

Third Series, Vol. L.No.1

Monday, February 14, 1966

Magha 25, 1887(Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(THIRD SERIES)**

*Vol. L, 1966/1887 (Saka)*

*[February 14 to 28, 1966/Magha 25 to Phalguna 9, 1887 (Saka)]*



**Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)**

*(Vol. L contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA

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Achal Singh, Shri (Agra).  
Achuthan, Shri R. (Mavelikkara).  
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati (Nilgiris).  
Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).  
Alva, Shri A. Shankar (Mangalore).  
Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).  
Alvares, Shri Peter Augustus (Panjim).  
Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).  
Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore).  
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudluda).  
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Arunachalam, Shri N. (Ramanathapuram).  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

### B

- Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja).  
Bade, Shri Ramchandra Vithal (Khar-gone).  
Badrudduja, Shri (Murshidabad).  
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar).  
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Bal Krishna Singh, Shri (Chandauli).  
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Balmiki, Shri K. L. (Khurja).  
Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).  
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### B—contd.

- Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).  
Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).  
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Bassappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).  
Basumatari, Shri D. (Goalpara).  
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Bateshwar Singh, Shri (Giridih).  
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal (Kotah).  
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Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).  
Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).  
Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxminarayan (Keonjhar).  
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri (Rajgarh).  
Bhargava, Shri M. B. L. (Ajmer).  
Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji (Khamgaon).  
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Biren Dutta, Shri (Tripura West).  
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Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).  
Borooh, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).  
Brahm Prakash, Shri (Outer Delhi).  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

**B—contd.**

- Brij Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).  
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).  
 Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri (Jhalawar).  
 Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

**C**

- Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Barackpore).  
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R. (Dhanbad).  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna (Cachar).  
 Chandak, Shri B. L. (Chhindwara).  
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 Chandriki, Shri Jagannatharao Venkatarao (Raichur).  
 Chattar Singh, Shri (Chamba).  
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 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal (Mahua).  
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 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).  
 Chavan, Shri Y. B. (Nasik).  
 Chavda, Shrimati Johrabai (Banas-Kantha).  
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).

**D**

- Dafe, Shri (Miraj).  
 Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).  
 Daljit Singh, Shri (Una).  
 Dandeker, Shri N. (Gonda).  
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Ausgram).  
 Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).  
 Das, Shri Nayantara (Jamui).  
 Das, Shri Sudhansu Bhushan (Diamond Harbour).  
 Dasratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).

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- Dass, Shri C. (Tripathi).  
 Deo, Shri P. K. (Kalahandi).  
 Deo, Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh (Raigarh).  
 Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C. (Bhubaneswar).  
 Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat).  
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D. (Aurangabad).  
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 Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai Panjabrao (Amravati).  
 Dey, Shri S. K. (Nagaur).  
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 Dighe, Shri Bhaskar Narayan (Kolaba).  
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 Dixit, Shri G. N. (Etawah).  
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha (Aruppukottai).  
 Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).  
 Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamirpur).  
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

**E**

- Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Tirukoilur).  
 Elias, Shri Mohammad (Howrah).  
 Ering, Shri D. (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract).

**F**

- Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundammal (Ahmednagar).

**G**

- Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratabsinhrao (Baroda).  
 Gahmari, Shri Vishwanath Singh (Ghazipur).  
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri (Gurgaon).

G—contd.

Ganapati Ram, Shri (Machhlishahr).  
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 Jamunadevi, Shrimati (Jhabua).  
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 Jedhe, Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao (Baramati).  
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K

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 Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).  
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## K—contd.

- Karuthiruman, Shri. P. G. (Gobichetti-palayam).  
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 Keishing, Shri Rishang (Outer Mani-pur).  
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 Khadilkar, Shri R. K. (Khed).  
 Khan, Dr. Purnendu Narayan (Ulube-ria).  
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Anantapur).  
 Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).  
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand (New Delhi).  
 Khanna, Shri Prem Kishan (Kaim-ganj).  
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 Kisan Veer, Shri (Satara).  
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 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Tiru-chendur).  
 Krishnapal Singh, Shri (Jalesar).  
 Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).  
 Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat).  
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareli).

## L

- Lahri Singh, Shri (Rohtak).  
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 Lakhmu Bhawani, Shri (Bastar).  
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- Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vica-rabad).  
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 Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar (Farrukha-bad).  
 Lonikar, Shri R. N. Yadav (Jalna).

## M

- Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Banggaon).  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr. (Maharajganj).  
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 Maurya, Shri B. P. (Aligarh).  
 Mehdi, Shri S. Ahmad (Rampur).  
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari (Bilhaur).  
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Pali).  
 Mehta, Shri Jashvant (Bhavnagar).  
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad).  
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Menon, Shri Panampilli Govinda (Mukundapuram).  
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).  
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 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).  
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 Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).  
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 More, Shri Shankarrao Shantaram (Poona).  
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Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat).  
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 Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle).  
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Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).  
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 Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirappalli).  
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).  
 Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur).  
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).  
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 Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).  
 Nesamoni, Shri A. (Nagercoil).  
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Benda).  
 Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

## O

Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).  
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).

## P

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 Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).  
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 Panna Lal, Shri (Amberpur).  
 Pant, Shri Krishna Chandra (Nainital).

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- Paradhi, Shri Bholaram (Balaghat).  
 Paramasivan, Shri S. K. (Erode).  
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 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai M. (Broach).  
 Patel, Shri Man Sinh P. (Mehsana).  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N. (Bulsar).  
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Patan).  
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).  
 Patil, Shri Deorao Sheoram (Yeotmal).  
 Patil, Shri J. S. (Jalgaon).  
 Patil, Shri Madhaorao Bhagwantrao (Ramtek).  
 Patil, Shri S. B. (Bijapur South).  
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).  
 Patil, Shri T. A. (Osmanabad).  
 Patil, Shri V. T. (Kolhapur).  
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 Patnaik, Shri Balshnab Charan (Dhenkanal).  
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).  
 Pattnayak, Shri Kishen (Sambalpur).  
 Pottekkatt, Shri S. K. (Tellicherry).  
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Delhi—Karol Bagh).  
 Pratap Singh, Shri (Sirmur).  
 Prithvi Raj, Shri (Dausa).  
 Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).

## R

- Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).  
 Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh).  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).  
 Raja, Shri C. R. (Junagadh).  
 Rajaram, Shri K. (Krishnagiri).

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- Rajdeo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).  
 Raju, Shri D. Balarama (Narasapur).  
 Raju, Dr. D. S. (Rajahmundry).  
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 Ram Singh, Shri (Bahraich).  
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 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).  
 Ramabadrana, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).  
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimbatore).  
 Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R. (Karur).  
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).  
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).  
 Ramdhanj Das, Shri (Nawada).  
 Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal).  
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 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chapra).  
 Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).  
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).  
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Chittoor).  
 Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Cheepurupalli).  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).  
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).  
 Rao, Dr. K. L. (Vijayawada).  
 Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbubnagar).  
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).  
 Rao, Shri M. Thirumala (Kakinada).  
 Rao, Shri P. Hanumanth (Medak).  
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala (Srikakulam).  
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi (Karimnagar).  
 Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga).



## R—contd.

## S—contd.

- Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).  
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah).  
 Rawandale, Shri Chudarnan Ananda (Dhulia).  
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).  
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).  
 Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).  
 Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).  
 Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajampet).  
 Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).  
 Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Markapur).  
 Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga (Chikballapur).  
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).  
 Reddy, Shri R. Surender (Mehbubabad).  
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).  
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 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Deoria).
- S**
- Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).  
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).  
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).  
 Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).  
 Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).  
 Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).  
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).  
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahanabad).  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).  
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).  
 Sen, Dr. Ranen (Calcutta—East).
- Sen, Shri Asoke K. (Calcutta—North West).  
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).  
 Seth, Shri Bishanchander (Etah).  
 Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).  
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 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).  
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 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).  
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 Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh (Jhajjar).  
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- Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur).  
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 Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maharajganj).  
 Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).  
 Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).  
 Singha, Shri Govinda Kumar (Midnapore).  
 Singha, Shri Yagya Narain (Sundergarh).  
 Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Patna).  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).  
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).  
 Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku. (Pondicherry).  
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).  
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Hathras).  
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).  
 Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).  
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).  
 Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).  
 Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).  
 Subbaraman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).  
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).  
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).  
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).  
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).  
 Suraya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).  
 Swamy, Shri M. N. (Ongole).  
 Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).  
 Swamy, Shri M. V. (Masulipatnam).  
 Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi (Koppal).

## S—contd.

- Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).  
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autonomous Districts).

## T

- Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).  
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).  
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).  
 Thengal, Shri K. Nallakoya (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).  
 Thengondar, Shri Gopaldasami (Nagapattinam).  
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).  
 Thimmalah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).  
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).  
 Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).  
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).  
 Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).  
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).  
 Trivedi, Shri U. M. (Mandsaur).  
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).  
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

## U

- Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).  
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).  
 Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

## V

- Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabermatl).  
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).  
 Varma, Shri Manikyala (Chittorgarh).  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvella).  
 Veerabesappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra (Bidar).

## V—contd.

- Venkaiiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).  
 Verma, Shri Kunwar Krishna (Sultanpur).  
 Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).  
 Vidyalkar, Shri Amar Nath (Hoshiarpur).  
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).  
 Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).  
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri (Mahasu).  
 Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).  
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

## W

- Wadiwa, Shri N. M. (Seoni).  
 Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).  
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

## Y

- Yadav, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).  
 Yadava, Shri Bhishma Prasad (Kesaria).  
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).  
 Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).  
 Yudhvir Singh, Shri (Mahendragarh).

LOK SABHA

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**The Speaker**

Sardar Hukam Singh

**The Deputy-Speaker**

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

**Panel of Chairmen**

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi

Shri T. H. Sonavane

Shri P. K. Deo

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

**Secretary**

Shri S. L. Shakhder.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### Members of the Cabinet

- Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy—Shrimati Indira Gandhi.  
Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.  
Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Jagjivan Ram.  
Minister of External Affairs—Shri Swaran Singh.  
Minister of Railways—Shri S. K. Patil.  
Minister of Defence—Shri Y. B. Chavan.  
Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism—Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy.  
Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri C. Subramaniam.  
Minister of Finance—Shri Sachindra Chaudhari.  
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.  
Minister of Education—Shri M. C. Chagla.  
Minister of Industry—Shri D. Sanjivayya.  
Minister of Planning—Shri Asoka Mehta.  
Minister of Commerce—Shri Manubhai Shah.  
Minister of Law—Shri G. S. Pathak.  
Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed.

### Ministers of State

- Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.  
Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri Raj Bahadur.  
Minister of Mines and Metals—Shri S. K. Dey.  
Minister of Health and Family Planning—Dr. Sushila Nayar.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence—Shri Jal Sukh Lal Hathi.  
Minister of Supply and Technical Development and Minister in charge in the Department of Social Security—Shri K. Raghuramaiah.  
Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals—Shri O. V. Alagesan.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—Shri B. R. Bhagat.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence—Shri A. M. Thomas.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation—Shri C. M. Poonacha.

- Minister of State in the Ministry of Law—Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications—Shri Janatha Rao.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry—Shri Bibudhendra Mishra.  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri P. Govinda Menon.  
Minister of Iron and Steel—Shri T. N. Singh.

#### Deputy Ministers

- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri P. S. Naskar.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning—Shri B. S. Murthy.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shri L. N. Mishra.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Dr. (Shrimati) Soundaram Ramachandran.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri D. R. Chavan.  
Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security—Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Sham Nath.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri B. C. Bhagavati.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel—Shri P. C. Sethi.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shri Bhakt Darshan.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Annasaheb Shinde.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri V. C. Shukla.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Shri Iqbal Singh.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.  
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce—Shri Shafi Qureshi.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. L

First day of the Fourteenth Session of the  
Third Lok Sabha

No. 1

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### LOK SABHA

Monday, February 14, 1966/Magha  
25, 1887 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at ten minutes  
past Twelve of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty** (Barrackpore): Before you begin asking the Secretary to lay the President's Address on the Table of the House, I would request you to take up the question of the adjournment motion on the food situation in the country. It is a convention, I know, that we should not raise these points on the opening day, but because we are passing through one of the most acute crises in the country regarding food during the last 17 years, I would request you. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I would request her now. I cannot depart from the convention.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

**Secretary:** I lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together this morning.

#### *The Address*

**The President:** Members of Parliament, once again, I welcome you to a new session. A month ago, the nation lost its Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. He was truly a man of the people who never lost the common touch. He combined firmness of purpose with flexibility

of approach. He was a man of deep humility, gentle in his ways, soft of speech and devoted to peace. In hours of crisis, he was calm, courageous and unflinching.

2. While deeply distressed by the turn of events which forced us into an armed conflict with Pakistan, he gave an inspiring lead to the nation. Our brave and gallant armed forces have written a new chapter of glory in our history. We honour our heroes, comfort the bereaved and lament the loss of precious lives. The people of India have once again demonstrated their unity and solidarity. Communal harmony was preserved throughout the country. Labour showed an exemplary spirit.

3. When the fighting ceased, Lal Bahadur Shastri bent his energies towards the establishment of good neighbourly relations with Pakistan. Before his sudden untimely death, he had the satisfaction of signing the Tashkent Declaration with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan in the presence of Mr. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., whose good offices and friendly approach, more than any thing else, made the agreement possible. It was Lal Bahadur Shastri's hope and belief that the Tashkent Declaration would lay the foundation for an enduring peace and friendship between India and Pakistan. More even than the letter, it is the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration that is important. Both sides have to fulfil it with faith and vision.

4. We are fortunate in having very friendly relations with almost all countries in the world. We are particularly happy that the friendly ties and understanding with our neighbours have been further strengthened. Unfortunately, our relations with the People's Republic of China still continue to be strained. The country has to be vigilant and strong.

5. Our Government will continue to work for peace in the world. Peace is essential for our own development and progress and for the well-being of all peoples. To this end, we shall strive to strengthen international co-operation, based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, non-alignment which implies freedom to judge issues on their merits and, above all, the abandonment of the use of force to settle disputes. If the resources of prosperous nations, which are now spent on armaments, could be diverted to the service of mankind, the people living in poverty and ignorance would have a new hope of achievement in their life time.

6. One by one, countries in Africa and Asia, which were under colonial domination, have achieved independence and taken their rightful place in the comity of nations. It is unfortunate that some countries are still under Portuguese domination and we sympathise with those who are fighting for their independence. In South Africa, we support the struggle against apartheid.

7. One of the most unwelcome developments which has taken place is the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Rhodesia and the seizing of power by a racial minority which is seeking to establish its domination over the people of Rhodesia. We have cut off all relations with Rhodesia, diplomatically and economic, and will continue to give our full support to

the people of Rhodesia in setting up a truly democratic Government.

8. We are deeply concerned about the present situation in Vietnam. Any effort to resolve this conflict by peaceful methods will receive our support.

9. Last year, I visited Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Ethiopia. In all these countries, I was warmly received and I found evidence of deep friendship and goodwill towards India and her people. The Vice-President visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Turkey and Greece, where he was received with great cordiality and friendliness. The same friendliness was displayed by the Governments and peoples of Nepal, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, Canada, Great Britain, Yugoslavia and Burma during the visits which the late Prime Minister Shastri paid to those countries. We have also had the pleasure of welcoming to our country the King and Queen of Nepal, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Prime Ministers of Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Laos and Uganda and many other high dignitaries from all over the world. Many Heads of Governments and other high personages came to Delhi last month to pay their homage to Lal Bahadur Shastri and we were greatly touched by their presence.

10. The year 1965-66 is the last year of our Third Five-Year Plan. The growth of national income, which was slow in the first two years of the Plan, was speeded up with the rise of 4.5 per cent. in the third year and 7.3 per cent. in the fourth year. Ordinarily, it should have been possible to maintain a comparable rate of growth during the current year. Unfortunately, a number of adverse factors have slowed down production. The unprecedented drought which we experienced, the armed conflict in which the country was involved and the suspension of promised economic



aid from outside have reduced the rate of growth.

11. On account of the failure of monsoons, the production of foodgrains in 1965-66 is likely to be only 76 to 77 million tonnes, as against 88 million tonnes in the previous year. The shortfall in the availability of foodgrain, as well as of fodder and water, has created serious scarcity conditions in many States, particularly in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. The State Governments and the Centre have already taken steps to provide relief to the people affected by the scarcity. We take this opportunity to acknowledge the assistance readily given by international organisations and the Governments and people of various friendly countries. In particular, we would like to thank the President of the United States and his administration for their generous help at this time of need.

12. Measures have to be taken to ensure equitable distribution of the available supplies between State and State and man and man. Statutory rationing has been introduced in Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore and Delhi. It will be introduced in a number of other cities in the coming months.

13. The Government is aware of the distress caused in Kerala where the availability of rice now admits of a daily ration of 140 grams only per head. This is supplemented by an equal quantity of wheat. There has been considerable discontent and agitation on account of the reduced availability of rice. Steps are being taken to increase the supply of rice by imports from abroad and by additional procurement internally. We trust that States with a surplus will co-operate fully in making more rice available for the people of Kerala.

14. The present difficulties only emphasize the need to concert and implement measures to increase the

production of foodgrains in the shortest possible time. Only by the application of modern science and technology can agricultural production increase in an adequate measure. In the new agricultural strategy of our Government, the greatest emphasis has been placed on the use of improved varieties of seeds which are particularly responsive to the application of fertilizers. These new varieties should cover 4.5 million acres of land in 1966-67, and over 32 million acres by the end of the Fourth Plan.

15. The internal production of fertilizers is being stepped up. The Trombay fertilizer plant has already been commissioned. Neyvelli is expected to go into production in the near future. In 1967, four plants will be commissioned at Namrup, Gorakhpur, Baroda and Vishakhapatnam. Recently certain decisions have been taken to attract private capital also, both foreign and indigenous, for investment in this field. Till such time as domestic production is adequate, the Government proposes to import the requisite quantities of fertilizers for the agricultural programme.

16. Irrigation projects are being speeded up. It is expected that through major and medium irrigation projects, water for an additional 3 million acres will become available during the coming financial year. Minor irrigation projects are also receiving attention. About 7 lakh pumping sets are expected to be energised during the Fourth Plan. Considerable emphasis will be laid on rural electrification.

17. Finance will be required by the farmer to make greater use of fertilizers and of the water from our irrigation projects. Steps are being taken to ensure that credit is made available to the farmer quickly and at relatively low rates of interest.

18. The high priority we are giving to agriculture is necessary not

merely to ensure self-sufficiency in foodgrains, but also to enable us to increase our exports of agricultural and industrial products. Exports showed a marked increase during the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan. In the last two years, however, they have remained relatively stagnant. There has been an impressive rise in our exports to East European countries in general and to the U.S.S.R. in particular. However, our balance of payments position with the rest of the world has continued to be under strain. While external assistance has been making a welcome contribution to the country's development and while we must thank the many countries and international institutions from whom we receive aid, we must intensify our efforts to increase exports and to make the country self-reliant as quickly as possible.

19. A number of public sector plants have started production in the recent past. Fresh capacity has been added in the machine building sector, in oil refineries and in the production of alloy steels. Adequate provision will be made in the Fourth Plan for the expansion of industries in the public sector. Special mention has to be made in this context of the steel plant to be set up at Bokaro with Soviet collaboration and of the enterprises intended to put atomic energy to peaceful, constructive uses. The Atomic Energy Commission and indeed the world of science has suffered an irreparable loss in the tragic death of Dr. H. J. Bhabha. The work which he had started must continue with unabated vigour.

20. The investment which we make in the public sector has to give adequate returns. Our Government proposes to pay special attention to the efficient management of public sector enterprises.

21. Industries in the private sector have also to expand their output and capacity. While certain curbs and

controls are inevitable in a planned economy and in the context of scarcity, conditions have to be created in which private initiative and private savings can be harnessed to make the maximum possible contribution to growth and development within the framework of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

22. The success we have achieved in improving the health of our people and raising the average expectation of life gives us cause for satisfaction. The number of doctors available is now nearly 90,000 as against 70,000 in 1960-61. Hospital beds have increased by nearly a third over the same period. Mortality due to malaria has practically been eradicated over the last decade. Side by side with the fall in the death rate, we must bring about a reduction in the birth rate. If our population goes on increasing at the rate of about a million a month, it will be difficult to raise our standards of living and to end our chronic dependence on imports to feed our people. Family planning programmes have to be intensified and brought within the reach of all.

23. The number of school-going children at the primary stage has gone up from a little above 40 per cent, at the commencement of our first Plan to nearly 80 per cent this year. The percentage at higher levels has nearly trebled over the same period. The annual out-turn from our Technical Training Institutions has doubled during the Third Plan.

24. Prices continued to rise during the year, although the rate of increase was not as high as in the previous year. In view of the set-back in agricultural production this year, steps have to be taken to keep inflationary pressures in check. Curtailment of public expenditure has an important role in this.

25. Our Government is trying to prune non-Plan expenditure and to

concentrate our resources on development. There are, however, certain areas where higher expenditure is unavoidable. We have to provide for the rehabilitation of people affected by the recent conflict. We have to undertake relief measures in the drought-stricken areas. With the increase in recent months of tension on our Northern borders, we cannot but provide for a higher outlay on defence. In the circumstances obtaining, a tighter financial discipline, internal and external, is unavoidable.

26. Monetary and financial curbs, however necessary they may be in the short run, do not provide an answer to the basic problems of our economy. To fight poverty, we must have higher production. Towards this end, both the public sector and the private sector have important tasks ahead of them.

27. The preparation of the Fourth Plan has unfortunately been delayed, due to certain unforeseen developments. The Plan for the year 1966-67 is ready. The State Governments are mobilising resources to implement it. Although the total outlay on the 1966-67 Plan will be lower than what we had earlier hoped for, every effort will be made to make good the shortfall in the remaining years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

28. Members of Parliament, a new Government has come into power, led by one you all know and who belongs to the younger generation of freedom fighters. The reorganisation of Departments and Ministries reflects the priorities to which I have just referred.

29. Thirty-eight Bills are already before you for your consideration. Amongst the new Bills which the Government proposes to introduce are:—

- (1) Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill 1966;
- (2) The Crop Insurance Bill 1966;

- (3) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill to replace the Ordinance;
- (4) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill 1966;
- (5) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill 1966;
- (6) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill 1966;
- (7) The Armed Forces (Special Powers Continuance) Bill 1966; and
- (8) The Import and Export Control (Amendment) Bill 1966.

30. A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year 1966-67 will be laid before you.

31. Members of Parliament, I wish you success in your labours. Our objectives are known and our goals are clear. We have to strive for a better life for our people at home and to assist in promoting peace and co-operation in the world. Towards these objectives, you have to guide the nation with courage and wisdom and a spirit of co-operative endeavour.

### प्रतिभाषण

राष्ट्रपति : संसद् सदस्यगण, एक बार फिर, संसद के नए सत्र में मैं आप का स्वागत करता हूँ। महीना भर हुआ राष्ट्र से उस के प्रधान मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री छिन गए। वे निश्चय ही जन-साधारण से और जन-साधारण से उन का संबंध निरन्तर बना रहा। साध्य की दृढ़ता को कायम रखते हुए वे यथावश्यक साधनों को घपनाते थे। वे स्वभाव से प्रौढतन्त्र विनम्र, व्यवहार में सरल वाणी में कोमल और जाति के पुजारी थे। संकट की बढ़ियों में वे शान्त, उत्साही और अडिग बने रहते थे।

2. जिन घटनाचक्रों में पड़ कर हमें पाकिस्तान के साथ सशस्त्र संघर्ष करना पड़ा, उन से उन्हें बड़ा दुःख था फिर भी उन्होंने राष्ट्र को प्रेरणादायी नेतृत्व प्रदान किया। हमारी वीर सेनाओं ने हमारे इतिहास में गौरव का एक नया अध्याय जोड़ दिया है। हम अपने वीरों का सम्मान करते हैं, शहीदों के लिए शोक मनाते हैं और उनके दुःखी संबंधियों को सान्त्वना देते हैं। भारत की जनता ने एक बार फिर अपनी एकता और संगठन का सबूत दिया। देश भर में सांप्रदायिक एकता बनी रही। हमारे मजदूरों ने भी अनोखा उत्साह दिखाया।

3. जब लड़ाई बन्द हो गई तब लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने अपनी शक्ति पाकिस्तान के साथ अच्छे पड़ोसी के संबंध स्थापित करने की ओर लगाई। अपनी अचानक और असामयिक मृत्यु के पूर्व उन्हें इस बात का संतोष हुआ कि उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति अयूब खान के साथ सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ के मंत्रि-परिषद् के अध्यक्ष श्री कोसीगिन की उपस्थिति में ताशकंद घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर किए। श्री कोसीगिन की सझाबना और मित्रतापूर्ण दृष्टिकोण इस करार के सम्पन्न होने में सब से अधिक सहायक सिद्ध हुआ। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को आशा तथा विश्वास था कि ताशकंद घोषणा से भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच स्थायी शांति और मित्रता की नींव पड़ेगी। ताशकंद घोषणा के शब्दों से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उस की भावना है। दोनों पक्षों को आस्था और दूरदर्शिता के साथ उस का आदर करना है।

4. हमारा सोभाग्य है कि दुनिया के प्रायः सभी देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध मित्रतापूर्ण हैं। हमें इस बात की विशेष प्रसन्नता है कि अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ हमारी समझ-बूझ अधिक बढ़ी है और मित्रता के संबंध और सुदृढ़ हुए हैं। दुर्भाग्यवश, चीन लोक गणराज्य

के साथ हमारे संबंधों में अब भी तनाव बना हुआ है। देश को होशियार रहना और मजबूत बनना है।

5. हमारी सरकार विश्व में शांति की स्थापना के लिए प्रयत्न करती रहेगी शांति हमारे अपने विकास, प्रगति और हमारी सारी जनता के कल्याण के लिए आवश्यक है। इस उद्देश्य से हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को सुदृढ़ बनाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। इस सहयोग के आधारभूत सिद्धान्त होंगे—शांतिपूर्ण सह-जीवन, दूसरों के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करना, गुट-विमुक्ति जिस में समस्याओं पर तथ्यानुसार निर्णय करने की स्वतन्त्रता है और, उन सब से बढ़ कर, झगड़ों को तय करने में बल-प्रयोग का परित्याग। अगर खुशहाल राष्ट्रों के साधन, जिन का अपथ्यय आज हथियार बनाने पर किया जा रहा है, मानवता की सेवा में लगाए जा सकते तो दीनता और अज्ञानता में रहने वाले लोग अपने जीवन-काल में ही नई उपलब्धियों की आशा रख सकते थे।

6. एशिया और अफ्रीका के देश, जो उपनिवेशवादी आधिपत्य में थे, एक के बाद एक, स्वतन्त्र हुए हैं और उन्होंने राष्ट्रों के समुदाय में अपना समुचित स्थान प्राप्त किया है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि कुछ देश अब भी पुर्तगालियों के आधिपत्य में हैं, और हमारी सहानुभूति उन के साथ है जो स्वतन्त्रता के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। दक्षिण अफ्रीका में वर्णभेद के विरुद्ध जो संघर्ष चल रहा है हम उस का समर्थन करते हैं।

7. रोडे़शिया द्वारा स्वाधीनता की एकतरफ़ी घोषणा और एक अल्पसंख्यक जाति का बल द्वारा सत्ता को अपने हाथ में लेना, जो रोडे़शिया की जनता पर अपना प्रभुत्व स्थापित करना चाहती है—यह एक बहुत दुःखद घटना है। हम ने रोडे़शिया के साथ राजनयिक, आर्थिक—

सब तरह के संबंध तोड़ दिए हैं और एक सच्ची प्रजातन्त्रात्मक सरकार स्थापित करने में हम रोडेेशिया की जनता का पूरी तरह समर्थन करते रहेंगे ।

8. वियतनाम की वर्तमान स्थिति पर हमें गंभीर चिंता है । हमारा समर्थन किसी भी ऐसे प्रयत्न के साथ होगा, जिस से यह संघर्ष शांतिपूर्ण उपायों से समाप्त किया जा सके ।

9. गत वर्ष मैंने युगोस्लाविया, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, रूमानिया और इथोपिया की यात्रा की । इन सब देशों में मेरा हार्दिक स्वागत किया गया और भारत और उस की जनता के प्रति सद्भावना और घनिष्ठ मैत्री के मुझे सबूत मिले । उपराष्ट्रपति ने कुबेट, सउदी अरब, जोर्डन, टर्की और ग्रीस की यात्रा की, जहाँ पर उन का बहुत खलूस और मित्रता से स्वागत किया गया । वही मित्रता की भावना नेपाल, सोवियत संघ, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, कॅनेडा, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन, यूगोस्लाविया और बर्मा की जनता और सरकार में देखी गई जब स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री ने इन देशों की यात्रा की । हमें भी नेपाल के महाराज और महारानी, संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महा सचिव, अफगानिस्तान, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, लाओस और उगांडा के प्रधान मंत्रियों तथा संसार के विभिन्न देशों के बहुत से विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों का अपने देश में स्वागत करने का सुभवसर मिला । लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने के लिए पिछले महाने बहुत सी सरकारों के अध्यक्ष और अन्य महानुभाव दिल्ली आए और उन की उपस्थिति में हमें बड़ी सान्त्वना मिली ।

10. 1965-66 हमारी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का अंतिम वर्ष है । हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय की वृद्धि जो योजना के पहले दो वर्षों में मंद थी, अब गतिमय हो कर तीसरे वर्ष में 4.5 प्रतिशत और चौथे वर्ष में 7.3 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच गई है । सामान्य परिस्थितियों में यह संभव होना चाहिए

था कि चालू वर्ष में भी तुलनात्मक वृद्धि की यह दर कायम रखी जाती । दुर्भाग्यवश, कई प्रतिकूल दासों से उत्पादन की गति मंद हो गई है । वर्षा की बेहद कमी, सशस्त्र संघर्ष जिस में देश को उलझना पड़ा, और बाहर से मिलने वाली आर्थिक सहायता को रोक दिया जाना—इन सब ने हमारी वृद्धि की दर को घटा दिया है ।

11. समय पर वर्षा न होने के कारण ऐसी आशंका है कि 1965-66 में गल्ले की पैदावार सिर्फ 760 से 770 लाख टन होगी जब कि पिछले वर्ष 880 लाख टन हुई थी । गल्ले की कमी के कारण, साथ ही चरी और पानी की कमी के कारण भी, बहुत से प्रदेशों में सूखे की हालत प्रा पटुर्ण है, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और आंध्र में । सूखे से पीड़ित लोगों की सहायता के लिए केन्द्रिय और राज्य सरकारें कदम उठा चुकी हैं । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों, और विभिन्न मित्र देशों की सरकारों और जनता ने जो हमें तुरन्त सहायता दी है उस के लिए हम इस अवसर पर कृतज्ञता प्रकट करते हैं । विशेष रूप से, हम संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति और उन के प्रशासन के प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहेंगे जिन्होंने इस आड़े समय में उदारतापूर्वक हमारा सहायता की ।

12. ऐसे उपाय बरतने पड़ेंगे जिन से यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि प्राप्त मामूली में से हर मनुष्य और हर राज्य को उस का समुचित हिस्सा मिल सके । कानूनी शासन कलकत्ता, मद्रास, कोयम्बतूर और दिल्ली में शुरू कर दी गई है । आगामि महानों में कई अन्य नगरों में भी शुरू की जाएंगे ।

13. नैरल में जो कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है उस में सरकार अग्रगण्य है । चावल की उपलब्धि से वहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति की केवल 140 ग्राम रोजाना राशन दिया जा रहा है । उसे उतने ही गेहूँ से पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

चावल कम मिलने के कारण वहां पिछले दिनों बड़ा असंतोष रहा और आंदोलन हुआ। बाढ़ से आयात कर के और देश से अतिरिक्त राशि प्राप्त कर के अधिक चावल देने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। हमें विश्वास है कि जिन प्रदेशों में अधिकता है, वे केरल के लोगों को ज्यादा चावल उपलब्ध कराने में पूरी तरह सहयोग देंगे।

14. हमारी वर्तमान कठिनाइयां ऐसे साधनों को एकत्र करने और उन के प्रयोग करने की आवश्यकता पर एक बार फिर बल देती है जिन से कम से कम समय में गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सके। केवल आधुनिक विज्ञान और तकनीकी विद्या का सहायता से ही हम अपनी खेती की पैदावार पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमारी सरकार के कृषि-सम्बन्धी नए उपायों में सब से अधिक बल सुधरे किस्म के बीजों के प्रयोग पर दिया जाता है जिन पर उर्वरकों का विशेष प्रभाव पड़ता है। 1966-67 तक पेंतालीस लाख एकड़ जमीन के लिए ये सुधरे बीज मिल सकेंगे और चौथी योजना के अन्त तक 320 लाख एकड़ जमीन के लिए।

15. देश में उर्वरकों की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा रही है। ट्राम्बे फरटोलाइजर प्लांट चालू हो चुका है और नैवेली प्लांट निकट भविष्य में उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देगा। 1967 में नामरूप, गोरखपुर, बड़ौदा और विशाखा-पट्टनम में चार प्लांट लगाए जायेंगे। इस क्षेत्र में लगाने के लिए, देशों और विदेशों निजी पूंजी को आकर्षित करने के उद्देश्य से हाल ही में कुछ निर्णय किए गए हैं। जब तक देशी उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं होता तब तक सरकार अपने कृषि-कार्यक्रम के लिए बांछित मात्रा में उर्वरकों का आयात करना चाहती है।

16. सिंचाई प्रायोजनाओं में तेजी लाई जा रही है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि आगामी

वित्तीय वर्ष में बड़ी और मंजली सिंचाई प्रायोजनाओं द्वारा और 30 लाख एकड़ जमीन के लिए पानी मिल सकेगा। छोटी सिंचाई प्रायोजनाओं की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। चौथी योजना के दौरान, ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि लगभग 7 लाख पंपिंग सेट चालू कर दिए जाएंगे। गांव में बिजली पहुंचाने पर काफी जोर दिया जाएगा।

17. हमारी सिंचाई योजना से पानी और उर्वरकों का अधिक प्रयोग करने के लिए काश्तकार को धन की आवश्यकता होगी। इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि काश्तकार को उधार धन जल्दी मिल सके और अपेक्षा कृतकम व्याज की दर पर।

18. खेती-बाड़ी को जो हम ऊंचे दर्जे की प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं वह केवल इसलिए आवश्यक नहीं है कि उस से हमारी अनाज-संबन्धी आत्मनिर्भरता सुनिश्चित हो सकेगी, बल्कि इसलिए भी कि उस से हम कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन का अपना निर्यात बढ़ाने में भी समर्थ हो सकेंगे। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों में हमारे निर्यात में निश्चित रूप से बढ़ोतरी हुई। लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों में हमारा निर्यात प्रायः जहां का तहां रहा है। पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों में सामान्य रूप से, और सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ से विशेष रूप से, हमारा निर्यात काफी बढ़ा है। तो भी, दुनिया के शेष देशों के साथ लेनदेन की स्थिति हम पर बोझ बनी हुई है। देश के विकास में बाहरी सहायता से बांछित योगदान मिलता रहा है, और हम उन बहुत से देशों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के प्रति आभारी हैं जिन से हमें सहायता मिलती है, फिर भी, जितनी जल्दी हो सके हमें निर्यात बढ़ाने और देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए पूरी लगन से जुट जाना चाहिए।

19. सरकारी सेक्टर के कई संयंत्रों ने कुछ समय द्रुमा उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। मशीन बनाने वाले, तेल शोधने वाले, और एलाय स्टील का उत्पादन करने वाले सेक्टरों की क्षमता और बढ़ी है। चौथी योजना में सरकारी सेक्टर में उद्योगों के विस्तार के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था रहेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष उल्लेखनीय है, बोकारो का स्टील प्लांट जो संवियत सहयोग से खड़ा किया जायेगा, और वे कारखाने जिनका उद्देश्य है परमाणु शक्ति को शान्तिपूर्ण और रचनात्मक कार्यों के लिए नियोजित करना। डा० एच० जे० आभा की दुःखद मृत्यु से एटॉमिक एनर्जी कमिशन और वस्तुतः विज्ञान संसार को जो क्षति हुई है उसकी पूर्ति होना असंभव है। जो काम उन्होंने प्रारम्भ किया था उसे प्रबाध गति से आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये।

20. सरकारी सेक्टर में जो पूंजी हम लगाते हैं उसका पर्याप्त लाभ हमें मिलना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार का प्रदा है कि वह सरकारी सेक्टर के कारखानों के दक्षतापूर्ण प्रबन्ध की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे।

21. निजी सेक्टर के उद्योगों को भी अपना उत्पादन और क्षमता बढ़ानी है। योजनाबद्ध प्रथम-व्यवस्था और तंगी की हालत में कुछ कठौतियाँ और नियंत्रण अनिवार्य हैं, फिर भी ऐसी स्थितियाँ लाई जानी चाहिए जिनमें चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के ढाँचे के भीतर निजी पहलकदमी और निजी बचत, वृद्धि और विकास के हित में ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम आ सकें।

22. अपनी जनता का स्वास्थ्य सुधारने और जीवनावधि की औसत बढ़ाने में हमने जो सफलता प्राप्त की है उससे हमें संतोष है। इस समय उपलब्ध डाक्टरों की संख्या लगभग 90,000 है जब कि 1960-61 में यह संख्या 70,000 थी, और इस अवधि में अस्पतासी बिस्तरों की संख्या लगभग एक-

तिहाई बढ़ गई है। पिछले दशक में मलेरिया से होने वाली मृत्यु पर प्रायः पूरी तरह काबू पा लिया गया है। मृत्यु की दर में कमी लाने के साथ-साथ हमें पैदायण की दर भी घटानी पड़ेगी। अगर आबादी लगभग दस लाख प्रति मास की दर से बढ़ती गई तो हमें अपने जीवन-स्तर को ऊँचा करना और अपनी जनता का पेट भरने के लिए आयात पर लगातार निर्भर होने से बचना कठिन हो जायेगा। परिवार परिसीमन के कार्यक्रम को तेजी से चलाना है और सब को इससे परिचित कराना है।

23. प्राइमरी दर्जे पर स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या जो प्रथम योजना के प्रारम्भ में 40 प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक थी इस वर्ष लगभग 80 प्रतिशत हो गई है। इसी अवधि में उच्च दर्जों पर प्रतिशत लगभग तिगुना हो गया है। तीसरी योजना के दौरान टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग संस्थाओं के स्नातकों की संख्या दुगुनी हो गई है।

24. साल के दौरान कीमते बराबर बढ़ती रहीं, गो बढ़ोतरी की दर इतनी ऊँची नहीं थी जितनी पिछले साल। इस वर्ष कृषि-उत्पादन में जो गिरावट आई है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए मुद्रा स्फीति-संबंधी दबाव पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये कदम उठाना जरूरी हो गया है। सरकारी खर्च में कटौती करने से इस संबंध में काफी असर हो सकता है।

25. हमारी सरकार यह प्रयत्न कर रही है कि योजना के बाहर के खर्चों में कुछ काट-छांट करे और अपने संसाधनों को विकास पर केन्द्रित करे। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिन पर अधिक खर्च करना ही पड़ेगा। हमें उन लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करनी है जो हाल के संघर्ष में विस्थापित हो गए हैं। सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में हमें राहत पहुंचाने के उपाय करने ही हैं। हाल के महीनों में हमारी उत्तरी सीमा पर जो तनाव बढ़ा है उस के कारण सुरक्षा पर अधिक व्यय की व्यवस्था करने को हम बाध्य

हैं। जैसी परिस्थितियाँ हैं उन में अधिक कटोर आर्थिक अनुशासन अनिवार्य है, जो भीतर भी लागू हो और बाहर भी।

26. धन-संबंधी और आर्थिक नियंत्रण, भले ही वे थोड़े समय के लिए आवश्यक जान पड़ें, हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की आधारभूत समस्याओं का कोई समाधान नहीं कर सकते। गरीबी को हटाने के लिए हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा। इसी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, सरकारी सेक्टर और निजी सेक्टर को भी महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करने हैं।

27. किन्हीं कारणों से जिन का गुमान नहीं था, चौथी योजना की तैयारी में दुर्भाग्यवश विलंब हो गया है। 1966-67 के लिए योजना तैयार है इसे लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें अपने संसाधनों को एकत्र कर रही हैं। यद्यपि 1966-67 की योजना पर होने वाला कुल खर्च उस से कम रहेगा जिस की कि हम ने आशा की थी, फिर भी इस बात के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाएगा कि इस कमी को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंश वर्षों में पूरा कर दिया जाए।

28. संसद सदस्यगण, एक नई सरकार सत्ताशुद्ध हुई है। इसका नेतृत्व एक ऐसी हस्ती के हाथ में है, जिसे आप सब जानते हैं, और जो आजादी के सैनिकों में युवा पीढ़ी की है। विभागों और मंत्रालयों के पुनर्गठन में वह प्राथमिकता प्रतिबिंबित है जिस की ओर मैं ने अभी संकेत किया है।

29. आप के विचारार्थ आप के सामने 38 बिल पहले से हैं। जो नए बिल सरकार आप के सामने रखना चाहती है, उन में से कुछ ये हैं —

(1) चावल-शोधक उद्योग (विनियम) संशोधन बिल, 1966;

(2) फसल बीमा बिल, 1966;

(3) भारतीय तटकर (संशोधन) बिल, 1966, (आर्डिनैन्स की जगह);

(4) आवश्यक व्यापार वस्तु (संशोधन) बिल, 1966;

(5) ठेका मजदूर (नियमन और ममाप्ति) बिल, 1966;

(6) अग्रिम ठेका (विनियम) संशोधन बिल, 1966;

(7) सशस्त्र सेना (विशेषाधिकारों की बरकरारी) बिल, 1966; और

(8) आयात-निर्यात नियंत्रण (संशोधन) बिल, 1966 ;

30. 1966-67 के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार के अनुमानित आय-व्यय का एक व्योरा आप के सामने रखा जाएगा।

31. संसद-सदस्यगण, मेरी शुभकामना है कि आप अपने कार्यों में सफल हों। हमारा उद्देश्य विदित और हमारा लक्ष्य स्पष्ट है। हमें देश में अपनी जनता के जीवन की बेहतरी के लिए प्रयत्न करना, और विश्व में शांति और सहयोग को समुद्धृत करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। उन लक्ष्यों की ओर साहस, बुद्धि और सहकारिता की भावना से आप को अपने देश को ले चलना है।

12.12 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF PRIME MINISTER, LEADER OF HOUSE AND OTHER MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: I have great pleasure in introducing to this House our new Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She is very well known to every one of us. We all give her our good wishes, that she may have suc-



cess in guiding the destinies of the country.

Also, I have pleasure in introducing our new Leader of the House, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री जो खड़े हो जायें ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: There is no clarification now.

I had not known that Shri Satya Narayan Sinha was not known to every one of the Members, therefore he ought to have stood up!

Now I will request the Prime Minister to introduce other Ministers who have been appointed.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order.

Shri Priya Gupta: Who ranks first?

Mr. Speaker: It is only a part of this order. He might resume his seat.

Shri Priya Gupta: I may be allowed to finish. Who sits first, the Leader of the House or the Prime Minister? Who sits first?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Prime Minister shall sit in the first seat, and the Leader of the House in the second seat.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह भंड की परम्परा के बिनकुल खिलाफ है ।

Shri Priya Gupta: That is not the convention of the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): May I present to you, and through you, to this House....

श्री बागड़ी : जरा हिन्दुस्तानी में बोलिये ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: .... Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed, Minister of Irrigation and Power; Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, Minister of Finance; Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation; Shri Asoka Mehta, Minister of Planning; Shri G. S. Pathak, Minister of Law; Shri P. Govinda Menon, Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation; Shri C. M. Poonacha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation; Sardar Iqbal Singh, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals; Shri Shafi Quareshi, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce; Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Shri Annasahib Shinde, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation; and Shri V. C. Shukla, Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications?

Mr. Speaker: I have also received intimation that Shri Jaganath Rao will be the Chief Whip in this House.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Why should the Speaker announce this?

Mr. Speaker: I have received intimation; that is what I have said.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The whole question is whether the Chief Whip of the Congress Party is to be introduced here . . . (Interruptions.) Why should the Speaker announce who are the office bearers of political parties?

Mr. Speaker: Because information was received in the same letter.

Shri Hem Barua: It is entirely improper.

12.16 hrs.

## OBITUARY REFERENCES

**Mr. Speaker:** It is with a very heavy heart full of sorrow and grief that I rise to make a reference to the sad and sudden demise of Lal Bahadur Shastri, our late Prime Minister and the Leader of this House. I have been here in this Chair for about four years now and I had the painful duty of making obituary references to a very large number of friends and colleagues. Unluckily for me and to the misfortune of this country during the short spell of two years we have lost two Prime Ministers. Today I have stood up to pay my tribute to the departed leader whom we blessed and offered good wishes during the last session. Lal Bahadur Shastri had only eighteen months to guide the destinies of the nation. This he did with sagacity and wisdom and sincerest devotion. He had provided an adequate reply to the oft-flourished query—Who after Nehru? Risen from the common man, rather the poor rung of our people, Lal Bahadur proved to be an uncommon selection and he provided testimony to the basic soundness of our Constitution that all had equal opportunities and the lowest could become the highest.

Lal Bahadur Shastri had served the country in various capacities before he rose to be the Prime Minister in June, 1964. He was elected to the Second Lok Sabha in 1957 and was a sitting Member of the Third Lok Sabha from the Allahabad Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was Minister of Railways and Transport during the years 1952 to 1956 and by resigning his office in 1956 on account of a railway accident, he had shown how much he was dedicated to democracy and respected the democratic conventions. After general elections in 1957 he was again appointed as a Minister. He served as Minister of Transport and Communications during the years 1957 to 1958, as Minister of Commerce and Industry during the years 1958 to 1961 and as Minister of Home Affairs during the years 1961 to 1963. He resigned his office

of Minister in August, 1963 but was again appointed Minister without Portfolio in 1964. He passed away at Tashkent on the 11th January, 1966 soon after completing a mission of peace to which he was sincerely dedicated.

The eighteen months during which he held the office of the Prime Minister will go down in the history as a crucial period for the country. When Pakistan attacked our country, Lal Bahadur Shastri proved that we are dedicated to peace not because of any weakness but because we consider peace essential for the country and the world. When occasion arose he met the situation with firmness and strong will and echoed the voice of the people. The cooperation that he got from the Armed Forces, from the people and from every section of opinion in this House and the country will stand as a unique example. When time came he led the country to fight bravely but once talks of peace started, he set out in search of peace with the same zeal. In spite of bad health he worked for his mission without any respite and ultimately sacrificed his life for it. His example of service for the country will always be before us to guide us.

As a man he was modest and unassuming to the core, large and magnanimous in spirit and a patient listener. He had the capacity and tact to persuade divergent political views to a consensus.

As the Leader of the House, whenever he spoke, he disarmed his adversaries by his gentle, humble but simultaneously firm and persuasive arguments.

I have received condolence messages from 23 countries. The list will be placed in the Library. I need not read them.

We deeply mourn the loss of Lal Bahadur Shastri. May his soul rest in peace, and may the nation have the strength and unity to shoulder the

responsibilities. I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

प्रधान मंत्री [तथा अथु सक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की याद में अपनी श्रद्धांजलि पेश करता हूँ। वह हमारे साथी और हमारे नेता थे। मैं तो उन को छुटपन से जानती थी। उन्होंने अपना सारा जीवन देश की सेवा में बिताया था। वह उत्तर प्रदेश के थे, लेकिन अपने कार्य के द्वारा वह सब प्रदेशों के कामों को जानते थे और वहाँ के प्रश्नों को पहचान पाये थे। वह अपने आप को अपने ही लपटों में कभी कभी छोटा कहते थे, लेकिन ज़रूरत के वक़्त उन्होंने अपना बहूपन हम को दिखाया। जैसा कि आप ने कहा है, वह बहुत नम्र तबियत के और शान्तिप्रिय थे, लेकिन जब यद्ध का समय आया, तो उन्होंने दृढ़ता से हम सब की हिम्मत बढ़ाई और देश का एक नेतृत्व दिया, जिस से देश की एकता और शक्ति बढ़ी।

बहुत से छोटे और बड़े काम उन्होंने उठाये और देश की जनता के दिलों में एक जगह उन्होंने प्राप्त की। आज सभी प्रदेशों, सभी भाषाओं और सभी धर्मों के लोग उन को अपना मानते हैं। यह हमारा सीमाव्य था कि हमारे दिल के वह नेता थे। जब वह प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने जो एक रिश्ता दूसरे दलों के साथ पैदा किया, जिस का आप ने बिक्र किया, मैं मानता हूँ कि वह एक ख़ाम रिश्ता था और उस से भी हमारा काम आगे बढ़ा और देश की शक्ति भी आगे बढ़ी।

मैं अपने साथियों और इस सभा की तरफ़ से श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि पेश करता हूँ और आप से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि आप हमारी ये भावनाएँ उन के परिवार को पहुँचा दें।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker. Sir, I associate myself, our party and

my leader Rajaji, with what you were good enough to say and what the Prime Minister has said, in offering our tribute to the services of Lal Bahadur Sahstri. Lal Bahadurji has set an example to all Members of this Parliament and particularly to Ministers by, what you rightly referred to, his resignation as Minister of Railways when a terrible tragedy happened to the passengers going in a train that was overtaken by the floods. Thereby, Sir, he made it clear that in his view, though Ministers may be changing from Ministry to Ministry and therefore need not be experts in regard to the affairs of their respective ministries, they are expected to command the loyalty, discipline, support and sympathy of the large masses of people who man these various ministries and the departments included in those ministries. If by any chance at any time there are such mishaps, as had happened on that occasion, which indicate the loss of control of the Ministers over the personnel of their ministries, they should pay the highest penalty and at the same time show a sense of courage by resigning immediately and in that way strengthen democracy. It stands to his credit that he was the first, and it is unfortunate that he was also the last to have rendered such a unique service to the nascent democracy in our country.

He was responsible for having set many such other examples. The very last one was his achievement at Tashkent. As I had said earlier, he laid down his life at the altar of the Goddess of Peace, peace in the world, peace in Asia and peace between us and Pakistan. It is given to very few people in history to have achieved such a peace and to have laid down their lives in such a unique manner. He deserves well of our country and of the present-day world, which is so much troubled because of conflicts arising from time to time between one country and another, between one set of people and another, and also bet-

[Shri Ranga]

ween ideological protagonists. In a world like this, people like Lal Bahadur are very rare, and are very badly needed. It is India's good fortune to have given birth to a man like him even in these days, in her true tradition, that has come down to us from millennia, from the days of the Buddha down to Mahatma Gandhi. We all grieve his death; we are all poorer by his death. Nevertheless, this country and the great humanity in our country are richer for having seen him and worked with him.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate my party and myself with the sentiments of sorrow which have fallen from you, the Prime Minister and Prof. Ranga. We have had a dismal recess, to which testimony is furnished by this long obituary list. We have lost friends and colleagues, the first among them being Lal Bahadur Shastri. When I think of the manner of his death, I feel like saying that it was a lovely way of dying at the height of one's achievement, and in a blaze of glory. A quiet and self-effacing man, perhaps the most undramatic of men on the world political stage, passed away into history at Tashkent in a moment of high drama.

We have seen Lal Bahadur Shastri in this House and outside and the impression he produced on us from the very first was that of a good man and true, whose strength lay in his quietness and his humility. Something of his mettle was seen, as you have said, when he resigned his office of Railway Minister. It was an elevating act, almost an anachronism, when the normal failing is to try to stick anyhow to office.

His real mettle came out when he became Prime Minister. Following upon Jawaharlal' Nehru was no easy job, but after a shaky beginning, he attained a stature, which was the most enviable.

He was a member of the Servants of the People Society, founded by the illustrious Lala Lajpat Raj, and he was a servant of the people in every sense of the term. He emerged out of the people and he remained one with them. Devoid of the hereditary and other advantages which even today mean a great deal in public life he showed what character could achieve in our country.

During the Indo-Pakistan confrontation his character shone at its best and the world saw the massive reserves of strength that lay behind his mild exterior and also his insight and his understanding. He did not flinch when it became necessary for this country to fight, but this House perhaps will never forget how on one occasion in this House, in the last session, for a moment his voice broke when he referred to the people having to suffer deeply. He recovered himself, but that one moment showed his humanity. It is difficult also to forget that a perverse foreign publicity agency stooped so low as to make a monstrous caricature of that great moment in parliamentary history.

At Tashkent, with the Soviet Prime Minister's memorable good offices, Lal Bahadur Shastri gave along with President Ayub of Pakistan, a pledge to peace and good neighbourliness, a pledge which I am sure a grateful and sorrowing country will redeem.

This House will never cease to miss him, and the country will remember him as one who in his humility and his quiet strength embodied the qualities described in the Gita as *Stitha Prajna*. I am sure you will be conveying to his family the feelings of deep sorrow and sympathy on behalf of all sections of us in this House.

श्री उ० वू० बिबेदी (मंदसौर) :  
प्रणयस महोदय, 1952 से श्री लाल बहादुर  
शास्त्री से परिचय में जाने के बाद श्रीर इस  
लोक सभा में बैठने के बाद मैं इस नर्ताजे पर

पहुँचा कि हमारी देश की स्वतंत्रता के घठारह साल के बाद एक घठारह महीने का स्वर्ण काल ऐसा आया जिस में स्वराज्य के साथ सुराज्य भी आ गया है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ने लगा ।

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी अंग्रेजी में कहूँ तो कह सकता हूँ कि एक ग्रेट कामनर थे । श्री हिन्दी में तर्जुमा करके कहूँ तो यह कह सकता हूँ कि एक महान जनसाधारण थे । दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश से यह जनसाधारण उठ गया । इस महान व्यक्ति के निधन से हमारे देश को महान क्षति पहुँचा है । यह छोटे कद का महान व्यक्ति अल्पकाल में ही अपनी निर्भीकता और सरलता से प्रति लोकप्रियता को प्राप्त कर चुका था । इस महान आत्मा का अवसान सचमुच ही हमारे देश के वास्ते एक महान प्राधात है । उसकी सौम्य मूर्ति इस लोक सभा में झुनाई नहीं जा सकेगा । ईश्वर इस महान पुरुष को आत्मा को शान्ति दे ।

आपके द्वारा मैं दूसरे पक्षों के साथ अपने दिल की ओर से उनके परिवार के प्रति अपनी समवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरी ओर से मेरे दिल को यह समवेदना उन तक पहुँचा दी जाये ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Lal Bahadur Shastri was a selfless man, devoted to the welfare of the people of India. From the humblest beginnings he occupied the highest office in the land, the Prime Ministership of this great country. Combined with qualities of statesmanship and of saintliness he actually won the hearts of millions of our countrymen after he became the Prime Minister of this country. It is not in the exercise of authority but in the manifestation of love and affection for the common people of this country that he became popular. By simplicity, humility, and sincerity coupled with courage of conviction and resolute action

he has made a permanent impact on the political life of this country. Where great men have faltered, hesitated and been found wanting, this small man, this new Prime Minister of India, at the time of a worst crisis showed great courage and iron determination and carried the entire nation with him. This quality of his, this leadership in administration is very rare in our country. Although we in the opposition were his bitterest critics, we unhesitatingly gave our support to his leadership for the defence of the country. We hope and trust that this democracy, given proper leadership, would thrive and meet the challenge of any country in the world.

We will miss him very much in this House because the like of him we will never get. Lal Bahadur will remain in history a great man, a great administrator, a great Prime Minister. Millions in the country deeply mourn his loss. I associate myself and my party with that grief and offer my condolences on his death at this hour.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri** (Berhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Lal Bahadur we had a Prime Minister for whom the commonest of our countrymen had a feeling of closeness which is never to be forgotten. Shri Asoka Mehta, in one of his references to Lal Bahadur when he was alive, expressed satisfaction that in Lal Bahadur we had a Prime Minister who had known hunger. Since he rose from the ranks of the poor, that itself gave a feeling of nearness and closeness to him in the minds of the common masses. Great tributes have been paid to his leadership at a critical time of this country's history, by all sections of our countrymen, and people all over the world, as also to his quiet humility and to his firm rectitude in wielding the resources and authority of State. I associate myself and my group with the sentiments that have been expressed by the Prime Minister and by various sections of the House.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chauduri]

I also wish to join with others in requesting that the feelings of the House may be conveyed by you to the bereaved family.

**Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner):** Sir, on behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group, we wish to associate ourselves with the deep sense of national loss in the passing away of our beloved Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. In the brief 18 months that he was the Prime Minister of this country, he rose to great heights and died at the pinnacle of his glory in the service of his country.

Shastriji won over the millions of our countrymen during the war by taking Parliament and the nation into his confidence and led us to final victory. Lal Bahadurji became a symbol of freedom, unity and national integration and during the war he became a tower of strength to our brave armed forces.

Shastriji was a humble, courteous and kind man and a source of strength to his friends, his colleagues and to his countrymen; but one of the rarest qualities of Shastriji was the fact that he was a man of no prejudices. For a person in his exalted position this was a rare virtue. Above all, Shastri was a practical man and he handled the affairs of our country in a practical way.

He was a genuine believer in socialism as has been proved by the fact that on his passing away he virtually left nothing for his family. We, the people of India, can rightly feel proud that men like Nehru and Shastriji have been our Prime Ministers. Each was great in his own way; each a giant of the freedom movement.

We pray to the Almighty that He may rest the soul of our departed leader in peace and give courage to his family to bear this loss bravely.

**Dr. K. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Sir, I wish to join in the feelings expressed by you, the Prime Minister and other

leaders of parties. Lal Bahadur Shastri was great both as a man of peace and as a man of war. We have heard of a few men marvellously brilliant men and men of war. We have heard of other eminent men also. But it is very seldom that these two qualities of a man of war and a man of peace are found together in one as we were fortunate in having in our late Prime Minister. At least he was one great statesman of that rare quality who was both a man of peace and a man of war.

Secondly, Lal Bahadur Shastri was not merely a man of ideology, he was a man of reality. His ideology was blended in such a way as to adjust itself with the situation in which he had to work. Therefore he was able to take very correct decisions on momentous problems which he was called upon to face.

Thirdly, he was an unassuming man. Most of us have for a long time been his co-workers. In the Congress also I knew him for some time in that capacity; but let me tell you the fact that till Lal Bahadur Shastri sat on that particular seat I had my own scepticism and feeling that this man was a very good man but to be the Prime Minister of India required not only a good man but required something more than that. During the short period that he worked he showed that those who made the choice, made the right choice. In the short rule of 18 months he showed how he had in him the energy and the vigour to fight an obstinate enemy; at the same time, he had the generosity and the magnanimity to offer him the best possible chance to come to peace if he had a real heart for it. So, whatever we have lost at Tashkent, those losses in my opinion are immaterial in case the party to whom he made those offers acts *bona fide* and sincerely. Let us hope he does that.

One word more and I have done, I remember, when I was studying in

the college, I used to read the works of Wordsworth. There is a small Ode, "To a Skylark," in that book. It reads:

Type of the wise who soar high  
but never roam,

True to the kindred points  
of heaven and home.

He knew his ideal and he reached the peak also.

We are sorry we have lost that man. But he has set an example which, I am sure, will not be lost and I hope the new Prime Minister and her Cabinet will take it to their heart.

Sir, I speak on behalf of those who do not belong to any Party and who want to express through you their great sense of sorrow to be conveyed to the members of Shastriji's family.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनीर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी जब राष्ट्रपति भवन छोड़ कर सदाकत आश्रम, पटना जाने लगे तब श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने उनके सम्बन्ध में यह शब्द कहे थे कि एक दिन यह राष्ट्रपति भवन याद किया करेगा कि उस में कोई फलीर भी राष्ट्रपति बन कर रहा था। अमर इन शब्दों को पुनरावृत्ति न समझ लिया जाये तो मैं उसी भाषा में शोहरतना चाहता हूँ कि 10 जनपथ का प्रधान मंत्री निवास इस बात को याद किया करेगा कि गरीबों में पला हुआ, गरीबों का प्रधान मंत्री, गरीबों का सुख दुःख समझने वाला व्यक्ति भी इस 10, जनपथ में प्रधान मंत्री बन कर कभी रह गया था।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री सादा पीबन और उच्च विचार के प्रतीक थे। उनकी मोठी बाणो, उसका सरल बव भूषा और उनके स्वभाव को मुहुता प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को आकषित करती था उन से मिलने और बार बार उनकी बात सुनने के लिये। लेकिन जहाँ वह अपने जीवन में सरल थे वहाँ वह अपने जीवन में समय पढ़ने पर कठोर भी थे।

संस्कृत कवि के शब्दों में वे कुसुमादपि कोमल भी थे और वञ्चारपि कठोर भी वह थे। समय पढ़ने पर उन्होंने अपनी कठोरता का परिचय भी अच्छा दिया।

जिस समय वह ताशकन्द ज्ञान का विचार कर रहे थे और संसद् के अधिवेशन का अन्तिम दिन था, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का अध्यक्षता में हम उन का शुभ कामनायें और बधाई दे रहे थे तथा ताशकन्द के लिये अपनी अपनी भवनाओं का अभिव्यक्ति कर रहे थे कि ताशकन्द जा कर वह किन किन विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करें। यदि हमें पता होता कि यह ताशकन्द यात्रा उनकी अन्तिम यात्रा होगी, और ताशकन्द बार्ता के बाद वह तुरन्त भारत लौट कर न आ सकेंगे तो शायद ताशकन्द के लिये अपनी शुभ कामनायें व्यक्त करते समय हम उन के देशभक्तिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिये साधुवाद और बधाई भी देते। लेकिन उम दिन हमें यह पता नहीं था।

ताशकन्द में किन परिस्थितियों में उन को ताशकन्द समझीते पर हस्ताक्षर करने पड़े, आज उसकी चर्चा करने का दर्ज़ा कोई अवसर नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इस बात को अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि उन की दृढ़ता अन्तिम स्वास तक कायम रही। हाजी पीर, उड़ी पूँठ, कारगिल और टिषवाल के जिम क्षेत्र के लिये उन्होंने यह कहा था कि वह भारत के अभिन्न अंग हैं और वहाँ से हमारे हटने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता, वहाँ से लाल बहादुर जी अपनी आँखों से एक भी सिपाही का हटता हुआ नहीं देख सके, और जिस दृढ़ता का उन्होंने घोषणा की थी वह अन्त तक उनकी कायम रही।

शास्त्री जी भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रतीक थे, संस्कृत के भी बड़े अनुयायी थे, और जवाहरलाल जी जैसा कहा करते थे कि संस्कृत भारतीय संस्कृति की मूल है, शास्त्री जी उसके प्रति ही निष्ठावान थे। अपने व्यस्त

### • [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

समय में से समय निकाल कर संस्कृत को उन्नति के लिए और संस्कृति का उन्नति के लिए भा वह कुछ करते रहे। आज हमारे मध्य में वह नहीं हैं। लेकिन उनका अभाव रह रह कर इस देश को, इस सदन को और इस देश का प्रतिष्ठा में विश्वास रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को खटकता रहेगा। मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने सहयोगियों का ओर से उस महान आत्मा के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

**श्री शौर्य (अलीगढ़) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, ताशकंद में शान्ति का बेदी पर मानवता के कल्याण के लिए भारत के अमृत्य लाल ने अपने जावन का आहुति देकर पड़ोस, राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान और लाल चान को ही नहीं पूरा दुनियां को इस सत्य का आह्वान किया है कि भारत शान्ति के लिए बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानियां कर सकता है। यहां नहीं श्रीमन्, गरीब घर में जन्म लेने वाले बालक ने त्याग तपस्या और अपनी सत्यता के बल पर 18 वर्ष का फीता दुई भयंकर समस्याओं को 18 महीने में सिकोड़कर बहुत छोटा बना दिया था और इस सत्य के भा वह प्रतीक थे कि गरीब से गरीब पिछड़े वर्ग के इन्सान को भी यदि अवसर मिले राष्ट्र का या उसके किसी अंग का नेतृत्व करने का तो वह अपनी क्षमता और योग्यता के बल पर किसी से भी पीछे नहीं रह सकता। यहां नहीं श्रीमन्, मैं तो यह कहूंगा इस देश के महान मानव भगवान गौतम बुद्ध ने जहां शान्ति का संदेश इस संसार को पहला बार दिया वहां इसी देश के महानमानव श्री लाल बहादुर ने शान्ति का बेदी पर अपने जावन का आहुति देकर मृत्यु का आह्वान कर दिया। अन्त में श्रीमन्, मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने दल का ओर से महामानव प्रादरणीय श्री लाल बहादुर जी को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

**Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri):** Mr. Speaker, I, on behalf of my D.M.K.

Party in Parliament, associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and others in bemoaning the demise of our late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. His demise came to us as an astounding shock.

Within the short span of 18 months, our late Prime Minister had conducted the affairs of the nation so admirably well that he had created history himself.

Our late Prime Minister had created a convention—which, I wish, would be a tradition to be preserved in the politics of the country—of accommodating the views of the Opposition, which is a lubricating oil in the wheels of the democratic machine. His sincerity of purpose and earnestness of conviction, his impeccable honesty and integrity of the highest order, his simplicity in life and nobility in deeds, his practical vision and rational approach, his quest for peace and lust for understanding, and his lion-like courage and rank astuteness have all contributed to make him a personality, unique in the history of the leaders of the world.

He stood for peace and was passionately striving for the preservation of peace. The emergence of the Tashkent Declaration is an everlasting, crowning success for his conviction.

Our late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, is no more, but his achievements are before us and they should guide the destiny of the nation.

Mr. Speaker, please convey our heartfelt sympathies and condolences to the bereaved family.

**Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have sincerely to thank you for allowing me to add my share, though a humble one, to the handsome tribute deservedly paid to the late lamented Lal Bahadur Shastriji by your goodself and by the other speakers who followed you.



During a short period of 18 months, Shastriji attained a stature, a very high one, which is uncommon in the history of Parliamentary governments of the world. His unique and remarkable qualities of head and heart raised him to the high stature and made him one of the great statesmen of not only our country but of the world. The humility and simplicity, combined with unfelt firmness in carrying out agreed policies and principles, formed a unique feature of his great character. He was a great leader in leading the country to success in war as well as in peace negotiations. The Tashkent Declaration is a landmark in the history of our country and also that of the world which is in earnest quest for peace.

Shastriji's contribution to the Tashkent consummation is a vital and memorable one for which the world respects him and our country. He by his qualities and by his actions has raised the prestige of our country and strengthened the honour of our country in no small measure and this was possible because of his high and uncommon qualities.

His memory will ever reside in the hearts of the people of India and will inspire them and guide them to ever-increasing progress, prosperity, honour and glory of the country.

With these words, I also join in the tributes paid by the Members of the House and request you to add the sympathies and condolences of myself and my party, to those that are to be conveyed to the members of the family of the late Shastriji.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री शास्त्री जी की जो बेवकन मृत्यु हुई है और देश के प्रधान मंत्री का अपने देश के बाहर जो निधन हुआ है उसके लिए अपनी तरफ से और अपने दल की तरफ से गहरा शोक जाहिर करना हूँ और मैं उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि इस रूप में प्रकट करता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी ने इसी सदन में और देश की जनता को यह वचन दिया था कि हाजी पीर,

कारगिल, टिथवान और उड़ी पूछ भारत का भंग है और किसी क़रत में उन्हें छोड़ा नहीं जायेगा, बड़े लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि धांसुओं के कतरों से नहीं बल्कि उनके वचन को पूरा कर के दी जाती है, तो मैं इन शब्दों में श्रद्धांजलि अपनी तरफ से और अपने दल की तरफ से उन्हें अर्पित करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री और लोक-सभा उनके इस वचन को पूरा करेगी।

**Mr. Speaker:** The Members may kindly stand in silence for a short while to express their sorrow.

*(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)*

13 hrs.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have also to inform the House of the sad demise of six other friends, namely, Shri Ahmad Mohiuddin, Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah, Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai, Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil, Chaudhri Lal Chand and Shri K. G. Wodayar.

Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin was Deputy Minister of Transport and a sitting Member of this House from Secunderabad constituency of Andhra Pradesh. He was also a Member of the First and the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1962. He was a member of the Estimates Committee. He did valuable work in Committees and took prominent part in the debates of the House. He was Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation during the years 1958 to 1962, and of Transport and Communications during the years 1962 to 1966. He passed away at New Delhi on the 5th January 1966, at the age of 67.

Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah was a sitting Member of this House from Udipi constituency of Mysore. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, the Provisional Parliament and the First and the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1946 to 1962. He was also Deputy Chief Whip and Chairman of the

[Mr. Speaker]

House Committee of the First and the Second Lok Sabha and made useful contributions in those capacities. He passed away at New Delhi on the 19th December 1965 at the age of 62.

Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai was a sitting Member of this House from Trivandrum constituency of Kerala. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1948 to 1950. He passed away at Trivandrum on the 10th January, 1966 at the age of 75.

Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1934 to 1941 and again during 1945 to 1947, a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament during the years 1946 to 1952, and a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957. He was also Minister of Works, Mines and Power and, later on, of Works, Production and Supply during the years 1947 to 1952. He was a prominent member and took active part in debates. After his career as Parliamentarian, he served as Governor of Punjab. The last years of his life were devoted to the field of education and at the time of his death he was Vice-Chancellor of Poona University. He passed away at Poona on the 12th January, 1966 at the age of 70.

Chaudhri Lal Chand was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1931 to 1934 and again during 1937. He served in the army in the First World War and was holding the rank of a Major. He passed away at Rohtak on the 26th January 1966 at the age of 87.

Shri K. G. Wodeyar was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1962. He passed away at Sagar on the 8th December 1965 at the age of 65.

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.

Does any hon. Member wish to say anything?....No.

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

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

Mr. Speaker: We might adjourn now to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 15, 1966|Magha 26, 1887 (Saka).*