

Fourth Series Vol. XXIV—No. 1

Monday, February 17, 1969
Magha 28, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXIV contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Re. 1.00

CONTENTS

(Fourth Series, Vol. XXIV—7th Session. 1969)

No. 1—Monday, February 17, 1969/Magha 23, 1890 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Alphabetical List of Members ...	(i)
Officers of the Lok Sabha ...	(ix)
Government of India—Ministers, Minister of State, etc. ...	(x)
Members sworn ...	1
President's Address—Laid on the Table	1—26
 Foreign Marriage Bill—	
(i) Report of Joint Committee ...	26
(ii) Evidence before Joint Committee	26
 Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	26—27
Revocation of Proclamation in relation to Punjab	27
 Obituary References—	
(Shri C. M. Annadurai, Shri S. Ramaswamy Naidu and Shri Manikya Lal Verma) ...	27—46
Mr. Speaker	27—28
Shrimati Indra Gandhi	28—29
Shri Ranga	29—31
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	31—34
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	34—35
Shri S. M. Joshi	35—37
Shri P. Ramamurti	37—39
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	39—40
Shri Frank Anthony	40—41
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	41—43
Shri Tenneti Viswanatham	43—44
Shri M. Mohammad Ismail	44—45
Shri Anbazhagan	45—46

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

FOURTH LOK SABHA

(i)

'A'

Abraham, Shri K. M. (Kottayam).
Achal Singh, Shri (Agra).
Adichan, Shri P. C. (Adoor).
Aga, Syed Ahmad (Baramulla).
Agadi, Shri S. A. (Koppal).
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram (Tikamgarh).
Ahmad, Dr. I. (Giridih).
Ahmed, Shri F. A. (Barpeta).
Ahmed Shri Jahan Uddin (Dhubri).
Amat, Shri Debananda (Sundargarh).
Amin, Prof. R. K. (Dhandhuka).
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J. (Mehsana).
Anbazhagan, Shri K. (Tiruchengode).
Anbuhezhiyan, Shri N. (Dindigul).
Anirudhan, Shri K. (Chirayinkil).
Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore).
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada).
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Tenkasi).
Asghar Hussain, Shri K. M. (Akola).
Atamdas, Shri (Morena).
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri (Farrukhabad).
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh (Sagar).
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

'B'

Babu Nath Singh, Shri (Surguja).
Badrudduja, Syed (Murshidabad).
Bajaj Shri Kamalnayan Jarnalal (Wardha).
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar (Amethi).
Bakshi Gulam Mohammad, Shri (Srinagar).

Balarama Raju, Shri Datla (Narasapur).
Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).
Bansh Narain Singh, Shri (Mirzapur).
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
Barua, Shri Bedabrata (Kaliabor).
Barua, Shri Hem (Mangaldai).
Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).
Barupal, Shri P. L. (Ganganagar).
Basi, Shri Sohan Singh (Ferozpur).
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy (Diamond Harbour).
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee (Darjeeling).
Basumatari, Shri (Kokrajhar).
Baswant, Shri Sonubhau (Bhiwandi).
Behera, Shri Baidhar (Jaipur).
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal (Kota).
Besra, Shri Satya Charan (Dumka).
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).
Bhagaban Das, Shri (Ausgram).
Bhagat, Shri Bali Ram (Shahabad).
Bhagavati, Shri B. (Tezpur).
Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garwal).
Bhandare Shri R. D. (Bombay Central).
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri (Sidhi).
Bhargava, Shri Bashweshwar Nath (Ajmer).
Bharati, Shri Maharaj Singh (Meerut).
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalakanta (Raiganj).
Bhonsale, Maharani Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatrapati (Hatkanangale).
Birla Shri Radha Krishan (Jhunjhunu).
Birua, Shri Kolai (Singbhum).
Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).
Biswas Shri Jitendra Mohan (Bankura).
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal (Chittorgarh).

Bose, Shri Amiya Nath (Arambagh).
 Brahm Perkash, Shri (Outer Delhi).
 Brahmanand, Swami (Hamirpur).
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri (Bareilly).
 Brijendra Singh, Maharaja (Bharatpur),
 Brijraj Singh—Kotah, Shri (Jhalawar).
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb (Tripura
 East).
 Buta Singh Shri (Rupar).

'C'

Chakrapani Shri C. K. (Ponnani).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Bholpur).
 Chanda Shrimati Jyotsna (Cachar).
 Chandra Sekhar Singh, Shri (Jehanabad).
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri (Ballia).
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Burdwan).
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar (Howrah).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal (Etah).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Bachampore).
 Chaudhury, Shri Nitiraj Singh (Hoshangabad).
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh (Dhar).
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao Balawantrao
 (Satara).
 Chittybabu, Shri C. (Chingleput).
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki (Hajipur).
 Choudhury, Shri J. K. (Tripura West).

'D'

Dalbir Singh, Shri (Sirsa).
 Damani, Shri S. R. (Sholapur).
 Dandekar, Shri Narayan (Jamnagar).
 Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay Cen-
 tral South).
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani (Gurgaon).
 Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Jamul).
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas H. (Mysore).
 Daschowdhury, Shri Benoy Krishna (Cooch
 Behar).

Dass, Shri C. (Tirupathi).
 Deb, Shri D. N. (Angul).
 Deiveekan, Shri M. (Kallakurichi).
 Delkar, Shri Sanjibhai Rupjibhai (Dadra
 and Nagar Haveli).
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh (Dhenkanal).
 Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).
 Deo, Shri Raj Raj Singh (Bolangir).
 Deoghar, Shri Narendra Ramchandrajji
 (Nagpur).
 Desai, Shri C. C. (Sabarkanta).
 Desai Shri Dinkar (Kanara).
 Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat).
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D. (Aurangabad).
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati).
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao Shankar Rao
 (Parbhani).
 Devendra, Vijay Singh, Shri (Satna).
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal (East Delhi).
 Devinder Singh, Shri (Ludhiana).
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T. (Dharapuram).
 Dhillon, Shri Gurdial Singh (Tarantaran).
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji (Surendra-
 nagar).
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri (Udaipur).
 Digvijai Nath, Mahant (Gorakhpur).
 Digvijay Narain Singh, Shri (Muzaffarpur).
 Dinesh Singh, Shri (Pratapgarh).
 Dipa Shri Anirudha (Phulbani).
 Dixit, Shri Ganga Charan (Khandwa).
 Durairasu, Shri A. (Perambalur).
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar (Machhlisahr).
 Dwivedy Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

'E'

Ering Shri D. (North East Frontier Tract).
 Esthose, Shri P. P. (Muvattupuzha).

'F'

Fernandes, Shri George (Bombay South).

'G'

Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri (Mahendragarh).
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira (Rae Bareli).
 Ganesh, Shri K. R. (Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlalgarh).
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri (Sultanpur).
 Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram Hurji (Nandurbar).
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur).
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti (Serampore).
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh (Calcutta South).
 Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi).
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal (Ghatal).
 Girja Kumari Shrimati (Shahdol).
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri (Mathura).
 Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Kasargod).
 Gopalan, Shri Pattiam (Tellicherry).
 Gopalan, Shrimati Susela (Ambalapuzha).
 Gounder, Shri R. Muthu (Tiruppattur).
 Govind Das, Dr. (Jabalpur).
 Gowd. Shri Y. Gadilingana (Kurnool).
 Gowda, Shri M. Huche (Chikmagalur).
 Gowder, Shri M. K. Nanja (Nilgiris).
 Goyal, Shri Shrichand (Chandigarh).
 Gudadinni Shri B. K. (Bijapur).
 Guha, Prof. Samar (Contai).
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Alipur).
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal (Delhi Sadar).
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal (Raipur).
 Gupta Shri Ram Krishan (Hissar).

'H'

Hajarnawis, Shri R. M. (Chimur).
 Halder, Shri Kansari (Mathurapur).
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K. (Bangalore).
 Hari Krishna, Shri (Allahabad).
 Hazarika, Shri Joginder Nath (Dibrugarh).
 Heerjibhai, Shri (Banswara).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
 Himatisingka, Shri Prabhu Dayal (Godda).

'I'

Iqbal Singh, Shri (Fazilka).

'J'

Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas (Baramati).
 Jadhav, Shri V. N. (Jalna).
 Jaggaiah, Shri K. (Ongole).
 Jagjivan Ram Shri (Sasaram).
 Jai Singh, Shri (Hoshiarpur).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Khunti).
 Jamir, Shri S. C. (Nagaland).
 Jamna Lal, Shri (Tonk).
 Janardhanan, Shri C. (Trichur).
 Jena, Shri Dharni Dhar (Bhadrak).
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra (Jainagar).
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra (Madhubani).
 Jharkande Rai, Shri (Ghosi).
 Jitendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Shahbad).
 Jhoshi, Shri Jagannath Rao (Bhopal).
 Joshi, Shri S. M. (Poona).

'K'

Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat).
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand (Ujjain).
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M. (Malegaon).
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar (Gauhati).
 Kamalanathan Shri M. (Krishnagiri).
 Kamaraj, Shri K. (Nagercoil).
 Kamble, Shri Tulsiram Dasrath (Latur).
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri (Khagaria).
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari (Palamau).
 Kandappan, Shri S. (Mettur).
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal (Kishanganj).
 Karan Singh, Dr. (Udhampur).
 Karni Singh, Dr. (Bikaner).
 Kasture, Shri Arjun Shripat (Khamgaon).

Katham Shri Birendra Nath (Jalpaiguri)
 Kavade, Shri Bhanudas Ramchandra (Nasik)
 Kedaria, Shri C. M. (Mandvi).
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram (Katihar).
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K. (Khed).
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali (Kuirana)
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal (Perikulam).
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali (Muzaffarnagar)
 Khan, Shri Mushir Ahamad (Kasganj).
 Khan, Nawabzada Zulfiqar Ali (Rampur).
 Khanna, Shri Prem Kishan (Shahjahanpur).
 Kikar Singh, Shri (Bhatinda).
 Kinder Lall, Shri (Hardoi).
 Kiruttian Shri Thandavar (Sivaganja).
 Kisku, Shri Amiya Kumar (Jhargram)
 Kothari, Shri S. S. (Mandsaur).
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).
 Koushik, Shri K. M. (Chanda).
 Kripalani, Shri J. B. (Guna).
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (Gonda)
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Peddapalli).
 Krishna, Shri S. M. (Mandya).
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V. (Cuddalore)
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y. (Kolar).
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Hoskote)
 Kuchelar, Shri G. (Vellore).
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra (Balasore).
 Kunte, Shri D. K. (Kolaba).
 Kureel, Shri Baijnath (Ramsanchighat).
 Kushok Bakula, Shri (Ladakh).
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh (Bhind).

'L'

Lakkappa, Shri K. (Tumgur).
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T. (Khammam).
 Lalit Sen, Shri (Mandi).
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan (Karimganj).
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Medak).
 Limaye, Shri Madhu (Monghyr).

Lobo Prabhu, Shri J. M. (Udipi).
 Lutfal Haque Haji (Jangipur)

'M'

Madhok, Shri Bal Raj (South Delhi).
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Misra (Kesaria).
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr. (Maharajganj)
 Mahadevappa Yashvantappa, Shri Rampur
 (Gulbarga).
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand (Chamba).
 Maharaj Singh, Shri (Mainpuri).
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari (Purulia).
 Mahida, Shri Narendrasingh (Anand).
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini (Dharwar North).
 Maiti, Shri Sachindra Nath (Midnapur).
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra (Mayurbhanj).
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu).
 Mandal, Shri B. P. (Madhipura).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Vishnupur).
 Mandal Shri Yamuna Prasad (Samastipur).
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao Dattaraya
 (Kolhapur).
 Mangalathumadam, Shri G. P. (Mavelikara).
 Manoharan, Shri K. (Madras North).
 Maran, Shri Murasoli (Madras
 South).
 Marandi, Shri Ishwar (Rajmahal).
 Masani, Shri M. R. (Rajkot).
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath (Alwar)
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Chail).
 Mayavan, Shri V. (Chidambaram).
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal (Sawai
 Madhopur).
 Meghachandra, Shri M. (Inner Mani-
 pur).
 Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai (Bhavnagar).
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad).
 Menon, Shri P. Govinda (Mukunda-
 puram).

- Menon, Shri V. Viswanatha (Ernakulam).
- Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati (Janjgir)
- Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Secunderabad).
- Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari).
- Mishra, Shri G. S. (Chhindwara).
- Misra, Shri Janeshwar (Phulpur)
- Misra, Shri Srinibas (Cuttack).
- Modak, Shri Bijoy (Hooghly).
- Mody, Shri Pilo (Godhra).
- Mohammed Imam, Shri J. C. (Chitradurga).
- Mohammed Ismail, Shri (Barrackpore).
- Mohammad Yusuf, Shri (Siwan).
- Mohan Swarup, Shri (Pilibhit).
- Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati (Patiala).
- Mohsin, Shri Fakruddin Huseinsab (Dharwar South).
- Molahu Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon).
- Mondal, Shri Jugol (Uluberia).
- Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri (Maharajganj).
- Muhammad Ismail, Shri M. (Manjeri)
- Muhammed Sheriff, Shri (Ramana-thapuram).
- Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta North East).
- Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).
- Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao Martandrao (Dahanu).
- Mulla, Shri Anand Narain (Lucknow).
- Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram).
- Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalli).
- Muthusami, Shri C. (Karur).
- ‘N’
- Naghnoor, M. N. Shri (Belgaum).
- Nahata, Shri Amrit (Barmer).
- Naidu, Shri N. P. Chengalraya (Chittoor).
- Naik, Shri Guru Charan (Keonjhar)
- Naik, Shri Raja Venkatappa (Raichur).
- Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon).
- Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Peermade)
- Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Tiruchirappalli).
- Nanda, Shri Gulzari Lal (Kaithal).
- Narayanan, Shri (Pollachi).
- Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).
- Nayanar, Shri E. K. (Palghat).
- Nayar, Shri K. K. (Bahraich).
- Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala (Kaisarganj).
- Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).
- Nihal Singh, Shri (Chandauli).
- Nirlep Kaur, Sardarni (Sangrur).
- ‘O’
- Oberoi, Shri M. S. (Hazaribagh).
- Onkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).
- Oraon, Shri Kartik (Lohardaga).
- ‘P’
- Padmavati Devi, Shrimati (Rajnandgaon).
- Pahadia, Shri Jagannath (Hindaun).
- Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Krishnagar).
- Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Padrauna).
- Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Ghazipur).
- Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salempur).
- Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Bhubaneswar).
- Pant, Shri Krishna Chandra (Nainital).
- Paokai Haokip, Shri (Outer Manipur)
- Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai Ravjibhai (Dohad).
- Parmar, Shri Dabhyabhai (Patan).
- Paratap Singh, Shri (Simla).
- Parthasarthy, Shri P. C. (Rajampet).
- Paswan, Shri Kedar (Rosera).
- Patel, Shri Baburao (Shajapur).
- Patel, Shri J. H. (Shimoga).

- Patel, Shri Manibhai Jhaverbhai (Damoh).
 Patel, Shri Manubhai (Dabhoi).
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N. (Bulsar).
 Patel, Shri Pashabhai Chhotabhai (Baroda).
 Patil, Shri Anantrao (Ahmednagar).
 Patil, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).
 Patil, Shri Deorao Sheoram (Yeotmal).
 Patil, Shri Nana Romchandra (Bhir).
 Patil, Shri S. B. (Bagalkot).
 Patil, Shri Sadashiv Daji (Sangli).
 Patil, Shri Tulsiram Abaji (Osmanabad).
 Patodia, Shri Deoki Nandan (Jalore).
 Poonacha, Shri C. M. (Mangalore).
 Pradhani, Shri Khagapathi (Nowrangpur).
 Pramanik, Shri Jatindra Nath (Balurghat).
 Prasad, Shri Y. Ankineedu (Machilipatnam).
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash (Nawada).

'Q'

- Qureshi, Shri Mohammad Shafi
 (Anantnag).

'R'

- Radhabei, Shrimati B. (Bhadrachalam).
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Rajaram, Shri K. (Salem).
 Rajasekharan, Shri M. V. (Kanakapur).
 Rajani Devi, Shrimati (Raigarh).
 Raju, Dr. D. S. (Rajahmundry).
 Rajya Lakshmi, Shrimati Lalita (Dhanbad).
 Ram Charan, Shri (Khurja).
 Ram Dhan, Shri (Lalganj).
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri (Gaya).
 Ram Sewak Chaudhri (Jalaun).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Buxar).
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).
 Ram, Shri Tulamohan (Araria).
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D. (Tindivanam).
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P. (Sivakasi).

- Ramamurti, Shri P. (Madurai).
 Ramani, Shri K. (Coimbatore).
 Ramji Ram, Shri (Akbarpur).
 Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chapra).
 Rana, Shri M. B. (Broach).
 Randhir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).
 Rane, Shri S. R. (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri S. R. (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Srikakulam).
 Ranjeet Singh, Major (Khalilabad).
 Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Nagarkurnool).
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri L. Rameshwar (Mahbubnagar).
 Rao, Shri Jaganath (Chatrapur).
 Rao, Dr. K. L. (Vijayawada).
 Rao, Shri Karri Narayana (Bobbili).
 Rao, Shri Thirumala (Kakinada).
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V. (Bellary).
 Rao, Shri Viswasrai Narasimha (Par-
 vathipuram).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Bagaha).
 Ray, Shri Rabi (Puri).
 Reddi, Shri G. S. (Miryalguda).
 Reddy, Shri M. N. (Nizamabad).
 Reddy, Shri Neelam Sanjiva (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony (Anantapur).
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga (Adilabad).
 Reddy Shrimati Sudha V. (Madhugiri).
 Reddy, Shri R. Surendar (Warangal).
 Reddy, Shri R. Dasaratha Rama (Kavali).
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila (Bilaur).
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Deoria).
 Roy, Shri Chittaranjan (Joynagar).
 Roy, Shrimati Uma (Malda).

'S'

- Saboo, Shri S. G. (Sikar).
 Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).

- Saigal, Shri A. S. (Bilaspur).
- Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Kozhikode).
- Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus (Nalgonda).
- Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar P. (Betul).
- Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).
- Sambandhan, Shri S. K. (Tiruttani).
- Sambasivam, Shri V. (Nagapattinam).
- Sambhali, Maulana Ishaq (Amroha).
- Saminathan, Shri P. A. (Gobichettipalayam).
- Sanghi, Shri N. K. (Jodhpur).
- Sankata Prasad, Dr. (Misrikh).
- Sant Bux Singh, Shri (Fatehpur).
- Santosham, Dr. M. (Tiruchendur).
- Sapre, Shrimati Tara (Bombay North East).
- Sarma Shri Ananta Tripathi (Bhanjinar).
- Satya Narain Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
- Savitri Shyam, Shrimati (Aonla).
- Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
- Sayyadali Samadali, Shri (Jalgaon).
- Sen, Shri Ashoke Kumar (Calcutta North West).
- Sen, Shri Deven (Asansol).
- Sen, Shri Dwaipayana (Katwa).
- Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
- Sen, Dr. Ranen (Barasat).
- Sequerai, Shri Erasmo de (Marmagoa).
- Sethi, Shri Prakash Chandra (Indore).
- Sethuraman, Shri N. (Pondicherry).
- Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Kumbakonam).
- Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).
- Shah, Maharaja Manabendra (Tehri-Garhwal).
- Shah, Shri Shantilal (Bombay North West).
- Shah, Shri Trilokshah Lal Priendra (Kanker).
- Shah, Shri Virendra Kumar J. (Junagadh).
- Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal (Chandni Chowk).
- Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur).
- Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi).
- Sharda Nand, Shri (Sitapur).
- Sharma, Shri Beni Shankar (Banka).
- Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
- Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal).
- Sharma, Shri Narain Swaroop (Domariaganj).
- Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore (Dausa).
- Sharma, Shri Ram Awatar (Gwalior).
- Sharma, Shri Shiv (Vidisha).
- Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt (Amritsar).
- Sharma, Shri Yogendra (Begusarai).
- Shashi Bhushan, Shri (Khargone).
- Shashi Ranjan Shri (Pupri).
- Shastri, Shri Biswa Narayan (Lakhimpur).
- Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Hapur).
- Shastri, Shri Raghvir Singh (Baghat).
- Shastri, Shri Rama Avtar (Patna).
- Shastri, Shri Ramanand (Bijnor).
- Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj).
- Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh).
- Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti).
- Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar).
- Sheth, Shri Tulsidas Muljibhai (Kutch).
- Shinde, Shri Annasahib P. (Kopergaon).
- Shinkre, Shri Janardan Jagannath (Panjim).
- Shiv Chandra Prasad, Shri (Jamshedpur).
- Shiv Charan Lal, Shri (Firozabad).
- Shivappa, Shri Nuggeshally (Hassan).
- Shukla Shri Shambhu Nath (Rewa).
- Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).
- Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).
- Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
- Sinha, Shri Mudrika (Aurangabad).
- Sinha, Shri Ram Krishna (Faizabad).
- Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Darbhanga).
- Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
- Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).
- Snatak, Shri Nar Deo (Hathras).

Solanki, Shri Pravinsinghji Natavarsinhji
(Kaira).

Solanki, Shri Somchandbhai Manubhai
(Gandhinagar).

Somani, Shri Nand Kumur (Nagaur).

Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur).

Sonar, Dr. Amrit Ganpat (Ramtek).

Sonavane, Shri Tayappa Hari (Pantharpur).

Sondhi, Shri M. L. (New Delhi).

Sreedharan, Shri Arangil (Badagara).

Subravelu, Shri K. (Mayuram).

Sudarshanam, Shri Maddi (Narsaraopet).

Sundar Lal, Shri Jhadu (Bastar).

Sundar Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).

Supakar, Shri Sradhakar (Sambalpur).

Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala).

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).

Sursingh, Shri (Jhabua).

Suryanarayana, Shri Kommareddi (Eluru).

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).

Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts).

T

Tamaskar, Shri V. Y. (Durg).

Tapuriah, Shri Surendra Kumar (Pali).

Tarodekar, Shri Venkatrao Babarao
(Nanded).

Thakur, Shri Gunanand (Saharsa).

Thakur, Shri P. R. (Nabadwip).

Tiwary, Pandit D. N. (Gopalganj).

Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bettiah).

Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).

Tula Ram, Shri, (Ghatampur).

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Moradabad).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).

Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra (Koraput).

Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal).

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet).

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).

Verma, Shri Prem Chand (Hamirpur).

Vidyarthi, Shri R. S. (Karol Bagh).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).

Viswambharan, Shri P. (Trivandrum).

Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti (Visakhapatnam).

Viswanatham, Shri G. (Wandiwash).

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

X

Xavier, Shri S. (Tirunelveli).

Y

Yadab, Shri Narendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).

Yadav, Shri Chandrajeet (Azamgarh).

Yadav, Shri Jageshwar (Banda).

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal (Ahmedabad).

Yashpal Singh, Shri (Dehra Dun).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy

The Deputy Speaker

Shri R. K. Khadilkar

Panel of Chairmen

Shri M. Thirumala Rao
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha
Shri R. D. Bhandare
Shri Gadilingana Gowd
Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
Shri Hem Barua

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shaktber

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

- The Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy and Minister of Planning—Shrimati Indira Gandhi.
- The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance—Shri Morarji Desai.
- The Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs—Shri F. A. Ahmed.
- The Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply—Shri B. R. Bhagat.
- The Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Y. B. Chavan.
- The Minister of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.
- The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation—Shri Hathi.
- The Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Jagjiwan Ram.
- The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Dr. Karan Singh.
- The Minister of Law and Social Welfare—Shri Govinda Menon.
- The Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri C. M. Poonacha.
- The Minister of Railways—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.
- The Minister of Education and Youth Services—Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.
- The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Dr. Triguna Sen.
- The Minister of Health and Family Planning, and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri K. K. Shah.
- The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and Communications—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
- The Minister of Defence—Shri Swaran Singh.
- Ministers of State*
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shri Bhakt Darshan.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Dr. S. Chandrasekhar.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Shri D. R. Chavan.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Parimal Ghosh.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare—Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications—Shri I. K. Gujral.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence—Shri L. N. Mishra.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Plannings and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri B. S. Murthy.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri K. C. Pant.
- The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Shipping and Transport—Shri Raghuramaiah.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Shri Jaganath Rao.
- The Minister of Irrigation and Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs—Shri Raghunatha Reddy.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—Shri P. C. Sethi.

- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications—Shri Sher Singh.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Annasaheb Shinde.
- The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.
- Deputy Ministers*
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shri Bhakt Darshan.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs—Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri R. L. Chaturvedi.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri D. Ering.
- The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, and in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport—Shri Iqbal Singh.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri S.C. Jamir.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence—Shri M. R. Krishna.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation—Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shri Jagannath Pahadia.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply—Shri Chowdhary Ram Sewak.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri K. S. Ramaswamy.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare—Shri Muthyal Rao.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare—Shri M. Yunus Saleem.
- The Deputy Minister—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Shri Siddheshwar Prasad.
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

FIRST DAY OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH LOK SABHA

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 17, 1969; Magha 28,
1890 (Saka).

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

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri K. Kamraj (Nagercoil)
Shri Janeshwar Misra (Phulpur)
Shri Jai Singh (Hoshiarpur)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY : 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, 1969 (Hindi and English versions).

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

संसद् सदस्यगण, संसद् के दोनों सदनों के इस मिले-जुले सेशन में आपका स्वागत करते हुए मुझे बड़ी खुशी हो रही है। सरकार के लिये यह उचित धवसर है कि वह इस वर्ष की वास्तविक स्थिति को सामने रखे और भ्रमले वर्ष में अपनी नीतियों और उद्देश्यों की मोटी रूप-रेखा बताए।

2

2. हमारे गणराज्य के इतिहास में पिछला वर्ष प्राथिक दृष्टि से बहुत बुरा था और हम उससे अभी निकल ही पाए हैं। हमारे देशवासियों ने जिस साहस और धीरज के साथ कठिनाइयों को भेना, उस पर हमें गर्व होना चाहिए। उनके त्याग, सहयोग, मेहनत, लगन और देशभक्ति की भावना के बगैर केन्द्र और राज्य की योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम सफल नहीं हो सकते थे।

3. हमारी प्राथिक प्रगति के मार्ग में जो निशान दिखाई दिए हैं, और जिन्हें आसानी से पहचाना जा सकता है। ये हैं—खेती-बाड़ी की पैदावार में निश्चित बढ़ोतरी, उद्योग के बड़े भाग में उन्नति, कीमतों में कमोबेश स्थिरता और शोधन संतुलन में स्पष्ट सुधार।

4. 1967-68 की फसल से हमारी खेती की पैदावार में एक मोड़ आया। घनाज का उत्पादन 9 करोड़ 56 लाख मीट्रिक टन हुआ जोकि 1964-65 के मुकाबले में 60 लाख मीट्रिक टन अधिक था। जूट, कपास, तेल के बीज, चाय, कॉफी और गन्ने जैसी तिजारती फसलें भी अच्छी रहीं। कई राज्यों में सूखा और बाढ़ के कारण जो नुकसान हुआ था, उसके बावजूद यह आशा की जाती है कि 1968-69 में घनाज का उत्पादन उतना ही अच्छा होगा जितना कि 1967-68 में हुआ था। हमारे किसान वैज्ञानिक कृषि को तेजी से अपनाते चले जा रहे हैं। वे सिंचाई के लिए जमीन में पानी निकालने और

खेती-बाड़ी की मशीनें खरीदने के लिये भारी तादाद में पूंजी लगा रहे हैं। 1968-69 में 85 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन पर अधिक उपज वाली फसलें बोई जाएंगी और प्रगले वर्ष उसका और भी विस्तार किया जाएगा। 1968-69 में 61 लाख हेक्टेयर और जमीन पर खेती की जाएगी।

5. सरकार किसानों को काफी मात्रा में रसायनिक खाद देगी और बड़े पैमाने पर उसका प्रायात भी करेगी और इस तरह उनका हौसला बढ़ाएगी। गोरखपुर, नामरूप और कोटा में नए प्लांट चालू करके भी देशी खाद तैयार की जा रही है। प्रगले वर्ष के दौरान यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि कानपुर, दुर्गापुर, कोचीन और बड़ौदा की खाद योजनाएं चालू हो जाएंगी। देश में ट्रेक्टर बनाने पर लाइसेंस की पाबंदी हटाने से ऐसी प्राशा की जाती है कि ट्रेक्टरों का उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा। इस बीच सरकार ने किसानों की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए वाहर से ट्रेक्टर मंगाने का इन्तजाम कर दिया है। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर कर्ज की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक हो गया है। रिजर्व बैंक ग्राफ इन्डिया की देख-रेख में सहकारी संस्थाएं और कमर्शल बैंक इस काम को कर रहे हैं। प्रगले दो या तीन वर्षों के भन्दर बाहर से भनाज की सहायता न लेने का लक्ष्य पूरा हो जाएगा। कुछ ही महीनों में 30 लाख मीट्रिक टन भनाज का बफर-स्टॉक तैयार हो जाएगा। 1967-68 में जो फसल हुई थी, उसमें से 64 लाख मीट्रिक टन भनाज लिया जा चुका है। भनाज सुरक्षित रखने और उसका भंडार तैयार करने के लिए सरकार ने बड़ी मात्रा में धनराशि की व्यवस्था की है। यह मुमकिन हो सका है कि भनाज के लाने से जाने पर पाबंदियों में ढील दे दी जाए और खास-खास भनाजों के लिये क्षेत्रों का विस्तार कर दिया जाए।

6. सरकार ने विकास का जो कार्यक्रम बनाया है, उसमें परिवार नियोजन का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार

बड़े पैमाने पर प्रब देहाती प्राबादी तक हो गया है और उनमें बहुत दूर के इलाके भी शामिल हैं।

7. 1967-68 के दौरान खेती की प्रच्छी पैदावार से राष्ट्रीय ग्रामदनी पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले 9.1 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गई। ताजा अनुमानों से पता चलता है कि 1967-68 में वास्तविक राष्ट्रीय ग्रामदनी 16,665 करोड़ रुपए थी (1960-61 के मूल्यों पर) जबकि 1966-67 में यह ग्रामदनी 15,272 करोड़ रुपए थी। इससे मालूम होता है कि इस वर्ष राष्ट्रीय ग्रामदनी में 1,393 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई। हालांकि चालू वर्ष में कृषि उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष की सीमा तक ही महसूस रहा, तो भी उद्योग में उत्पादन के मुद्धार से राष्ट्रीय ग्रामदनी बढ़ने की प्राशा हो गई है।

8. उद्योग में भी उत्पादन बढ़ना शुरू हो गया है। पिछले दो वर्षों में जिन उद्योगों का प्राधार कृषि था, उनमें कच्चे माल की कमी रही। कृषि में अधिक कार्य करने से और खेतों की ग्रामदनी बढ़ जाने से कृषि-प्रधान उद्योगों में मुद्धार के लक्षण दिखाई देने लगे। रासायनिक खाद, कीड़े मारने की दवाइयों और ट्रेक्टर वगैरह का उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। बिजली अधिक पैदा की जा रही है और बिजली की मशीनों का उत्पादन भी बढ़ रहा है। रोजमर्रा इस्तेमाल की चीजों के क्षेत्र में, सूती कपड़े और वनस्पति का अधिक उत्पादन होने लगा है। लेकिन मशीन वाले कुछ उद्योगों में बनी हुई चीजों की मांग उनकी क्षमता के मुकाबले में नाकाफी रही है। 1968 के पहले नौ महीनों में उद्योग उत्पादन का इन्डैक्स मोटे तौर पर (1960 : 100) 159.3 था, जोकि जनवरी-सितम्बर 1967 के स्तर से 5.6 फीसदी ऊंचा था। वर्तमान संकेतों के प्राधार पर ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस वर्ष के दौरान इस इन्डैक्स में 5 से 6 फीसदी तक वृद्धि होगी।

9. खेती-बाड़ी और कल कारखानों में उत्पादन के बढ़ने का देश की बेरोजगारी की

समस्या पर अच्छा धरमर पड़ा है। दो वर्षों तक सूखा पड़ने के धरमर को दूर करने धरर हलाल को सुधारने में हमें धरभी देर लगेगी। हमें खास तीर पर तकनीकी माहिरों की बेरुजगारी को दूर करने की बड़ी चिन्ता है। क्वानीफाइड इंजीनियरों को 'एक खुद को काम पर लगाने की योजना' के धरन्तर्गत काम दिलाने का कार्य-क्रम शुरू किया जा चुका है।

10. कृषि उत्पादन के बढ़ने से यह समस्या खड़ी हो गई है कि किमान को खेती से पैदा की गई चीजों की मुनामिब कीमत मिले। फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इन्डिया की कोमिषनों का यह नतीजा है कि धरनाज मोल लेने की कीमतों का स्तर धराज वही है जो पिछले वर्ष था। उत्पादन के बढ़ने से कीमतों में स्थिरता धरायी है। धोक कीमतों का इन्डेक्स, जो कि एक वर्ष हुआ 211 था, धरब 205 है।

11. निर्यात के क्षेत्र में धरर धरायात कम करने के प्रयास में हमारी सफलतायें उरसाह-जनक रही हैं। हमारी लगानार यह वीशिश रही है कि धरायात की जाने वाली चीजों की जगह देसी चीजें इस्तेमाल की जायें धरर गेनी नाशजिब तीर पर वही-बड़ी इनकी फहरिस्तों को कम किया जाय इमका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1968-69 के पहले नी महीनों में सिर्फ 1,376.49 करोड़ रुपये का माल धरायात किया गया। यह पिछले वर्ष के इन्हीं महीनों के धराकड़ों के मुकाबले में 107.72 करोड़ रुपये कम है। दूसरी तरफ निर्यात करने से हमें 1,019.04 करोड़ की धरामदनी हुई, यह रकम पिछले वर्ष इन्हीं महीनों में किये गये निर्यात से लगभग 116.65 करोड़ रुपये धरधिक थी। इस वर्ष इंजीनियरी के सामान का नुमायां तीर पर निर्यात हुआ। कपड़ा उधोग ने भी धरधिक मात्रा में धरपना निर्यात बढ़ाया है। धरब हम पालिश किये हुए मनीनों का बुनिया में सबसे बड़ा निर्यातक देश बनने जा रहे हैं।

12. हमारे उधोगों की बनी हुई चीजें, खासतीर से इस्पात, इस्पात की बनी चीजें,

बिजनों का नामान, चमड़े की चीजें धरर कुछ कैमिकल चीजें धरन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुकाबले में बहुत कामयाब रही हैं धरर औधोगिक देधों की उन मण्डियों में जहां मुकाबला ज्यादा है धरर एशिया तथा कई धरब देशों की मण्डियों में भी उन्हीं काफी लाभ पहुंचा है। त्रिदेशों से हमें जिन चीजों की आवश्यता पड़ती है, उनकी धरदायगी के लिये हमने धरपने प्राकृतिक धरर औधोगिक संसाधनों का उपयोग करना शुरू कर दिया है। लेकिन, धरन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार की नीतियों के कारण विकामशील देधों के निर्यात से होने वाली धरामदनी के बढ़ने में रुकावट पड़ रही है।

13. सरकार को मालूम है कि धरदृश्य खाने के साधनों को बढ़ाने में परिवहन, जहाजरानी धरर पर्यटन का बड़ा महत्व है। हमारे व्यापारी जहाजी वेड़े का धराकार लगभग 20 लाख टन (जी. धरर. टी.) है धरर लगभग 7 लाख टन तीरार करने का धराईर है। धररवाहन की धराव-धकता को धरान में रखने हुए वेड़े की रचना में त्रिविधना लायी जा रही है। देश में ही जहाज बनाने का काम धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रहा है धरर धराशा की जाती है कि इस माल के तीरान कोचीन के दूसरे जहाजों के कारखाने में काम शुरू हो जायगा।

14. त्रिदेशों से धराने वाले पर्यटकों को धराकषित करने के लिये कई योजनायें चालू की गई हैं, त्राम तीर से महत्त्वपूर्ण पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर धरच्छे किस्म के होटलों में रहने का धरच्छा इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है। हमारे धरन्तर्राष्ट्रीय धरर देश के धरन्य हवाई धरुहों पर ठीस तरीके से मुधार का काम किया जा रहा है।

15. देश में सिंचाई धरर बिजली की बड़ी मांग है। देश में सिंचाई के विकास कार्य की समीक्षा करने के लिये एक धरखिल भारतीय सिंचाई कमीशन बनाने का विचार है। यह कमीशन इस बात की रिपोर्ट देगा कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से भूतल धरर भूगर्भ जल संसाधनों का किस तरह तीर तीर पर विकास हो सकेगा। हालांकि पिछले बीस वर्षों

में बिजली पहले से लगभग छह गुना मिलने लगी है, फिर भी, देश के कई भागों में उसकी माँग उत्पादन क्षमता से कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई है वर्तमान क्षमता का ठीक उपयोग करने के लिये सरकार बिजली को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने और उसके वितरण की योजनाओं पर और हर क्षेत्र में बिजली के सिस्टम को पूर्ण रूप से चलाने और क्षेत्रीय ग्रिड तैयार करने पर भी अधिक ध्यान दे रही है। इसके अलावा फालतू बिजली से पड़ोसी क्षेत्र में जहाँ बिजली की कमी है उसको पूरा करने के लिये टाई लाइन्स भी बनाई जा रही हैं। इस तरह प्रायः एक ग्रहिल भारतीय ग्रिड बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा। देहातों में बिजली पहुंचाने के काम को भी विशेष स्थान दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि इससे किसान को अपनी पैदावार बढ़ाने में लाभ मिलेगा।

16. योजना कमीशन चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे रहा है यह योजना अगले अप्रैल से प्रारम्भ हो जायेगी। अगर हमारी योजनायें हमारे राष्ट्र की इच्छा और उसके दृढ़ निश्चय की तरजुमानी नहीं करती और लोगों की आवश्यकताओं और मुलभ संसाधनों के फरक को पूरा नहीं करती तो वे केवल भविष्य की नाम मात्र रूपरेखा बनकर रह जायेंगी। उनमें हमारी आवश्यकताओं और प्राकृतिको के अनुरूप भविष्य का निर्माण करने के प्रयत्नों की कोई भूलक दिखाई न देगी। सरकार ने पक्का निश्चय कर लिया है कि हमें अपनी बचत, उद्यम और प्रबन्धक योग्यता के साधन जुटाने की पूरी कोशिश करनी होगी। देहाती इलाकों में जो नई खुशहाली दिखाई देती है उसे इस तरह काम में लाना होगा जिससे कि खास तौर पर छोटे किसान पैदावार बढ़ा सकें और निसबतन पिछड़े इलाकों में तरक्की होने लगे। पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सैक्टरों में ज्यादा पूँजी लगाने की गरज से हमें वास्तविक बचत को बढ़ावा देना होगा और इसका उपयोग केन्द्र तथा राज्यों की माली हालत को मजबूत बनाने में करना होगा।

17. सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है कि हमारी धन्य-व्यवस्था के बहुमुखी विकास में हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर को कितना महत्वपूर्ण पाठ्य प्रदा करना है। इसके फलस्वरूप, सरकार इस सैक्टर की कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाने पर बराबर ध्यान लगाये हुए है। सरकारी क्षेत्र उद्यम के विषय में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफॉर्मस कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर विचार किया गया है। इन उद्यमों के प्रबन्धकों को अधिक शक्ति प्रदान करने पर इस उद्देश्य से बहुत से फैसले किये गये हैं ताकि उनकी कार्यक्षमता और लाभ उठाने की शक्ति बढ़ सके। इन उद्यमों के लिये प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी साधन जुटाने के लिये कदम भी उठाये गये हैं, जिनमें कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों से सम्बद्ध मामलों पर समुचित नीतियां बरतना भी शामिल है।

18. विदेशी महायता के विषय में बढ़ी अनिश्चितता घा गई है। विदेशी कर्ज का बोझ बढ़ रहा है और इस वर्ष 51 करोड़ 40 लाख डालर हो गया है। कन्साटियम के देशों और इन्टरनेशनल बैंक फॉर रीकंस्ट्रक्शन एण्ड डेवलपमेंट ने 10 करोड़ 10 लाख डालर के कर्ज की प्रदायगी की जो नई व्यवस्था की है, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। हम प्राणा करते कि हमें पर्याप्त विदेशी महायता मिलती रहेगी। इसके साथ ही हम ऐसी नीति पर चमना चाहते हैं कि विदेशों में मिलने वाले कर्ज का प्रच्छेदित तरह उपयोग किया जाय और घातम-निर्मरता की दिशा में बढ़ने हुए धीरे-धीरे विदेशी महायता का सहारा लेना कम कर दिया जाय।

19. यह कुछ सन्तोष की बात है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में तारापुर नामक स्थान पर भारत का पहला अणु बिजलीघर जुलाई 1969 से 380 मेगावाट बिजली देना प्रारम्भ कर देगा। बिहार में जाइगुडा मुकाम पर भारत के पहले यूरेनियम स्थान और कारखाने ने यह काम शुरू कर दिया है और वहां यूरेनियम के कंसंट्रेट्स का उत्पादन होना शुरू हो गया है। हमारे अणु बिजली कार्यक्रम के लिए इन कंसंट्रेट्स से तैयार किए जाने वाले ईंधन तत्वों के लिए

हैवराबाद में कारखाना लगाने का काम शुरू हो गया है। स्पेस रिसर्च के काम में भी काफी तरक्की हुई है। 'रोहिणी' और मौसमी राकेटों को प्राकाश में छोड़ कर एक कामयाब तजरबा भी किया गया है। इन राकेटों का डिजाइन भारत में ही तैयार किया गया है और ये पूरे तौर पर यहीं बनाये गये हैं। अब भारत ने उपग्रह संचार क्षेत्र में प्रवेश कर लिया है। पूना के पास प्रारवी में भारत का पहला 'कमर्शल उपग्रह संचार भूमि केन्द्र' बन रहा है। प्राशा है कि अक्टूबर 1969 के आखिर तक यह केन्द्र काम करना प्रारम्भ कर देगा।

20. सरकार को मालूम है कि देश में पूरे तौर से प्राथिक विकास की समस्याओं के हल के लिए राजनीतिक स्थिरता की आवश्यकता है। पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और नागालैंड की विधान सभाओं के चुनाव काफी हद तक अच्छे ढंग से और शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण में हुए हैं। यह संतोष की बात है कि चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर ने आवश्यक समझ कर केवल 28 चुनाव केन्द्रों में दोबारा मतदान करने या नये सिरे से चुनाव करने का आदेश दिया है। ये केन्द्र पांच राज्यों के उन एक लाख दस हजार से भी अधिक चुनाव केन्द्रों में से हैं, जहाँ लगभग दस करोड़ बीस लाख मतदाताओं से हाल ही में अपना मत डालने के लिए कहा गया था। कई जगहों से चिंताजनक सूचना मिली है कि लोगों पर दबाव धमकी के रूप में डाला गया जिसके कारण वे अपना मतदान नहीं दे सके। सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान दे रही है हरेक राजनीतिक दल को राजनीतिक स्थिरता बनाये रखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, क्योंकि वह सामाजिक और प्राथिक विकास के लिये बहुत जरूरी है। इस बीच में हम प्राशा करते हैं कि चुनावों के बाद, जो अभी खत्म हुए हैं, राजनीतिक दलों के सहयोग से स्थायी सरकारें बन सकेंगी। चूंकि संगठित राजनीतिक पार्टियों से दलबन्धनी के कारण राजनीतिक अस्थिरता पैदा हुई, इसलिए एक समिति बना दी गई थी कि वह लोक सभा में पास किये हुए प्रस्ताव

को ध्यान में रखकर इस समस्या पर विचार करे। इस समिति ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है। उसकी सिफारिशों पर संसद् में विचार किया जाएगा।

21. पिछले वर्ष मैंने अपने भाषण में कुछ ऐसी बातों की चर्चा की थी जिन से हमारे राष्ट्रीय कार्यों में बाधा पड़ी। प्रांत, क्षेत्र, जाति और संप्रदाय के आधार पर किये गये भ्रान्दोलनों के कारण देश में तनाव बढ़ा और हिंसात्मक घटनाएं हुईं। जून 1968 में श्रीनगर में राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठक हुई थी जिसमें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि, बहुत से विरोधी दलों के नेता और अन्य बड़े-बड़े नेतागण शामिल हुए थे। उस मीटिंग में राष्ट्रीय एकता और खाम तौर से सांप्रदायिक तनाव की समस्या पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ था। एकता परिषद् ने कई खास सिफारिशों की हैं जिन पर केन्द्र और राज्यों की सरकारें कार्यवाही कर रही हैं। परिषद् की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, "अपराध एवं निर्वाचन नियम (संशोधन) बिल 1968" संसद् के सामने हैं। जब यह बिल पास होकर कानून की शकल में आ जाएगा, तब हमसे सांप्रदायिकता की बुराइयों को मिटाने में सरकार के हाथ मजबूत हो सकेंगे। हालांकि कानूनी और इन्तजामी तरीके बरतने जरूरी हैं, फिर भी हमारे सभी लोगों को इन बुराइयों के खिलाफ-लड़ते रहना चाहिये। सफलता इसी में है कि लोगों के दिल और दिमाग में नेशनलिज्म और संक्युलेरिज्म का जजबा पैदा किया जाय।

22. देश को कुछ इन्तेहा पसंद राजनीतिक दलों की तरफ से भी हिंसा का खतरा है। इन दलों ने जिन सिद्धान्तों को सामने रखा है, वे स्पष्ट रूप से हमारे संविधान और कानून के खिलाफ हैं। वे ठीक तरह से सरकार चलाने और प्रगति करने में बाधक हैं। लोकतांत्रिक समाज में ऐसे किसी दल के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है जो हथियारों की मदद से बिद्रोह करके सामाजिक और राजनीतिक ढांचे को बदलने की कोशिश में लगा हुआ हो।

23. माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि 1966 में सरकार और उसके कर्मचारियों के बीच अच्छे सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने और उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने की गरज से स्वेच्छा के आधार पर एक संगठन "ज्वाइंट कनसलटेशन एण्ड कम्पलसरी प्रारबीटेशन" बनाया गया था सरकार को पूरा विश्वास है कि प्रापसी परामर्श और अनिवार्य पंच-निर्णय की योजना पर प्रमल करने से ही सरकार और उसके कर्मचारियों के बीच विवाद तय हो सकेंगे, लेकिन इसके साथ यह जरूरी है कि सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में अनुशासन बनाए रखा जाए और आवश्यक सेवाएं बेरोकटोक जारी रखी जाएं। उनका यह इरादा है कि इस योजना को कामूनी आधार दे दिया जाए ताकि वह मजबूत पाए पर खड़ी रह सकें।

24. कई बरसों तक धैर्यपूर्वक विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद, पिछले वर्ष प्रमम के पुनर्गठन के बारे में एक फार्मूला तैयार किया था। प्रमम राज्य के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्तशासी राज्य बनाने के लिए संसद को आवश्यक अधिका-र देने की गरज से एक संविधान संशोधन बिल संसद् के सामने पहले ही रखा है। अनुच्छेद 368 के अनुसार जब संसद् इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेगी और राज्यों की विधान मभाएं इसका अनुमोदन कर देगी तब सरकार इस योजना पर प्रमल करने के लिए एक कानून सामने लाएगी जिसमें पूरा ब्योरा दिया होगा।

25. अपने देश के आंतरिक मामलों की चर्चा करके मैं अब संक्षेप में विदेशी मामलों की चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। सरकार इस बात से आश्वस्त है कि मोटे तौर पर उम की विदेश नीति का ढाँचा पक्का है और उसके सिद्धान्त निश्चित रूप से खरे उतरे हैं। प्राज की दुनिया में, सभी देशों के बीच शान्तिपूर्ण सहजीवन, शांति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शान्तिपूर्ण सहयोग, विश्व में आर्थिक कुशहाली और स्थिरता का कोई और विकल्प नहीं है। हरेक देश को

निरंतर यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि वह प्रापस में सहमति के क्षेत्र का निरंतर विस्तार करे ताकि समय-समय पर उठ खड़ी होने वाली कठिनाइयों और भटकों के बीच तनाव कम करने की प्रक्रिया बेरोक-टोक चलती रहे।

26. संसार के बहुत से देशों के साथ भारत के सम्बन्ध कुल मिलाकर मजबूत हुए हैं और मुधरे हैं। हमरा यह पक्का विश्वास है कि पाकिस्तान बड़ा परिश्रम करके भारत के खिलाफ जो अविवाम और संदेह फैलाता है और चीन अपनी विचारधारा की प्रिजम के ज़रिए हमारे देश का जो चित्र तोड़-फोड़ कर पेश करता है, ये दोनों ही, स्थिति की प्रस-नियत के सामने धराशायी हो जाएंगे। सरकार ने कई मौकों पर सफाई और ईमानदारी के साथ यह कहा है कि वह प्रभुसत्ता, प्रादे-शिक अखंडता के अनुरूप और एक दूसरे के अन्दरूनी मामलों में बिल्कुल दखल न देने के आधार पर अपने दोनों पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अत्यंत मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध रखना चाहती है।

27. वियतनाम के विषय में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण साफ रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण का आधार हमेशा यह रहा है कि वहाँ जो ताकतें काम कर रही हैं, उनका सही मूल्यांकन किया जाना चाहिए। कभी भी कठिनाइयां प्राएं, इस बात का पक्का इरादा होना चाहिए कि वे बात-चीत के ज़रिए दूर कर ली जायंगी। यह बात-चीत प्राजकल पेरिस में चल रही है, वियत-नाम के त्रिन बहादुर लोगों ने इतनी मुसीबतें भेनी हैं, उन्हें किसी बाहरी हस्तक्षेप के बगैर अपने भाग्य का खुद निर्णय करने देना चाहिए। पश्चिम एशिया की स्थिति का तकाजा है कि विश्व के उम भाग में होने वाले संकट को तत्काल दूर किया जाए। 22 नवम्बर, 1967 को सुरवा परिषद् में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था, उस पर प्रमल करने में देरी नहीं की जानी चाहिए। सरकार को प्राधा है कि सोवियत संघ, अमरीका, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और फ्रांस के बीच प्राजकल जो बातचीत चल रही

है, उससे इस क्षेत्र में जल्दी ही शांति स्थापित होगी ।

28. हमारी नितियों का सब से बड़ा उद्देश्य यह है कि संबंधों को मजबूत किया जाए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ाया जाए, मेरी और प्रधान मंत्री की विदेश यात्राओं का यही उद्देश्य रहा है। पिछले वर्ष मैं नेपाल, सोवियत संघ, हंगरी और यूगोस्लाविया गया था। आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड, मलेशिया और सिंगापुर की यात्रा के अलावा, प्रधानमंत्री अर्जन्टीना, ब्राजील, चिली, कोलम्बिया, गुयाना त्रिनिदाद और टोबागो और बनेजुला भी गई थीं। इन सभी देशों में मेरा और प्रधान मंत्री का जो स्वागत किया गया, वह इस बात का सबूत है कि ये राष्ट्र भारत का कितना आदर करते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र महा सभा में भाषण दिया था और यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि उसमें भारत की विदेश नीति के जो मूल सिद्धांत बताए गए थे, उनका व्यापक और हार्दिक स्वागत हुआ। प्रधान मंत्री ने लंदन में आयोजित राष्ट्रमंडल प्रधान मंत्री सम्मेलन में भी भाग लिया। उस सम्मेलन में जो बहुत से राज्य-प्रमुख और प्रधान मंत्री इकट्ठे हुए थे, उनके साथ उन्हें विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने का अच्छा अवसर मिला।

29. हमें भी बहुत से देशों और सरकारों के प्रमुखों का स्वागत करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। अभी हाल ही में, ईरान के महामहिम पाहनशाह आर्यमेहर और शाहबानो, श्रीलंका, बुल्गारिया और न्यूजीलैंड के प्रधान मंत्री भारत आए थे।

30. हमारी सरकार और हमारा सारा देश शांति के लिए उत्सुक है और उसे बढ़ावा देने में लगा हुआ है। इसके वावजूद हमें रक्षा की तैयारी में भी बहुत सावधान रहना है हमारी हथियारबन्द सेनाओं को नए सिरे से लेस करने और उन्हें आधुनिक बनाने में काफी प्रगति हुई है। हमारी जंगी फौजों को अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दी गयी है और उनके हाँसले बुलन्द हैं।

हमारे सिपाहियों, नाविकों और हवाबाजों की सेवा सम्बन्धी शर्तों में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ उपाय वरते गए हैं। उनके वेतनमान बढ़े हैं और पेंशन की शर्तों में भी सुधार किया गया है। उनके कुछ भतों के दरों में भी इजाफा हुआ है। इसके साथ ही रक्षा खर्च में कमी करने की आवश्यकता को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है।

31. आई० एन० एस० "नीलगिरि" पहला फ्रिगेट है जो हमारे देश में बना है और जिसे हाल ही में जल में उतारा गया है। भारतीय नौसेना के इतिहास में यह एक महत्वपूर्ण तरक्की का निशान है।

32. हमारे आंतरिक और विदेशी मामलों का विवेचन करते समय यह जरूरी है कि उन कानून सम्बन्धी और अन्य कार्यों की चर्चा की जाए जो कि आपके सामने रखे जाएंगे।

33. 1969-70 के अगले माली वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार की आमदनी व खर्च के अनुमानों का अगला आपके विचार के लिए जल्दी ही रखा जाएगा।

34. सरकार इस सेशन में ये वैधानिक कार्य संसद् के सामने लाने की प्रस्थापना करती है :

(क) वर्तमान अध्यादेशों को प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए बिल :—

(1) परिसीमा (संगोघन) अध्यादेश, 1968 ।

(2) लोक बक्फ (परिसीमा विस्तारण) संशोधन अध्यादेश, 1968 ।

(3) सीम शुल्क (संगोघन) अध्यादेश, 1969 ।

(4) बोनस संदाय (संगोघन) अध्यादेश, 1969।

(ख) नये बिल :—

(1) कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए

संयुक्त परामर्श और वैवश्यक माध्यस्थम के तंत्र के लिए कानूनी आधार का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक ।

(2) भारती कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् विधेयक, 1969 ।

(3) आवश्यक वस्तु(मंशोधन) विधेयक, 1969 ।

(4) चाय (मंशोधन) विधेयक, 1969 ।

(5) जल प्रदूषण निवारण विधेयक, 1969 ।

(6) दिल्ली मोटर गाड़ी कराधान (मंशोधन) विधेयक, 1969 ।

(7) कुछ केन्द्रीय श्रम अधिनियमों का विस्तार जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य पर करने के लिए विधेयक ।

(35) मैं इस भाषण को अब यह कह कर समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि इस वर्ष हम गांधी जी की जन्म-शताब्दी मना रहे हैं । हमारे मन में बहुत से विचार, भावनाएं और नकश उभर रहे हैं और हमारे देश का पूरा इतिहास आंखों के सामने आ रहा है । हम एक महान विरासत के उत्तराधिकारी हैं । हमारा देश साधनों से भरपूर है । हमारे देशवासी अच्छे कलाकार हैं । हमारे वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी लोग कुछ उन श्रेष्ठ लोगों में से हैं जिनपर कोई भी देश गर्व कर सकता है हम अपने समाज का पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिए अच्छे साधनों और तरीकों पर तर्क और समझदारी की सीमा में रह कर एक-दूसरे के साथ बहस तो कर सकते हैं, पर हम सब इस में एक हैं कि मिलकर गांधी जी के सपनों के भारत का निर्माण करें और हर आदमी का दुख दूर करने, हर आंख का आंसू पोंछने की कोशिश करें । इस तरह से ही हम जनसाधारण की सेवा कर सकेंगे और इस विशाल गणराज्य की जिन महान पुरुषों ने नीव रखी है, उनके वचनों को पूरा कर सकेंगे । आप सब इस प्रयास में सफल हों, यही मेरी शुभ कामना है ।

जै हिन्द !

Members of Parliament, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this joint session of the two Houses of Parliament. It is an appropriate occasion for Government to present a realistic appraisal of the year under review and to delineate the broad features of Government's policies and purposes in the coming year.

2. A year ago, we were just emerging from the worst period of economic set back in the history of our Republic. The manner in which our people faced the difficulties with courage and fortitude is a matter for pride. Without their sacrifice and co-operation, their hard work, their basic good sense and patriotism, the plans and programmes of the Central and State Governments could not have borne fruit.

3. The milestones passed on the road to our economic recovery can be easily identified. These are : a decisive upward turn in agriculture, a recovery in a large segment of industry, the relative price stability and a striking improvement in the balance of payments.

4. The harvest of 1967-68 has been the turning point in our agricultural production. Foodgrains reached a record figure of 95.6 million tonnes which was 6 million tonnes higher than the previous peak of 1964-65. Commercial crops like jute, cotton, oilseeds, tea, coffee and sugarcane also did well. Despite the damage caused by drought and floods in several States, the overall production of foodgrains in 1968-69 is expected to be as good as in 1967-68. Our farmers are increasingly taking to scientific agriculture. They are also making massive investments in ground-water exploitation for irrigation and in purchase of agricultural machinery. The high-yielding varieties programme will spread to 8.5 million hectares during 1968-69 and will be further extended next year. More intensive cropping patterns than prevailing at present are being adopted. An additional area of 6.1 million hectares of gross cropping will be achieved in 1968-69.

5. Government are supporting the enthusiasm of the farmer by providing sufficient fertilizers even by large-scale imports. Indigenous production is also building up with commissioning of new plants in Gorakhpur, Namrup and Kota. Next year, fertilizer projects at Kanpur, Durgapur, Cochin and

Baroda are expected to come on stream. With the delicensing of tractor manufacture in the country, the production of tractors is expected to be stepped up. Meanwhile, Government have undertaken to meet the needs of the farmer by imports. Large-scale credit is crucial to the programme. This is being provided by the co-operative movement and the commercial banks under the guidance of the Reserve Bank. The national objective to eliminate reliance on food aid over the next two or three years is well within reach. A buffer stock of 3 million tonnes will be reached in the course of the coming months. 6.4 million tonnes of food-grains have been procured out of the 1967-68 crops. Government have provided large funds for the preservation and storage of grains. It has been possible to relax restrictions on the movement of foodgrains and to expand the zones for particular cereals.

6. In Government's strategy of development, the family planning programme continues to occupy pivotal importance. The programme has now been widely extended to the rural population covering even remote areas.

7. The striking improvement in agriculture during 1967-68 raised national income by 9.1 per cent over the previous year. Quick estimates show that the net national income for 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 16,665 crores (at 1960-61 prices) as compared to Rs. 15,272 crores in 1966-67, recording an increase of Rs. 1,393 crores during the year. Though during the current year agricultural production will be at about the same level as in the previous year, the recovery in industry is expected to improve the national income.

8. In industry the process of recovery has begun. In the past two years, the agriculture-based industries faced shortages of raw materials. With increased activity in agriculture and an increase in farm incomes, industries oriented towards agriculture have begun to recover. Fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, etc., are increasing output rapidly. Electricity generation and the output of electrical machinery is also increasing. In the consumer goods field, cotton textiles and vanaspati production has been rising. However, the demand for the products of some industries in the machine-building sector continues to be

inadequate in relation to the capacity available. The crude index of industrial production (1960 : 100) for the first nine months of 1968 stood at 159.3 which is 5.6 per cent higher than the level recorded during January-September 1967. On the basis of present trends, an increase of 5 to 6 per cent in the index seems likely during the year.

9. Growth in agriculture and industry is having a salutary effect on the unemployment problem in the country. We have still a long way to go to offset the effect of the two drought years and to improve on the position especially about unemployment amongst technologists which is causing serious concern. A modest start has been made with the programme for employment of qualified engineers in a self-employment programme.

10. The improvement in agricultural production has raised the problem of maintenance of reasonable prices for agricultural produce to the farmer. Procurement prices have, by and large, been maintained at last year's remunerative levels through the effort of the Food Corporation of India. The improvement in industrial production has resulted in price stability. The index number of wholesale prices, which was 211 a year ago, now stands at 205.

11. The performance in the field of exports and in the drive for reduction in imports has been even more encouraging. Continuing import substitution and reduction of unduly large inventories have brought the import bill for the first nine months of 1968-69 to Rs. 1376.49 crores, that is, Rs. 107.72 crores less than for the same period last year. Our export earnings, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 1019.04 crores, that is, about Rs. 116.65 crores more than for the corresponding period of the last year. There has been striking progress in the export of engineering goods. The textile industry too has been able to raise its exports sizeably. We are also now on the way to becoming the world's largest exporter of polished gems.

12. Our industrial products, particularly steel, steel manufactures, electrical equipment, leather goods and some chemicals, have successfully met international competition and

secured substantial gains in the difficult markets of industrial nations and also in the markets of several Asian and African countries. We are beginning to utilise our natural and industrial resources to pay for what we need from abroad. However, international commercial policies continue to inhibit the expansion of export earnings of developing countries.

13. Government are aware that transport, shipping and tourism are important and vital elements in augmenting its resources on invisible account. The size of our merchant fleet is in the range of 2 million tonnes GRT with about 7 lakh tonnes on order. The fleet composition is being diversified taking into account the need for bulk carriage. Steady progress has been maintained in indigenous ship-building and it is hoped that in the course of the year, work on the second shipyard at Cochin will be commenced.

14. Various schemes have been started to attract foreign tourists and, in particular, hotel accommodation of the right type at important tourist centres is being developed further. Substantial improvements are being developed further. Substantial improvements are being effected in our international airports and other airports in the country.

15. The demand for irrigation schemes and power schemes in the country is large. It is proposed to set up an All India Irrigation Commission to review the development of irrigation in the country and to report on the best programme of integrated development of surface and ground water resources for maximising agricultural production. Though in the last two decades the availability of power has gone up nearly six-fold, demand continues to outstrip the generating capacity in some areas of the country. For better utilisation of the capacity already created, Government are giving more attention to transmission and distribution schemes and the regional grids for integrated operation of the power systems in each region. Inter-regional tie lines are also under construction for utilising surplus power in one region in a neighbouring deficit region. This will ultimately result in an all India grid. Rural electrification which is of direct benefit to the agriculturist for increasing his production, has been given a special place in the power programme.

16. The Planning Commission is finalising the Fourth Five-Year Plan which will begin its term next April. Our plans would only be indicative of the future without any attempt to shape the future to suit our needs and aspirations, unless they embodied our national will and determination to progressively bridge the gap between the needs of the people and the resources in sight. Government are determined to make every effort to mobilise our own resources of savings, enterprise and managerial ability. The new prosperity in the rural areas will have to be harnessed to promote further growth particularly among the smaller farmers and in the relatively backward regions. While encouraging a greater flow of genuine savings to sustain larger investment both in the public and the private sectors the situation will have to be utilised to strengthen the financial position of both the Centre and the States.

17. Government are conscious of the important role which our public sector has to play in the many-sided development of our economy. Consequently, the raising of the efficiency of this sector is engaging Government's close attention. The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission made in their report on "Public Sector Undertakings" have been considered. Various decisions have been taken to delegate more powers to the management of these enterprises with the object of improving their efficiency and profitability. Steps have also been taken to mobilise managerial resources for these enterprises, including adoption of suitable policies of personnel and labour matters.

18. There is considerable uncertainty with regard to external assistance. The burden of servicing the external debt is mounting and amounts to 514 million dollars this year. The re-scheduling of debt payments of 101 million dollars provided by the Consortium countries and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is, therefore, welcome. While we hope that adequate external assistance will be forthcoming, we intend to pursue a policy of a judicious use of credits from abroad and to reduce progressively the dependence on foreign aid by increasing self-reliance.

19. It is a matter of some satisfaction that India's first atomic power station at

Tarapur, in the State of Maharashtra, is expected to deliver 380 MW of electric power from July 1969. India's first Uranium Mine and Mill at Jaduguda (Bihar) have been commissioned and the production of uranium concentrates has commenced. Work has commenced in Hyderabad on the setting up of facilities to process these concentrates into finished fuel elements required for our atomic power programme. Considerable progress has been made in the field of space research. "Rohini" and meteorological rockets, which have been completely designed and fabricated in India, were successfully tested in flight. India has entered the field of Satellite Communications. The first Indian Commercial Satellite Communications Earth Station is under construction at Arvi near Poona. This station is expected to become operational by the end of October 1969.

20. Government are conscious that the problems of integrated economic development in the country require political stability. The elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Nagaland have been conducted by and large in a peaceful and orderly atmosphere. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Chief Election Commissioner has found it necessary to order re-poll or fresh poll in only 28 polling stations out of over 1,10,000 polling stations in the five states in which an electorate of nearly 102 million was recently called upon to cast its vote. However, disquieting reports have been received from certain areas that sections of citizens were subjected to pressures amounting to intimidation which prevented them from exercising their franchise. This matter is receiving Government's attention. Every political party should endeavour to ensure political stability which is essential for rapid social and economic development. In the meantime we hope that with the co-operation of all the political parties, stable governments will be formed after the elections which have just concluded. As defections from organised political parties contributed to political instability, a Committee was appointed to examine this problem in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha. The Committee has completed its work. Its recommendations will now be considered by Parliament.

21. Last year, I referred in my speech to certain disturbing trends in our national affairs

Parochial, regional caste and communal movements have caused tensions and violence in the country. The National Integration Council consisting of representatives of the Central and State Governments, leaders of many opposition parties and other leaders of public opinion, held a meeting in Srinagar in June 1968 to consider problems of national integration, and in particular that of communal tensions. The Council made a number of specific recommendations on which action is being taken by the Central and State Governments. The Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968, introduced in pursuance of the recommendations of the Council, is before Parliament. When enacted, it will greatly strengthen the hands of the Government in curbing the evils of communalism. However, while legal and administrative measures are necessary, the fight against these fissiparous movements has to be carried to the broad masses of our people. The key to success lies in fostering the concept of Indian Nationalism and secularism in the minds and hearts of our people.

22. The country also faces the danger of violence from certain extremist political groups. The doctrines propounded by these groups are clearly subversive of our Constitution and the rule of law, and detrimental to orderly government and progress. There is no place in a democratic society for groups which seek to change the social and political structure by armed insurrection.

23. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Machinery for Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration was set up on a basis in 1966 with the object of promoting harmonious relations between Government and their employees and the redressal of employees' grievances. Government have full faith that the Scheme of Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration is the only answer to the problem of settlement of disputes with its employees consistent with the imperative need for the maintenance of discipline in the public services and un-interrupted operation of essential services. They accordingly propose to give the Scheme a statutory basis in order to place it on a firmer and sounder footing.

24. After years of patient deliberations, a formula was evolved last year for the reorga-

nisation of Assam. A Constitution Amendment Bill for conferring necessary within the powers on Parliament to set up an autonomous State within the state of Assam is already before the House. After Parliament has approved this amendment and it is ratified by the State Legislature, as required under Article 368, Government propose to bring forward detailed legislation to give effect to the scheme.

25. Travelling beyond the limits of our internal affairs, I should like to refer briefly to external affairs. Government feel convinced of the essential soundness of the broad structure and principles of their foreign policy. In the world today, it is difficult to see any alternative to peaceful co-existence among all States and peaceful co-operation for the promotion of peace, economic well being and stability in the world. Every State must ceaselessly strive for areas of agreement so that processes of detente can continue unimpeded even in the midst of difficulties and setbacks that may arise from time to time.

26. There is an all-round strengthening and improvement of India's relations with various nations of the world. It is our firm belief that the stimulated distrust and suspicion of India assiduously spread by Pakistan, and the distorted image of our country which China projects through its ideological prism, will both succumb to the realities of the situation. Government have expressed more than once with frankness and sincerity their desire to have friendliest of relations with both our neighbours consistent with our sovereignty, territorial integrity and on the basis of absolute non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

27. Government's stand on Vietnam, which was always based on a realistic appraisal of the interplay of forces, has stood vindicated. Whatever the difficulties ahead, their must be firm resolve to overcome them through negotiations now in progress in Paris. The courageous people of Vietnam who have suffered so much should be able to fashion their own destiny without outside interference. The situation in West Asia demands a most urgent solution of the continuing crisis in that part of the world. There is not much time to lose in implementing the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967. Government hope that the consultations now

in progress between the USSR, the USA, Britain and France will lead to an early restoration of peace in the area.

28. The major aim of our policies remains the strengthening of relations and the promotion of international co-operation. This has been the purpose of the visits to foreign countries undertaken by me and the Prime Minister. I visited Nepal, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Yugoslavia last year. Apart from visits to Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore, the Prime Minister visited Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. The welcome accorded to me and the Prime Minister in all these countries testified to the regard in which India is held by these nations. The Prime Minister addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations and it is a matter of deep satisfaction that enunciation in her address of the basic principles of India's foreign policy evoked a heart-warming, widespread response. The Prime Minister also attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. It provided a welcome opportunity for exchange of views with the large number of Heads of States and Prime Minister assembled there.

29. We have been privileged to receive many Heads of State and Governments in our midst. Most recently, Their Imperial Majesties the Shahanshah Aryamehr and Shahbanu of Iran, and the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Bulgaria and New Zealand were in India.

30. While Government and the entire country ardently desire peace and are dedicated to promoting peace, we have to be very vigilant in the matter of defence preparedness. Considerable progress has been made in re-equipping and modernising our Armed Forces. Our fighting forces are in a good state of training and their morale is high. Some measures have been taken to improve the service conditions of our soldiers, sailors and airmen. Improvements have been effected in their pay scales and in their pensionary terms and the rates of certain allowances. The need for economy in defence expenditure has always been kept in view.

31. The first frigate built in the country, INS Nilgiri, was launched recently. This is

an important landmark in the history of the Indian Navy.

32. A survey of our internal and external affairs must inevitably include a reference to the legislative and other business which will come up before you.

33. The estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the next financial year 1969-70 will be presented to you for consideration shortly.

34. Government propose to bring before Parliament the following legislative measures during the current session:—

(a) Bills to replace the existing Ordinances :

- (i) The Limitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.
- (ii) The (Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Ordinance, 1968.
- (iii) The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.
- (iv) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.

(b) New Bills:

- (i) Bill to provide Statutory Basis for the Machinery of Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government Employees.
- (ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research Bill, 1969.
- (iii) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (iv) The Tea (Amendment) Bill 1969.
- (v) The Prevention of Water Pollution Bill 1969.
- (vi) The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (vii) Bill to extend certain Central Labour Acts to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

CONSTITUTION (22nd Prodt.) BILL

35. I should now like to conclude this Address by recalling that this year we celebrate Gandhiji's birth centenary. Many ideas, emotions and images rise to one's mind and the whole panorama of the history of our country unfolds itself. We are inheritors of a great heritage. Our country is rich in resources. Our people are skilled craftsmen. Our scientists and technologists are some of the best which any country could boast of. While we can argue with one another within the limits of reason and rationality about the best means and methods to adopted for reconstructing our society, we can all unite in a purposive effort to build the India of Gandhiji's dreams and to endeavour to wipe every tear from every eye. Only thus shall we be able to serve the common people and fulfil the pledges of the founding father of this great Republic. I wish your labours all success.

12.32 hrs.

FOREIGN MARRIAGE BILL.

(i) Report of Joint Committee

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to make provision relating to marriages of citizens of India outside India.

(ii) Evidence before Joint Committee

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to make provision relating to marriages of citizens of India outside India.

12.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay-North-West) : Sir, I bag to move :—

“That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, up to the 12th March, 1969.”

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, up to the 12th March, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

12.34 hrs.

REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO PUNJAB

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th February, 1969, revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 23rd August, 1968, in relation to the State of Punjab, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 301 (English version) and G. S. R. 302 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1969, under clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution. *Placed in Library. See No. LT-2 69.*

OBITUARY REFERENCES

12.35 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our friends, namely, Shri C. N. Annadurai, Shri S. Ramaswamy Naidu and Shri Manikya Lal Varma.

Shri C. N. Annadurai was elected to Fourth Lok Sabha from Madras South constituency during the general elections of 1967. However, after becoming the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu he was elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and his seat in Lok Sabha became vacant. He was a highly esteemed and dynamic popular leader. I had the pleasure of meeting him on the 17th January, a few days before his death. I was with him for nearly half an hour chatting in his own house. I never thought, I never dreamt, that his end was so near that within a few days we would miss him and miss him for ever. He was so cheerful, talking about so many things. I did suggest to him that he should change his house. So many things we did discuss about national matters also. He was so

good, so cheerful, and I could not believe it when I heard that he was seriously ill and he died ultimately on the 3rd February. He was a great and respected leader in Madras, a very charming person, very kind, very humble, and such a leader we miss ! I am really very unhappy about the sudden demise of a great leader like Shri Annadurai.

Shri S. Ramaswamy Naidu was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-1952. He passed away in his home town, Semkalanachyapuram, on the 9th January, 1969, at the age of 68.

Shri Manikya Lal Varma was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, Provisional Parliament, First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1947-1967. He passed away at Udaipur on the 24th January, 1969, at the age of 71.

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

THE PRIME MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I join you in expressing our sentiments of deep sorrow at the passing away of Shri Annadurai, Shri S. Ramaswamy Naidu and Shri Manikya Lal Varma ?

I had occasion to pay public tribute to the memory of Shri Annadurai in Madras. As you yourself have reminded us, he has served this Parliament as a distinguished Member of the other House and but for the call of his Party in Tamil Nadu, he would have been a Member of this House.

Since the last General Elections, we have had governments of varying hues and political persuasions in different States. This has naturally posed fresh challenges to our federal system. As Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Annadurai made notable contribution to the evolution of healthy relations between the Centre and the States. We shall miss his wise counsel in the National Development Council and in the Chief Ministers Conference as well as on other occasions. Shri Annadurai was a statesman

and an eminent Indian who has been snatched away from our midst at a time when his services were greatly needed.

Shri S. Ramaswamy Naidu was an old political figure. He served as a Member of the Provisional Parliament. His interests were varied and wide, covering political social and cultural fields. We shall miss him too.

Another colleague of ours who was with us until the last Session of Parliament has also passed away. Shri Manikya Lal Varma was an elder and respected figure. He was among the leading soldiers in the struggle for freedom. He courted imprisonment several times. He had deep interest in, and devotion to the cause of the under-privileged. As a Member of the Constituent Assembly and subsequently of the Provisional Parliament and the First Lok Sabha and also as the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan, he rendered distinguished service to the country.

On behalf of the Government and of this House, may I request you to convey our deep condolences and sympathy to the members of the bereaved families ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I associate myself with what you have said and with what the Prime Minister has said about these three respected friends of ours.

Shri Annadurai, popularly known as 'Anna' had risen to be one of our respected national leaders. He was a distinguished social worker. His services to Tamil literature are unique. He happened to be one of the distinguished colleagues of mine and also a student of mine in the famous Pachayappa College of Madras University which was started by one of the leaders of the depressed classes of South India. Shri Annadurai devoted the whole of his life, stormy as it turned out to be, for the liberation and uplift of the backward classes.

He has joined the galaxy of those great social reformers and revolutionaries of our country. As good fortune would have it, our country has been able to produce from the days of the Buddha right down to Mahatma Gandhi, Ram Mohan Roy Ramaswamy, Ambedkar and various others

also who have all tried to help us to get over the troubles of these castes and the social depression and intellectual perversion that have come to be heaped upon large sections of our masses.

Annadurai's contribution to the world cause of humanism was indeed noteworthy. It is not easy to lift up the backward classes and the suppressed people. Mahatma Gandhi had led us all—quite a large number of us are here in this House—and millions of us all our India in the direction of humanism and helped us to get over as much of this un-touchability as possible. But that work has yet to continue and it will continue for some time to come.

For ages, millions and crores of our people have come to be twisted in their mind and have been made to believe in a kind of a peculiar conception of *karma* by which they thought that they were born to be degraded and to be suppressed and therefore, it was their right as well as their duty to look up to other people and to look down upon themselves.

Social revolution has indeed to liberate these people and liberate them from this age-long brain-washing that they have suffered from. Annadurai had taken up that duty under the leadership of that grand old man, Periyar, and he worked so hard, so successfully, not entirely but so successfully and it became possible for him to do what it had not been possible for many other social revolutionaries to do, namely to convince the great majority of the masses in Tamil Nadu that they should rise against this kind of brain-washing which had been there on their heads for all these centuries and take advantage of the adult suffrage that had been gifted to the masses of this country by Mahatma Gandhi, and assert their humanity and assert their majority in social life; and they had achieved it in the last elections with such gusto and with such revolutionary fervour as we had displayed earlier against the British. They had Annadurai at their head in the vanguard of their social revolution.

I salute him as all genuine social revolutionaries all over the world would be saluting such a great man, a good man and a

noble man. It has been my privilege to cooperate with him through decades past and my leader Rajaji has been able to persuade him to come into a social and political coalition and combination which would help the social democracy not only of Tamil Nadu but also of the rest of India in the years to come to achieve further successes in our march towards complete humanism and also the liberation of our masses from the brainwashing of thousands of years which they had suffered from. I pay my homage to his memory.

Ramaswami Naidu was also my personal friend. We were together in jail, and I think you were there in the same jail along with him. He was such a fine man, a charming person, very friendly, and a good fighter for our freedom. He rose to be the president of the provincial Congress Committee and for a long number of years he served the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee before it came to the present straits. He was a Member of this Parliament and he was a Member of that legislature also, I believe, and he came to join our party, the Swatantra Party after he left the Congress and he gave us a tremendous lot of strength in Tamil Nadu. He was a source of strength not only for the political parties but also for the suffering people.

Manik Lal Verma was also a friend of ours. He had been my colleague also in this House. He had worked for the backward people. He played a not able role in the politics of Rajasthan and in the liberation of Rajasthan also.

Only recently I met him when I went on a visit to Chittorgarh, of Rana Pratap's fame. We both talked about the sufferings of Rana Pratap and the contribution he had made to the sense of national self-respect of our people and to the undying hunger of our people for national freedom. He was such a delightful person as a friend.

I join our friends in the House in bemoaning the death of these three great good men.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कभी हम नये सत्र के लिए

एकत्र होते हैं, क्रूर काल हमारे बीच में से ऐसे व्यक्तियों को उठा ले जाता है, जिन का निधन हमारे जीवन में एक स्थायी कमी उत्पन्न कर देता है।

श्री भन्नादुराई भारत माता के एक महान पुत्र थे। वह अक्षरशः भारत की मिट्टी में से उठे और उनका व्यक्तित्व भारत के प्राकाश पर एक बार छा गया। तानिल नाडु की महान् भाषा के प्रति और वह भाष जिस प्राचीन और समृद्धिवाली जीवन को अभिव्यक्त करती है, श्री भन्नादुराई उस जीवन की एक जलती हुई मंगल बनकर हमारे सामने खड़े हुए।

हमारा जीवन विविधताओं से परिपूर्ण है और श्री भन्नादुराई उस विविधता के अप्रभूत और संदेशवाहक थे। लेकिन विविधताओं में भी उन्होंने एकता के सूत्र को अपने जीवन से कभी भ्रंश नहीं किया। मुझे स्मरण है कि जब हमारी सीमायें संकटापन्न हुईं, जब भारत को विदेशी आक्रमण का सामना करना पड़ा, तो श्री भन्नादुराई राजनीति, भाषा और प्रदेश के सारे मतभेद भूल कर भारत की प्रखंडता और प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा के लिए राष्ट्र-जीवन के साथ एक रूप होकर खड़े हो गये। पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के समय स्वर्गीय लाल-बहादुर शास्त्री द्वारा आयोजित बैठक में उन्होंने जो प्रेरणादायक भाषण दिया, वह आज भी हम में से कुछ लोगों के कानों में गूँज रहा है। देशभक्ति उन में कूट कूट कर भरी थी। उन में प्राचीन संस्कृति का अभिमान घट्ट था। वह एक साहित्यकार, लेखक और पत्रकार थे। अपनी वाणी से लाखों व्यक्तियों को मंत्र-मुग्ध रखने की क्षमता उन्हें प्राप्त थी।

भारत के राजनैतिक क्षितिज पर उनका उदय जितना आकस्मिक और विस्मयकारक था, उतना ही प्रसन्न भी उतना ही असामयिक और हृदयविदारक हुआ था। कीर्ति के सर्वोच्च शिखर पर जब वह पहुँचे, तो नियति ने उन्हें हमारे बीच में से उठा लिया। उनके निधन से

राष्ट्र-जीवन अकिंचन हो गया है। उन की कमी को पूरा करना निकट भविष्य में सम्भव नहीं दिखाई देता। लेकिन राष्ट्र के प्रति उनका प्रेम देश की अखंडता में उन की निष्ठा, विविधताओं पर बल देने हुए भी एकता के लिए संघर्ष करने का उन का संकल्प और दलितों, पीड़ितों के हितों के लिए निरन्तर अपनी आवाज उठाने का उन का जीवन-ब्रत हमारा मार्ग दर्शन करेगा।

इस शोक की घड़ी में तामिलनाडु की जनता के प्रति और विशेषकर द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कडघम के अपने साधियों के प्रति हमारा हृदय समवेदना से परिपूर्ण होता है। मृत्यु शरीर का धर्म है लेकिन कोई मृत्यु ऐसी होती है कि जो शरीर के साथ मन को भी उद्बलित कर जाती है। हम उस मृत्यु के आघात को सहन करने की शक्ति एकत्र करे इसी बात की आवश्यकता है।

श्री माणिक्य लाल वर्मा देशी रियासतों के स्वाधीनता संग्राम के एक योद्धा थे। राज्यों में उत्तरदायी शासन की स्थापना के लिए वे निरन्तर संघर्षरत रहे। जब इस बात की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती थी कि देश स्वाधीन होगा, हाथ में सत्ता आएगी, तब श्री माणिक्य लाल वर्मा ने अपना सर्वस्व स्वाधीनता की बेदी पर न्यौछावर करने का संकल्प किया। राजस्थान की राजनीति में उन का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान था। स्वाधीनता के बाद उन्होंने अपनी शक्ति रचनात्मक कामों में लगायी और अपने ढंग से देश की सेवा में संलग्न रहे।

मुझे श्री घन्ना दुराई के साथ राज्य सभा में काम करने का मौका मिला था और श्री माणिक्य लाल वर्मा को भी मैंने निकट से देखा है। मैं इन दोनों दिवंगत नेताओं के प्रति अपनी अज्ञात प्रतिष्ठा करता हूँ। श्री एस० रामास्वामी नायडु के निकट संपर्क में आने का मुझे अवसर नहीं मिला। वे हमारी प्रथम संसद के सदस्य थे। मैं उन के निधन के प्रति भी

अपना और अपने दल का शोक व्यक्त करता हूँ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE Calcutta—(North-East): You will permit me, Mr. Speaker, to associate my party and myself with the sentiments of deep sorrow which we all share at the passing away of three distinguished colleagues of ours.

We have felt with a particular shock the death of Shri Annadurai who was, if I may be permitted to put it that way, a very unique figure among the politicians of our country. speaking for myself, I have a feeling that much of the politics of our country has something trivial but it is only a few people who can raise politics out of the rut of triviality and I think Shri Annadurai was one of those exceptional people who succeeded in lending a certain stamp to our public life.

He was a vital and versatile man, sensitive as a writer alone can be and a journalist for sometime because in conditions of unfreedom a writer in any country gravitates generally towards journalism. But the uniqueness about him was something to which my friend Prof. Ranga has already made a reference. I sometimes wonder how it is that in the deep south, generally known outside that region to be a citadel of orthodoxy and conservatism, a movement could be started by such extraordinary man as the Periyar and then carried on by such a very distinguished figure as Shri Annadurai. Blessed is a man who earns the love of millions of his people and we all know how when Shri Annadurai passed away, there were scenes of such genuine sorrow. One felt as if the hearts of his people were broken and I think the fulfilment of politics can only be in such phenomena as could be seen of Shri Annadurai. who is no longer there.

I think we owe it to ourselves to try and understand the fundamental motive force which works behind the movement of which Shri Annadurai was such a very distinguished representative. If in the South, we could bring about a condition of affairs where orthodoxy and the rigidities of caste, let alone the practice of such abominable things as untouchability, were thrown overboard by the assertion of the people's own

self-respect, it is something whose essence we ought to discover in order to be able to inject it all over the country and bring about the kind of transformation, the social revolution as Prof. Ranga has put it, of which Shri Annadurai was the representative.

We have differed on many occasions, but we know how it was that Shri Annadurai always took a patriotic attitude. We have seen how at a certain point of time, he had felt it necessary for the Tamil people to remind themselves of their own particular heritage in the larger context of Indian civilisation. We have seen how at a particular point of time, in order to redress the balance of Indian politics, he was championing a certain demand which even amounted to something like a request for the right to secede from the rest of India. But we saw also how he could rise to the height of the situation and in a statesman like fashion, he got his own people roused as they had never been before, to associate themselves entirely with the mainstream of Indian life. This is why, even though we have sometimes missed certain ideological aspects in the kind of thought and action to which Shri Annadurai permitted himself, we have admired him a great deal. We know that the grassroots of him contacts with his people were so genuine and true that that alone is the only thing which matters in a creative kind of politics. Here was a person, therefore, who belonged to a very different category. He was not a politician of the usual type. He was a leader of the people, one who own the affection of the masses. He was a master of words, but he was not a pedlar of phrases. He had won the heart of his people and no better achievement can ever come to a person in public life. We are all shocked that so prematurely he has passed away and the country has been deprived of a talent, which was of such an effulgent character.

I wish you to convey to the families of the three deceased persons the sympathy of the House and particularly of the party to which I belong.

श्री एस० एच० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं ने यह वार्ता सुनी तो मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ। मैं तो एक भवना प्राधमी हूँ।

महात्मा गांधी से मिलने का मुझे 1932 में मौका मिला था। उन दिनों में महात्मा गांधी से भी हम लोगों के काफी मतभेद हुआ करते थे। मगर जो प्रेरणा गांधी जी से मिली उसके बाद दो साल पहले मुझे श्री अन्नादुराई से मिलने का मौका मिला और मुझे इतना आश्चर्य हुआ मैं इतना प्रभावित हुआ कि जो इतना लोक प्रिय व्यक्ति है, तमाम दलित जनता का प्रेम जिसे हासिल है, उस व्यक्ति की प्रतिभा वास्तु में घटवपहलू है, जिसको वहाँ की सारी जनता अन्न के नाम से पुकारती है, ऐसे प्राधमी की मादगी और मरलता को देख कर मेरे दिल पर इतना अमर हुआ कि मैं उसको कभी भूल नहीं सकता।

13 hrs.

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आजादी पाने के बाद और वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में जो चुनौतियाँ हमारे सामने हैं, उन को स्वीकार करने के लिए जिस नेतृत्व की आवश्यकता है, वह हम लोग देग को नहीं दे रहे हैं और इससे गरीब जनता को बड़ा नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। अन्नादुराई ऐसे व्यक्तियों में थे। क्योंकि आजादी पाने के बाद हम लोगों को जो रचनात्मक काम करना था—जैसी राजनीतिक चुनौतियाँ हैं उसी प्रकार की सामाजिक चुनौतियाँ हैं, अपने पूरे देग को एक रखने का बहुत बड़ा काम है, इसके लिए जो नेतृत्व चाहिये, ऐसा एक नया नेतृत्व दक्षिण में खास कर तामिलनाडु में निकल रहा था—इतनी यशस्वी कामयाबी पाने के बाद जरा-सा भी घमण्ड उस प्राधमी में कहीं दिखाई नहीं देता था। आज की स्थिति में, जब कि हमारे देग की एकता को हमें कायम रखना है, भाषा को लेकर, जातियों को लेकर, मजहब को लेकर बहुत सारी कठिनाइयाँ हमारे सामने हैं, हमारे शत्रु हमारी सीमाओं पर खड़े हुए हैं, ऐसे समय में ऐसे नेतृत्व को फूर काल ने हमसे छीन लिया। इस से हमें महान् दुःख हुआ, हमारे डी. एम. के. के साथियों को तो बहुत दुःख है ही, मगर देग का महान् जनता को भी बहुत दुःख है। उन के इस अलाम-यिक निष्पन्न ने हम को धक्का दिया है कि

सम्भलो, सोचो, तुम को आजादी मिली है, उस आजादी के जरिए गरीब जनता की तुम्हें सेवा करनी है, जो विपमता है उस को तोड़ना है, उस के लिए हमें उन के निधन से प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए। हमको धक्का लगाने के लिए ही शायद वह इतनी जल्दी चले गए। साठ साल की उम्र भी उनकी नहीं थी, परन्तु हम को जाग्रत करने के लिए वह चले गए।

अन्य दो व्यक्ति जा चल बसे, उन को जाति तौर पर जानने का मुझे सोभाग्य नहीं था, मगर ये पुराने लोग थे, जिन्होंने हमारे जीवन में कुछ दिया है, उनके प्रति भी हमें श्रद्धांजलि रखनी चाहिए। मगर श्रद्धांजलि का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम केवल भाषण देकर चले जाएं। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में त्रिन गुणों की उपासना की, उस रास्ते पर चलने की हमें प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए—सही मायनों में यही श्रद्धांजलि होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो भावनाएं श्री विचार सदन के सामने रखे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी और विरोधी दलों के अन्य नेताओं ने जो विचार यहां पर रखे हैं, मैं उन से अपने आपको भी सम्बद्ध करता हुआ यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि श्री अन्नादुराई के जो रिश्तेदार हैं, उन को हमारी भावनाओं को पहुंचा दें।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is rather difficult for me to express my feelings on this occasion for some of those people whose demise we moan today, although I have been intimately connected with them in my public and private life over thirty years. I do not think it is necessary for me to pay a word of tribute to the memory of Shri Annadurai. After all, what is the value of the tribute by words when compared to the spontaneous tribute that was paid by millions and millions of people of Tamil Nadu, many of whom had not seen Shri Annadurai throughout his life. The moment they heard of his death, when the funeral procession was going to the Marina Beach, vast multitudes of them, an ocean of humanity, ordinary people, working

people downtrodden people, poor people, they watched the procession silently and wept. What is it that made them weep? Was it the fact that Shri Annadurai was a powerful writer? Or was it because Shri Annadurai was a powerful speaker? Yes, he was a powerful writer and a powerful speaker too; but, more than these facts, it is what he spoke and what he wrote, to what purpose he wielded his powerful pen, to what purpose he wielded his powerful tongue, it is that which endeared him to millions and millions of people of Tamil Nadu. He used his pen for the purpose of rousing the common people, for the purpose of raising the down-trodden, oppressed people—oppressed socially, oppressed by hide-bound caste restrictions, oppressed by the difficulties of the present economic system. He roused them and made them aware that this obscurantism and all this social oppression are not something God-ordained; he roused them and made them feel that these are man-made things and if people are united, if they fight against it, they can lead a better life in this world itself. It was this hope that he had given to the people that found spontaneous response in their hearts.

As far as Shri Ramaswami Naidu is concerned, I had been with him over 20 years in the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee when I was in the Congress. In the Madras Assembly, between 1952 and 1957 when I was the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ramaswami Naidu was in the Congress Party. Our political differences never mattered in the continuation of our personal relationship which has been built up over twenty years of association in public life. I must say that on a number of occasions when he had differences with the ruling party or the government, Shri Ramaswami Naidu was very useful in trying to bridge the gulf between us and the Congress Party and the gulf between us and the government, and on a number of occasions he was very useful in reaching settlement. That was the role he played. He never allowed political differences to come in the way, so far as understanding the problems affecting the people is concerned.

Shri Manikya Lal Verma, I have not known him personally but, certainly, during the earlier years, in 1946-47, even in those

days when the peoples' movement was rising in the States, and when it was gaining momentum, I have heard of him as one of the leaders of States, particularly in Rajasthan, who was leading the people in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

Sir, I join you, and my other colleagues in expressing my sympathy to the members of the bereaved family and I would request you to convey to the members of those families the deep condolences of my party.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, I and my party fully associate ourselves with the tributes paid to our departed friends. Among them I knew Shri Annadurai personally. When I met him at the New York hospital after his operation, I had thought that the worst was over. I went to enquire about his health but before I could put a question to him, he rather enquired about my health. That was very surprising to me. Even at that hour, when he was forbidden by the doctors to speak, he put this question. I was asked by my friends not to prolong the talk because it was tiring for him. I heard again that the same trouble had reappeared and I thought that probably that would also pass over; but it was not to be and we had to hear this shocking news of his sudden death.

He was essentially a man of the masses. I do not think after Mahatma Gandhi there has been any leader in this country who really felt the pulse of the people. He had chosen a particular area, Tamil Nadu, as his field. He was a symbol to Tamil culture and, if I may say so, he was trying to build up a Tamil civilization. But more than that, he was representing the urges and aspirations of the masses of the people in that area. That is why we found such spontaneous condolence and sorrow after his demise.

Although he advocated certain views with which I do not agree, it cannot be denied that he was a great patriot. I would like to repeat what Shri Vajpayee has stated. When after the Pakistani aggression we met in a conference called by the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, we were all really apprehensive of the stand that Annadurai might take. But his speech on that

occasion, I would say, surpassed that of all patriots in this country.

At this hour of the country's political development, when disintegrating, fissiparous and other tendencies are very much there, I was expecting that Annadurai would play a vital role, a role which would bring about real unity in the mist of diversity in this country. His loss is a great loss not only to Tamil Nadu but to the whole country. We sympathize with our friends of the DMK who, under his leadership, had built up a powerful organisation and had shouldered the responsibility of the administration of Tamil Nadu State. We hope, they will carry out his ideals. We all wish that the country would stand as one man, that this country would make progress and that leaders like Annadurai would also come into the field because a new generation is coming up. Probably Annadurai also, to some extent, was representing the new generation in this country.

As to the other friends, whom I personally do not know, I would like you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY Anglo—
(Nominated-Indians) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed on the sad demise of our three departed leaders.

I would like to say a few words specially about Shri Annadurai. I came to know him several years ago. After he became the Chief Minister, I had occasion to meet him several times in respect of matters which affect the constituency that I represent. He had ridden to power on the heady-crest of a wave of popular fervour. I met him immediately after that and yet he was completely un-spoilt and completely un-affected. I may give an example of his essential bigness. I had to get representation for my community in the Madras State Legislature. I put up the name of the person who, I considered, would really represent my community. Unfortunately, that person had campaigned against him and his Party. But immediately, as soon as I satisfied him about the representative capacity of this

person, he endorsed that. Quite frankly, very few Chief Ministers would have been as objective or as essentially big.

When I visited Madras often and addressed large meetings, I found that even in the short span that he was the Chief Minister, he had projected for the Tamils an aura, a charisma, if you like, that derived from his capacity to evoke a Tamil ethos of pride and glory in their civilisation, in their history and their literature. For the non-Tamils also, he projected a certain image and, specially, amongst the poor, he was, by ordinary political standards, not an old man but he projected a father-father, a person, whom they regarded not only with esteem but with affection and, above all, whom they could trust.

In the larger context, may I say, with great respect, that he represented a salutary, a heartening, example in political leadership in the new India. He was the supreme architect of his Party, a powerful orator, a person with great mass appeal and yet he avoided the asperities, the crudities, of the politics of the market place. He was a man of the masses, a man of compassion, and yet he had a basic refinement. He was one of those rare phenomena—politics—one of nature's gentlemen in politics.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड़): प्रध्वक्ष महोदय, मैं उस पीढ़ी में से हूँ जिसे श्री अन्नादुराई के निकट सम्पर्क में रहने या निकट से प्रध्ययन करने का सुअवसर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ परन्तु दूर से रहकर जिसने उनके कार्यों से परिचय प्राप्त किया और उनके अनुभावों से अपना मार्गदर्शन भी लिया। श्री अन्नादुराई एक समाज सुधारक के रूप में देश में उदय हुए और एक कुशल राजनीतिज्ञ के रूप में उन्होंने अपनी जीवनलीला समाप्त की। परन्तु उन्होंने राजनीतिज्ञ के रूप में रहते हुए भी अपने समाज सुधार के कार्यों में किसी प्रकार की न्यूनता नहीं घाने दी। हमारे देश को जाति-पाति की बीमारियों ने जो एक संकुचित सीमा में बांध लिया था, उनके विरुद्ध जीवन भर श्री अन्नादुराई संघर्ष करते रहे। यह वर्ष गांधी

दाताबदी का वर्ष है। इस वर्ष हमारे देश में मद्य निषेध की विशेष रूप से चर्चा है। श्री अन्नादुराई उन मुख्य मंत्रियों में से थे जिनकी अपनी हादिक मान्यता थी कि जो निश्चय हमने स्वतन्त्र भारत की कल्पना लेते समय अपने मस्तिष्क में किए थे, उनको स्वतन्त्र भारत में दृढ़ता के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में उनके अपने मस्तिष्क की योजनाओं एक योजना यह भी थी कि मद्य निषेध के कार्यक्रमों को बड़ी तेजी के साथ और दृढ़ता के साथ लागू किया जाए। जिस गोष्ठी की चर्चा अभी हमारे मित्र श्री द्विवेदी जी और श्री वाजपेयी जी ने की, सोभाय्य से मैं भी उसमें सम्मिलित था उसमें श्री अन्नादुराई ने, उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से जो शब्द कहे थे वह मुझे आज भी ज्यों-के-स्थों स्मरण हैं उन्होंने श्री शास्त्री जी का सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा कि हमारे और आपके लाख राजनीतिक मतभेद हैं। लेकिन जब आज हमारे देश की सीमाओं पर एक दूसरे देश ने आक्रमण किया है उस समय तक के लिए मैं अपने मतभेदों को एक टन्डे कमरे में रखना हूँ और कन्याकुमारी से लेकर काश्मीर तक यह हमारा देश एक मजबूत दुर्ग की तरह से आपकी कमर पर है। आप सारे देश को एक मान कर, निर्भीक हो कर इस आक्रमण का सामना करें। श्री अन्नादुराई ने इस प्रकार उस समय अपनी देश के प्रतिनिधिता का परिचय दिया था।

दूसरे व्यक्ति श्री मणिकय्य लाल वर्मा इस सदन के वर्षों तक सदस्य रहे। प्रध्वक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में भी और बाहर भी मुझे उनके साथ रह कर कार्य करने का सोभाय्य मिला। मैंने उनके जीवन में एक सबसे बड़ी बात यह पाई कि जब भी वह इस सदन में खड़े हो कर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते थे तो उनके सामने देहा पहले रहता था और दल बाद में रहता था। अपने दल की भी कुछ दुर्बलताएं होती थी तो श्री मणिकय्य लाल वर्मा बड़ी निर्भीकता के साथ और बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ उनका विरोध करते थे। राजनीतिज्ञों में ऐसे व्यक्ति बहुत कम होते

हैं जो स्वयं जान बूझ कर राजनीति से रिटायरमेंट लें या विश्राम लें। लेकिन श्री माणिक्य लाल वर्मा उन व्यक्तियों में थे कि जिन्होंने संसद् से जान बूझ कर अवकाश ग्रहण किया राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों में जाकर वह लगे। जीवन के अन्त तक वह बराबर वही कार्य करते रहे। इस देश के गृह मंत्रालय और रक्षा मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि श्री माणिक्य लाल वर्मा उन क्षेत्रों में कि जहां गाड़ियां नहीं जाती और जहां किसी प्रकार के यानायात के साधन नहीं थे, पैदल घूम-घूम कर देश की रक्षा के लिए पाक सीमावर्ती राजस्थान क्षेत्र की जानकारी सरकार को देते रहते थे। इस प्रकार के रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ता के निधन में न केवल राजस्थान अपितु पूरे देश की क्षति हुई है।

मैं इन दोनों माहानुभावों के साथ श्री नायडू के प्रति भी अपनी आदिक श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि आप हमारा यह सदेश उनके परिवारों तक पहुंचाएंगे।

SHRI TENNETI VISWATHAN (Visakhapatnam): I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed.

Shri S. Ramaswamy Naidu was a colleague of mine in the composite State of Madras. He was a very able person, and, as Mr. Ramamurti said, he was always a factor for balance and harmony.

With regard to Shri Annadurai, he was marked out for greatness even when he came out in public life first in the Self Respect Movement under the leadership of Shri Ramaswamy Naicker who had been a very early and old Congress leader.

When Shri Annadurai formed the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, he became one of the high-ranking politicians in the State. When he became the Chief Minister of Madras, he rose above all differences, and the country discovered in him one of the greatest statesmen which the recent decades have produced.

As has already been said, he was of the masses, he came from the masses, he worked masses, and as Chief Minister he administered for the masses and for the people. That is the reason why lakhs and lakhs mourned as if their own father died when he died.

Far away in Visakhapatnam, far from Madras, where I had occasion to preside over a condolence meeting, there were some Tamilian friends who were weeping and sobbing as the meeting was proceeding. That was the great love that he engendered in the hearts of all persons.

He was a great writer, and more than a writer he was a great speaker. I had occasion to be on the same platform on two or three occasions. I could see how thousands of drooping faces were lit with hope as he rose and as he finished his speeches. He could drive his point effectively. When he spoke, it was not as if the audience were hearing another person. He became one with the audience, and the audience became one with him.

Those who know Tamil tell me that he took Tamil to a very great height; as a literary scholar, and as a debater also he won great laurels. I pay my humble tribute to him.

SHRI M. MUHAMMED ISMAIL (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Late Uyar Thiru Peraringer C.N. Annadurai, the beloved Anna of the people of not only Tamil Nadu but of other parts of the country as well, was preeminently a gentleman *par excellence*, an illustrious born leader, a great leader of man, and a remarkable personality of extraordinary charm. He was simple in manners, in writing, in speech and in life as a whole. He had no artificiality, pose or trappings about him; he did not tolerate such things and so he went straight into the minds and hearts of people. He and the people were knit together inseparably with love and consideration for each other. This was the secret of his greatness and of his rare and high achievements as a leader, scholar, writer, orator and social reformer.

He created as a result of his natural greatness of mind and heart a wonderful and

beautiful style, diction and content for his writings and speeches, and thereby brought a non-violent, natural, epoch-making and pleasing transformation in the ancient Tamil literature and culture, which contributed vitally and immensely to his successes and achievements in the cultural, social, economic and political fields.

By his very sad departure from our midst, not only Tamil Nadu but the whole country, not only the country but humanity has sustained a grievous loss.

Sir, wholeheartedly do I associate myself and my party, the Muslim League, feeling tribute paid to him and in the heart-felt condolences expressed in the House for the members of the bereaved family.

I also join in mourning the sad demise of the other two good and important gentlemen, who were Members of this house, namely Shri Manik Lal Verma and Shri Ramaswami Naidu.

SHRI ANBAJHAGAN (Tiruchengode) Mr. Speaker, Sir, yourself and the Leader of the House and the other leaders in this august House have paid respected homage and a glowing tribute to the departed leader.

On this occasion, I find it very difficult to put in words our grief. The whole of Tamil Nadutis plunged in sorrow and grief. Tamil-speaking people all over the world, irrespective of their nationalities and countries they belong to are benumbed with grief.

Anna was not only a respected leader of the Tamils but was also recognised as a national leader throughout India. At the time of great crisis, Anna came out as a true patriot. For those of us who had the honour and privilege to work under him and who had endeared him not only as the leader but also as the elder brother or Anna of our family, the loss is something colossal and irreparable.

Anna was not only a versatile genius, but a most humane person; he was a social reformer, a firm rationalist, a gifted writer, an

unsurpassed orator, an astute politician, a wise statesman, and above all an affectionate brother to all those who came in contact with him.

To everything he touched he brought in a glow of softness, a human touch, a spirit of tolerance and dignity. He loved all, and in turn, was loved by all. He was proud of his rich Tamilian heritage, Dravidian culture and hoary tradition, but he was never a fanatic to abhor others. Hatred is a thing unknown to him. Even a vituperative enemy, if he were to meet Anna in person, would become a friend of his.

Twenty years ago, from almost a scratch, he founded a party, and by his infinite patience and untiring efforts, succeeded in making it the foremost party in Tamil Nadu today.

He was not a mere politician to whom end is the only thing to be justified. He preached and practised throughout his political career the cardinal virtues of duty, dignity and discipline.

He is no more, but he has left a rich legacy to all of us. His words and deeds, his whole life, are before us and with us a shining star to illumine and to guide us.

On behalf of my party, the DMK, and on behalf of the members of the bereaved family of Anna, I express our gratitude for the kind references and words of sympathy expressed by leaders in this House.

On behalf of my Party, I also pay my tribute and homage to the departed old leaders, Shri Ramaswami Naidu and Shri Manikya Lal Verma.

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.

13-34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, February 18, 1969 Magha 29, 1890 (Saka).