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do not agree to this sort of shortcuts, and backdoor methods.

MR. SPEAKER: We followed that procedure last year; we follow it again this year. Why do you obstruct it everytime?

Anyhow, the Secretary-General may again lay it on the Table.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1974.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We walk out in protest.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and some other Members then left the House.

12.51 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of two months, it is my unpleasant duty to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends, namely, Shri Kamal Nath Tewari and Shri Ganpatrao Bapurao Dani.

Shri Kamal Nath Tewari was a sitting Member of this House from Bettiah constituency of Bihar. He was the Chairman of Estimates Committee since 1970 and a member of Panel of Chairman since 1969. He had also been a Member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the year 1962-70. So handsome and so gentle, unassuming and friendly he always had a very warm cheerful disposition. Yet when presiding over the House, he was quite firm in maintaining order and regulating the debates. He was a man of action and wished others to be so. He was a trusted and intimate colleague of Sardar Bhagat Singh. As a freedom-fighter he can be counted amongst the great revolutionaries. He suffered imprisonment in 1941 as an individual satyagrahi and again from 1942 to 1946 as a detenué. He was sentenced to life-imprisonment in the Lahore Constituency case. A noted social worker and an agriculturist, he took keen interest in the welfare of Kisans, Harijans and other depressed classes and was connected with a number of Advisory and Development Committees in his State. As a man of vast experience, Shri Tewari was not only an eminent parliamentarian and distinguished Chairman of the Estimates Committee, and a very able member of the Panel of Chairmen, he was also one of our most devoted Members and commanded universal respect, and was loved by all sections of the House for his humility, deep culture, sagacity and gentlemanliness. He devoted himself to his duties with full zeal till the last moment. He passed away on the 17th January, 1974.

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In his death we have lost a prominent figure and he will be missed by all of us very much.

Shri Ganpatrao Bapurao Dani was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1945-47. He passed away at Raipur on the 27th December, 1973.

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise with a very heavy heart. We are all deeply grieved at the passing away of Shri Kamal Nath Tewari. He was a veteran revolutionary with a long record of service and sacrifice, with experience of the then dreaded Kala Pani who later became a constructive and conscientious parliamentarian. He was a truly fine man, simple and sincere in his ways and style of life, deeply devoted to the cause of the common man, and ever-vigilant with regard to the problems that arise or the dangers which threaten us.

All sections of the House held him in esteem for his personal qualities and for the contribution he made from the floor and in various Committees. We specially remember the impartial and very able manner in which he guided the deliberations of this House on those occasions when he was in the Chair as a member of the Panel of Chairmen.

We mourn the death of an early associate of Bhagat Singh, a spirited satyagrahi, a parliamentarian of note and a respected friend and colleague. His was a life of dedication not only to the party but to the country and its progress. We shall miss him greatly. To me, Sir, he was not only a friend but I can say, he was a guide. Hardly anything happened in the

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

House or outside when he did not come, apprise me of it and give me his opinion on how to deal with it—not only in respect of what happened in the House but even of developments in any part of the country. As I said, we shall all miss him for his great qualities and for the warm and cultured human being that he was. The family's loss is also the nation's.

We are also grieved at the passing away of Shri G. B. Dani who represented Raipur in the Central Assembly.

I request you to convey our sincere sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party and myself, I share all which you and the Prime Minister have expressed at the passing away of our friend. It was a shocking thing when we came to learn of the death of our friend Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari. He was a very close neighbour of mine and I was fated to see him laid out in death very soon after the event occurred, and I felt the truth of our ancient saying that life is like water on a lotus leaf suddenly wrenched away. He was very closely associated with all of us in parliament as Chairman of the Estimates Committee, as a member of the Panel of Chairmen in other capacities. But we shall remember him as a radiant, a completely unostentatious personality whose life is indeed very rare to find. He had a shining record as a freedom fighter and paid the price of his determination and dedication to the country by having to travel as a prisoner to the Andamans and to stay there a good part of his young life. And I recall that, even though later on the political and sociological views which he had developed were not similar to mine, at one time I remember to have learnt, he was a member in the Andamans of a Communist Consolidation Group which was groping its way to find out some solution for the problems

of our country which could be tackled not only by the achievement of political independence but also by economic fulfilment. As the Prime Minister said a little while ago, he was a man of such quiet charm that one could hardly ever feel anything but the most friendly attitude towards him. He represented, so to speak, the dignity of our country in every sense of the term the pink of culture in so far as our traditional manner is concerned, and as a political personality he also did things in a manner which was almost unique. He is a sort of a person who shall be missed very greatly in this House as well as in the country outside. I would like you to please convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा विश्वास नहीं होता कि तिवारी जी हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे। पिछले सत्र की समाप्ति पर जब हम विदा दिये थे, तब वह बीते-जागते, हंसते-खेलते, हमारे बीच में विद्यमान थे। मृत्यु के कुछ दिन पूर्व मुझे उन के दर्शन करने का सौभाग्य मिला था। उनका अन्त इतना अचानक था कि वह हमारे हृदयों को बहरे प्राणात् से भर गया। फिर कभी वह सौम्य, शान्त और स्निग्ध मूर्ति दिखाई नहीं देगी। फिर कभी उस मधुर स्वभाव का अनुभव नहीं होगा।

उनका पूर्वाह्न का जीवन देख कर, जिसमें क्रांति की ज्वाला प्रज्वलती थी, कोई विश्वास नहीं कर सकता था कि क्रांति का उपरसक जीवन के उत्तरार्ध में शांति का पुजारी बन जायेगा। बर्फ से ढका हुआ उनका अंगारे जैसा व्यक्तित्व अपने चारों ओर छाया का निर्माण करता था। राजनैतिक मतभिन्नता के बावजूद वह सब को हृदय से लगते थे, अपने से छोटे लोगों की पीठ पर हाथ रख कर उन्हें धामे बढ़ने का प्रोत्साहन देते थे।

अध्यक्ष की कुर्सी पर बैठ कर वह दृढ़ हो जाते थे और उन की दृढ़ता सामान्य रूप से सभी सदस्य अनुभव करते थे। लेकिन उस दृढ़ता में भी एक ऐसी नम्रता रहती थी जो

हृदय में खिन्नता पैदा नहीं होने देती थी— हृदय को जीत लेती थी। प्राक्कलन समिति के सभापति के रूप में उन की सेवायें सदैव स्मरण की जायेंगी।

तिवारी जी के निघन से अतीत को जोड़ने वाली एक घोर कड़ी टूट गई, इस सदन का एक स्तम्भ ढह गया और सार्वजनिक जीवन की गहरी क्षति हुई। मैं अपनी घोर से घोर अपने दल की घोर से उन की पवित्र स्मृति में विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उन आत्मा को सदगति दे।

इस के साथ मैं स्वर्गीय भी दानी की स्मृति में भी अपनी श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करता हूँ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):
On behalf of my Party and on my behalf I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by our goods:lf and the Leader of the House on the passing away of Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari and Shri Ganpatrao Bapurao Dani.

Shri Tiwari devoted the charming years of his life to the cause of a revolution and he passed through great sufferings and ordeals. As a Member of this House he always stood for the cause of the kisan and without fear he expressed his views very firmly in this House. This House has seen him conducting the business of the House and he was found always very judicious and at the same time very generous.

Sir, as Chairman of the Estimates Committee, he gave full scope to the debate of the subjects and liberty to the Members. I pray God may give eternal peace to both the departed souls.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the D.M.K. Group in Parliament, I associate myself with the sorrows and

the sentiments expressed by the honourable Speaker, by the Prime Minister and other Members of this House as the sudden demise of Mr. K. N. Tiwari who is known for his simplicity and smiling face. He was a revolutionary and a militant personality. Such a soul is not now in the House.

I request the Honourable Speaker to convey on behalf of the D.M.K. party our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by your honour, by the Prime Minister and other Members of this House, in paying tribute to Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari. His warm heart, his affection and his ever-smiling demeanour were known to us for ever. Although he was very firm on many an occasion when he was in the Chair, but, outside, even inside, he was so responsive to the appeals and requests from all the Members of this House that we shall not forget him.

His contribution to the working of this House was no doubt very significant but more significant was his contribution to the freedom struggle of this country. He will be remembered in the history of our revolutionary movement as a close colleague of Sardar Bhagat Singh.

Sir, regarding such a soft-looking person, warm-hearted person, how firm he was in his inner being, has been significantly, characteristically noted down and recorded in his revolutionary activities. I pay my tribute to him and my sympathies and condolences to his family members.

I also pay sympathies and pay my condolences to the family members of Shri Ganpatrao Bapurao Dani.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not remind the House of another great personality who was not only a national personality but really an interna-

[Shri Samar Guha]

tional personality, Professor Satyendra Nath Bose. As long as Fundamental Science will be remembered in our human history, his name will be remembered as one of the contributors to the concept of Fundamental Science. When he was just young at the age of thirty, his six-page contribution had brought about almost a revolutionary change in the concept of Planck's Quantum Theory. The British papers did not publish—did not dare to publish,—his thesis. But it was Einstein who not only published it, but made interpretation of it, and ultimately it is known as Bose-Einstein Theory. I do not know how many theories are associated with the name of Einstein. Today, all the fundamental particles obey either Bose's theory or Fermi's theory.

Mr. Bose worked also on the unified field theory of Einstein. Had he not had the misfortune of having been born in a dependent country or if he would not have associated with the revolutionary movement and freedom movement he would have got a Nobel prize in 1924 as a young man of 29. Probably many other scientists who worked on his theory got Nobel prize but he did not.

I would only like to remind you that when he went to meet Einstein and work with him and also with Madame Curie, he was trying to give some money to the revolutionary exiles in Europe and he was almost caught there, but it was a European professor at the Dacca university who came to his rescue. It is a matter of regret.

I had the proud privilege to be his student for six years at the Dacca university. A student of science of his rank is a rare boon not only in our country but in human history. If he would have had the Nobel prize, perhaps he would have received national attention which he did not and he would have received the national honour which he should have received.

Today with the deepest regret I would like to mention how the national professorship was extended to

him. The letter that he received from this Government, from a Joint Secretary was a shock to him, his colleagues wanted to suppress that letter, but it percolated to him. The language in which he was addressed was something shocking.

It is a matter of deep regret that a medical board was not set up to look after him; he had no bank balance and he had to pay his medical bill. There was no medical board and nothing of that kind. It was the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Bose-Einstein statistics which the whole country was going to observe, and eminent scientists from the world came to pay tribute to him but I cannot imagine how we failed to honour such a senior scientist who was a rare phenomenon not only in our country but in the world too.

I would only make a request to the Prime Minister. It may be belated, but at least, an institute of fundamental science should be set up in the country after his name, even to pay our tribute to him posthumously. I had written to you and requested you and it would have been in the fitness of things, because as I have said he was not a national personality but he was an international personality. As long as fundamental science will be remembered, his name will also be remembered. But unfortunately I could not persuade you to pay tribute to such an international personality of such extraordinary scientific eminence. In this House.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): On behalf of the United Independent Parliamentary Group, I wish to associate ourselves with the sense of grief on the sad passing away of Shri Tiwariji and Shri Dani. Although I did not have the honour of knowing Mr. Dani I knew Mr. Tiwari extremely well and had the honour to consider him as a guide, friend and philosopher.

Mr. Tiwari was an extremely popular and amiable colleague, and I can

say with candour that he was a great gentleman. Mr. Tiwari was also a very reputed freedom-fighter and was imprisoned for life in what was then known as the Lahore conspiracy case. It is a great pity, in fact, a great tragedy that one by one our great freedom-fighters are leaving us. They were the strongholds and anchors to democracy.

On behalf of the United Independent Parliamentary Group, I would like you to convey to the bereaved families our great sense of loss.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): While associating myself with the sentiments expressed by you, Sir, and the hon. Prime Minister, I would like to say a few words about Mr. Kamal Nath Tiwari. I knew him for the last three years after I came here. But I came to know only last year that he was the companion of the great revolutionary Mr. Bhagat Singh. He had made a great sacrifice for the cause of the nation.

I had occasion to go to Andamans last year. When some other members and myself went there, we were told that Shri K. N. Tiwari was kept in that jail in Port Blair. The jailer showed us the cell where he was kept for a long period, I think for years. It is a cell full of darkness. Air cannot enter into that room. That was the room in which he spent several years. He was such a great man.

I think most of the members present here have not gone to jail. Leave alone going to jail, many members might not even have seen a jail building. In such a situation, we can imagine how in those days these people sacrificed for the cause of the nation, for the freedom of the country. But we are not doing anything for them. I am a young man. I always wished that I should serve the nation by going to jail, for the freedom of the country. I have had the opportunity to go to jail twice, not for the freedom of the country but for another

cause, under the Preventive Detention Act. I am not satisfied with the conditions prevailing in jails now. We can then understand what were the conditions prevailing in those days. This is the sacrifice they made. They did not know they were going to get freedom, but still they sacrificed. Such people must be recognised. But unfortunately we have not done that. The newspapers also have neglected them. They have not given publicity to the fact that such a great revolutionary has died. Only a small item was given on the third or fourth page of the papers in two or three sentences. Such a great revolutionary has been completely neglected by the press because he was not a Minister.

In his death, the farmers of this country have lost a great sympathiser, a great friend and philosopher. He used to take such interest in their welfare. Some people, so-called progressives, dubbed him as a representative of the kulaks. But I say he was not a representative of the kulaks, he was a representative of bullocks. We must not forget it. He has made so much contribution for their cause. In his death the farmers have lost a great champion of their cause.

While giving expression to these sentiments, I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family of Shri K. N. Tiwari.

श्री जाब्त घोटे (नागपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली के सदस्य श्री गणपतराव बाबूराव दानी तथा श्री कमल नाथ तिवारी, सदस्य, लोक सभा को अर्द्धाजलि अर्पित करने के लिए मैं फार्मंड ब्लाक और महाविदर्भ राज्य समिति की तरफ से खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जिस केन्द्रीय लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली में लहीवे भाजम भगतसिंह ने बम डाला था उसी केन्द्रीय लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली के मेम्बर दानी जी आज हमारे देश और विश्व में नहीं हैं। इतफाक की बात यह है कि भगतसिंह, जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय लेजि-

[श्री जांबुवन्त घोटे]

स्लेटिव प्रसेम्बली में बम डाला था और अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवादियों की बुलन्द दीवार को धक्का दिया था तथा हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई एक महान लड़ाई है, इम्सानियत की लड़ाई है, स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई है और उसमें हम इस रास्ते से साम्राज्यवादियों के साथ मुकाबिला कर सकते हैं, यह शहीदे आज़म भगतसिंह ने बता दिया था, उन्हीं शहीदे आज़म भगतसिंह के साथी श्री कमलनाथ तिवारी जी, जो हमारी संसद के सदस्य थे, एक महान क्रांतिकारी थे, आज हमसे चल बसे। आज सबाल पैदा होता है कि हमारी लोक सभा कौन से ढंग से अपना काम कर रही है? हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस लोक सभा में बैठकर सारे देश का विश्वास सम्पादन करने में कामयाब हुई है या नहीं? हम इस सरकार से और लोक सभा से इस मौके पर प्रार्थना करना चाहते हैं कि वह इस देश को भगतसिंह का रास्ता अपनाने के लिए मजबूर न करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं महान क्रांतिकारी श्री कमलनाथ तिवारी और केन्द्रीय लेजिस्लेटिव प्रसेम्बली के मेम्बर श्री गणपतराव बापूराव दान: को फावेंडें ब्लाक की घोर से घोर महा विदर्भ राज्य समिति की घोर से विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

श्री राम कर्बेर (टोंक) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी घोर से घोर अपने दिल की घोर से श्री कमल नाथ तिवारी को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। श्री कमल नाथ तिवारी महान स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी थे। वे काफी लम्बे समय से इस लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे। वे एक बहुत ही अच्छे महापुरुष थे। उन्होंने इस देश की आजादी के लिए जितना भी काम किया वह उनके चेहरे पर साफ दिखाई देता था। बल चुनाव में जितने भी भेरे जैसे नये सदस्य इस लोक सभा में चुनकर आये हैं उनके प्रति उनका एक विशेष व्यवहार रहता था। कभी भी बैंक में या लोक सभा के किसी चैम्बर में मिलते थे तो नये सदस्यों की पीठ पर वे अपना हाथ रखते

थे। ऐसे महान व्यक्ति के हमारे बीच से उठ जाने से इस सदन और पूरे देश की काफी हानि हुई है।

श्री गणपतराव बापूराव दानी को मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से नहीं जानता था परन्तु वे भी महापुरुषों में से एक थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप, प्रधान मंत्री तथा सभी सदस्यों के साथ मेरी श्रद्धांजलि भी अर्पित हो तथा मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उनके शोक संज्ञप्त परिवारों को जो कष्ट हुआ है उसको सहन करने की शक्ति भगवान प्रदान करे।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): May I join you, Mr. Speaker Sir, and the Leader of the House and other esteemed hon. Members in paying my sincere tributes to Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari and Shri Ganpatrao Bapurao Dani. It is a great misfortune of this House that a great revolutionary and an equally great parliamentarian like Tiwariji should be no longer with us when we are starting the Budget session today. Last month when I was in Ahmedabad in the midst of agonising disturbances, the shocking news of Tiwariji's sudden passing away came. Tears rolled down my eyes when I saw young people dying in Ahmedabad and more tears flowed when I saw before my mental eyes the vivid picture of a revolutionary who had a sense of determination and discipline an attitude of dedication and an attitude of disinterestedness. Tiwariji brought these four qualities into our House in post-independent India. I dare say that these are the qualities we need not only in this House and in our parliamentary life, but also in our public life and political life as well so that the country is richer and happier. It is in that direction that we who are left behind have to go, and I think that alone will be a right tribute to Tiwariji. I had the privilege of knowing Tiwariji for a little over one year; I am still new to this House. But even during that one year I had several occasions of seeing him in action in the House as well as out-

side. In the House when he presided in the afternoons as a member of the Panel of Chairmen all of us had been witnesses to the manner in which he presided, with firmness coupled with courtesy and with determination coupled with consideration always generous but never allowing things to develop into chaos. It is such people who gave direction and shape, whether they were in a revolutionary movement or in a parliamentary movement. Men like Tiwariji blend in a beautiful way the revolutionary and the spiritual, the political and the parliamentary so that they could be leaders of public opinion and leaders for generations yet unborn. May I request you, Mr. Speaker to kindly convey my heartfelt sympathies to the members of both the bereaved families who, ultimately, when this House and country had, inevitably forgotten, will be shedding tears for the great sons born in those families. I hope you will convey my sympathies to the bereaved families.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष जी, पं० कमल नाथ तिवारी का घर श्रीर मेरा घर करीब पास ही पास 4 मील की दूरी पर है। जिन दिनों वे सामाजिक क्रांति करते थे, छुआ-छूत को नहीं मानते थे, उन के परिवार के लोग श्रीर सगे सम्बन्धी उस को बुरा मानते थे, लेकिन वे फिर भी उस पर भड़े रहे। बाद में उन्होंने रेवोल्यूशनरी पार्टी को ज्वाइन किया श्रीर रेवोल्यूशनरी रहे। जब वे रेवोल्यूशनरी थे, उन के सगे सम्बन्धी उन के यहां मिलने जाने की हिम्मत नहीं करते थे, उन के सगे सम्बन्धियों ने उन के घर जाना परित्याग कर दिया था, क्योंकि वे डरते थे कि हम को भी जेल न जाना पड़े—उस समय ऐसी परिस्थिती थी।

मेरे तो वे बड़े निकट सम्बन्धी थे। जब भी हम कभी कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता के रूप में उन के यहां जाते थे, उन की माता इतनी ब्यालू थीं, मुर्साबतों के होते हुए भी वे खिलाती थीं, पिलाती थीं, भ्रमशासन देती थीं उन के चेहरे पर यह शिकन नहीं आती थी कि मेरा बेटा

काले पानी में है। मैंने वे दिन देखे हैं, बहुत बुरे दिन थे—घ्राज तो हम सब से सब बातों पर बात कर सकते हैं, किसी के यहां जा सकते हैं, लेकिन उन दिनों यह स्थिति नहीं थी। एक दो बार राजेन्द्र बाबू ने मुझे उन के यहां कुशल मंगल पूछ घाने के लिए भेजा था। उस समय कोई भी आदमी ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं कर सकता था—लेकिन हम लोग जाते थे।

तिवारी जी इतने उदार थे कि अगर किसी साथी या समाज सेवी को किसी चीज की जरूरत होती थी तो वे कर्ज लेकर भी उसकी मदद करते थे। उन से चाहे कोई भी घांती मांग ले, कुर्ता मांग ले, कर्ज मांग ले, वे उदारता पूर्वक उसकी मदद करते थे। अगर किसी से मतभेद हो जाय, झगड़ा हो जाय तो वे खुद उससे बात करते थे, कोई इल-विल उस के प्रति अपने हृदय में नहीं रखते थे। उन के निधन से हमारे सूबे में, हमारे जिले में सब दुखी हैं, हर एक आदमी रोता है। अण्डमान जेल में, साउथ-इण्डिया की जेलों में श्रीर लाहौर जेल में रहने से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में उन की जानकारी थी और जब वे अपने घर में रहते थे तो सब उन के यहां जाते थे। उन्हीं की वजह से सरदार भगत सिंह हमारे बैतिया में गये और वहां के लोगों को सरदार भगत सिंह के दर्शन करने का मौका मिला।

लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं—घ्राप ने भी उस को महसूस किया होगा—हम लोग यहां पर 100 मील से, हजार मील से, 1200 मील से हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न भागों से आते हैं, लेकिन यहां हमारे मर जाने के बाद हम लोगों को या तो निगम बोव घाट पर फूंक दीजिए या इलैक्ट्रिक—क्रिमेटोरियम में ले जाकर फूंक दीजिए, हमारे शव को घर ले जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि घ्राप कोई ऐसा कानून बनायें—साल में हमारे 10-5-—तारी मरते होंगे—घ्राप का डिफेस मिनिस्ट्री का जहाज दूसरे बहुत से कामों का करता है, उस के द्वारा कम

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

से कम इस काम को भी करवायें कि अगर कोई साथी मर जाता है तो उसके परिवार को उस के दर्शन करवा दें, उसको वहां पहुंचा दें जिस से वहां के लोग उस के दर्शन कर सकें। तिवारी जी मर गये, उन की धर्मपत्नी और उन के बेटे को यहां लाने में आपको और प्रधान मंत्री जी को विनती मेहनत करनी पडी, तब जाकर उन के शव के दर्शन उन के लडके ने किए। लेकिन उन के शव को वहां भेज दिया जाता तो हजारों आदमी उन के दर्शन कर सकते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसा कायदा या कानून बनाइये कि अगर कोई मर जाय तो उस के घर वालों की इच्छा हो तो उसको उसके घर पहुंचा दिया जाय। चव्हाण साहब हर साल 35 अरब रुपये का बजट बनाते हैं और इस साल शायद 40 अरब का बजट बनायेंगे, यदि आप के जहाज में उस को वहां पहुंचा दिया जाय तो इस में बहुत खर्च नहीं होगा।

सारी कठिनाइयों के होते हुए उन्होंने समाज सेवा में जो कार्य किया, हम तो नान-व.यजेंट मूवमेंट में जेल गये, 4-8 या 10 साल की सजा हुई, फांसी चढ़ने की बात नहीं थी, लेकिन उन्होंने तो यह हिम्मत की जिस में फांसी चढ़ने को पूरी गुन्जाइश थी, उन का एक साथी सरदार भगत सिंह फांसी चढ़ गया, इतना उल्फाह उन्होंने उस जमाने में दिखलाया—ऐसे महापुरुषों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ।

ऐसे जो आदमी हैं, जिन्होंने देश की सेवा की है उन की स्मृति के लिये कुछ होना चाहिए। आज बड़े बड़े लोगों की स्मृति लिखी जाती है लेकिन जो मामूली बर्कर के रूप में कार्य

करता रहा, जिस ने अपने आप को इस देश के लिए मिटा दिया, उस का इतिहास नहीं लिखा जाता है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों की स्मृति भी लिखी जाय। शोक संतुप्त परिवार के साथ अपनी संवेदना प्रकट करते हुए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए भी आप कुछ करे।

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): It is difficult to believe that the great Tiwaryji is not amongst us. In the Lok Sabha he was sitting next to me, and in the Estimates Committee for ten months I have worked under the Chairmanship. In this period I have developed a sense of admiration and affection for this great man. When he came to his new residence, there were some Harijans living there and they said, 'Since you have come here, we shall be thrown out'. But he replied, 'No; you shall remain there because nobody is thrown out of Tiwary's home'.

I remember, there was some poor man who was suffering from paralysis and Tiwaryji borrowed a sum of Rs. 5,000 in order to help him.

In his room in the Estimates Committee where I had enough opportunity to work with him for four or five hours together, I have seen freedom-fighters coming from all over India and seeking his help.

There is one thing which he would not tolerate and that was the red-tape—the way sometimes people were harassed by irresponsible officers.

If anybody coming to him had no money in his pocket, here was the great man who would give him money, who would give him accommodation in his own house and who would see to it that he was sent back to the district from which he came at his expenses.

Tiwaryji, in his moments of eloquence, told us about the period of hunger strike that he underwent in Andamans. Tiwaryji's dream was that the life of Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries should be celebrated by production of good films so that the youth of India reading about the great-heroes of the freedom movement, could know what was the actual freedom battle and how it was done. In fact, there were some film producers who had contacted him. There was also a proposal that the life of Bhagat Singh should be produced as a film. I do not know how it will be done now. He had called one of his colleagues from Hyderabad and they had a discussion. After his death I got a letter from one of the film producers where he has asked Tiwaryji, 'What is the next stage? When can I come and see you so that the life of Bhagat Singh in its true perspective may be produced?' Such was his greatness. I have grown to admire and worship him. I was with him for the last ten months. He was a very silent revolutionary who had become a devotee of peace, a devotee of Gandhiji, a devotee of farmers. He was a man whose heart was transparent; you could see his heart, what was inside.

Sir, I consider it a great honour that you have given me this opportunity to pay my tributes to him. I associate myself with the tributes paid to the great departed soul and also with the tributes paid to Shri G. P. Dani.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajan): Shri Kamal Nath Tiwary, an old freedom-fighter and a great man, was my colleague for a long time. I have seen him in the freedom struggle. He lived on the borders of my district and I remember the heroism with which he inspired others who came in contact with him.

He was also with us in Parliament. He was the Chairman of the Esti-

mates Committee, and I have seen him how deeply he was devoted to his work. His interest was so wide that there was no department which he did not query with the most intimate knowledge.

In this House we have seen him in the Chair and have admired his firmness and gentleness.

The old freedom-fighters are passing away one by one, and one of the greatest among them has passed away.

I associate myself with the sentiments of sorrow expressed and I hope you will kindly convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव (खगरिया) :
 अध्यक्ष जी, यों तो देश की आजादी के लिए जिन्होंने बलिदान दिया, कष्ट सहे, उन के लिए प्रत्येक देश भक्त का सर श्रद्धा से झुक जाया करता है। लेकिन तिवारी जी को देख कर उन की शालीनता, उन की नम्रता, मुस्कराता हुआ चेहरा देख कर कोई भी प्रभावित हुए बिना नहीं रह सकता था। जब से पालियामेंट में उन के दर्शन हुए, पालियामेंट में उन की कार्य-पद्धति, लोगों के साथ मिलना जुलना, लोगों के प्रति सम्भाव, यह सब देखकर बरबस उनके प्रति प्रत्येक व्यक्ति हृदय से आकृष्ट हो जाता था। अब वह हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे हैं और उनका स्थान अब खूनू रहेंगा इसलिए हमारी हार्दिक श्रद्धा उनके प्रति है और आपसे अनुरोध है कि हमारी संवेदना उनके दुखी परिवार तक पहुंचा दे।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I would like to associate myself with the sentiments of sorrow expressed by you, the Leader of the House and other hon. Members.

[Shrimati M. Godfrey]

It is really difficult to believe that Tiwariji is gone and we will never see that pleasant cheerful face which we always respected and to whom we went for guidance and comfort at times of distress. He died as he lived, calm and peaceful. I would like you to convey to the family my heartfelt condolences and pray that the members of the family may receive consolation from the Almighty.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha the adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday February 19, 1974/Magha 30, 1895 (Saka).