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Phalguna 23, 1893 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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 Sharma, Dr. H. P. (Alwar)  
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal)  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)  
 Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)  
 Sharma, Shri Ram Ratan (Banda)  
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)  
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur)  
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand (Bijnor)  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)  
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)  
 Shenoy, Shri P. R. (Udipi)  
 Sher Singh, Shri (Jhajjar)

Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)  
 Shinde, Shri Annasahb P. (Ahmednagar)  
 Shiva Chandika, Shri (Banka)  
 Shivappa, Shri N. (Hassan)  
 Shivrath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)  
 Shukla Shri B. R. (Bahraich)  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)  
 Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajangar)  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)  
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Hajipur)  
 Singh, Shri V. N. P. (Phulpur)  
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)  
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)  
 Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narain (Aurangabad)  
 Sivasamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)  
 Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)  
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)  
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)  
 Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)  
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)  
 Sonar, Dr. A. G. (Ramtek)  
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)  
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)  
 Subravelu, Shri K. (Mayuram)  
 Sudarsanam, Shri Maddi (Narasaraopet)  
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahar)  
 Suryanarayan, Shri K. (Eluru)  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)  
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)  
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)  
 Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh (Sangrur)  
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)

## T

Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)  
 Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri (Gurgaon)  
 Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)  
 Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)  
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)  
 Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)  
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)  
 Tiwari, Shri Ramgopal (Bilaspur)  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)  
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bettiah)  
 Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)  
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)  
 Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

## U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)  
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)  
 Ugnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bibari (Gwalior)  
Veeriah, Shri K. (Pudukkottai)  
Vekaria, Shri Nanjibhai Ravjibhai (Junagadh)  
Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)  
Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)  
Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)  
Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)  
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)  
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)  
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)  
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)  
Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)  
Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)  
Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)  
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)  
Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)  
Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)  
Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad (Khagaria)  
Yadav, Shri Devnandan Prasad (Monghyr)  
Yajnik, Shri Indulal (Ahmedabad)

Z

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)



**LOK SABHA**

**The Speaker**

**Dr. G. S. Dhillon**

**The Deputy-Speaker**

**Shri G. G. Swell**

**Panel of Chairmen**

**Shri K. N. Tiwary  
Shri R. D. Bhandare  
Shri N. K. P. Salve  
Shrimati Sheila Kaul  
Dr. Saradish Roy  
Shri Era Sezhiyan**

**Secretary**

**Shri S. L. Shakhder**

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**MEMBERS OF CABINET**

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<b>The Minister of Agriculture</b>	... Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
<b>The Minister of Finance</b>	... Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan
<b>The Minister of Defence</b>	... Shri Jagjivan Ram
<b>The Minister of External Affairs</b>	... Sardar Swaran Singh
<b>The Minister of Industrial Development</b>	... Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury
<b>The Minister of Works and Housing and Health and Family Planning</b>	... Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit
<b>The Minister of Law and Justice and Petroleum and Chemicals</b>	... Shri H. R. Gokhale
<b>The Minister of Railways</b>	... Shri K. Hanumanthaiya
<b>The Minister of Steel and Mines</b>	... Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam
<b>The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport</b>	... Shri Raj Bahadur
<b>The Minister of Education and Social Welfare and Minister of Department of Culture</b>	... Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray
<b>The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation</b>	... Dr. Karan Singh
<b>The Minister of Planning and Minister of Department of Science and Technology</b>	... Shri C. Subramaniam

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<b>The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice</b>	... Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary
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<b>The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance</b>	... Shri K. R. Ganesh
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<b>The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation</b>	... Shri R. K. Khadijkar
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<b>The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation</b>	... Dr. Sarojini Mahishi

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	...	Shri Om Mehta
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department of Personnel	...	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
The Minister of Foreign Trade	...	Shri L. N. Mishra
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	...	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development	...	Shri Ghanshyam Oza
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	...	Shri K. C. Pant
The Minister of Irrigation and Power	...	Dr. K. L. Rao
The Minister of Company Affairs	...	Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	...	Shrimati Nandini Satpathy
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	...	Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	...	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	...	Prof. Sher Singh

#### DEPUTY MINISTERS

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Company Affairs	...	Shri Bedabrata Barua
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade	...	Shri A. C. George
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	...	Shri A. K. Kisku
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	...	Shri Bajinath Kureel
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	...	Shri F. H. Mohsin
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture	...	Shri Jagannath Pahadia
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways	...	Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	...	Shri K. S. Ramaswamy
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	...	Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi
The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	...	Shri B. Shankaranand

( x )

<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development</b>	... <b>Shri Siddheshwar Prasad</b>
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals</b>	... <b>Shri Dalbir Singh</b>
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>	... <b>Shri Dharam Bir Sinha</b>
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<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs</b>	... <b>Shri Surendra Pal Singh</b>
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation</b>	... <b>Shri Balgovind Verma</b>
<b>The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture</b>	... <b>Shri D. P. Yadav</b>

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Vol. XI

First Day of the Fourth Session  
of the Fifth Lok Sabha

No. 1

## LOK SABHA

Monday, March 13, 1972; Pha'guna 23,  
1893 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### MEMBER SWORN

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga)

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 13th March, 1972.

#### *President's Address*

Hon'ble Members of Parliament, the nation has come through a great test. It has shown unity and courage, compassion and clarity of vision in the face of the external threat. The world now has a clearer idea of the quality of our people. The life and liberty of 75 million people were at stake in Bangladesh. While the world wavered, India gave refuge to ten million fugitives from tyranny, and when attacked, met aggression stoutly, defended her own freedom and went to the aid of Bangladesh in defence of human freedom.

2. Our armed forces fought with valour, ability and a sense of purpose. The co-ordi-

nation among the three services and other paramilitary forces was exemplary, as was the spirit of comradeship between officers and jawans. Many jawans and officers made the supreme sacrifice. Many more will bear for life the marks of their patriotism. As Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces I salute them and offer the nation's sympathy to their families. I acclaim the spirit of the people of our border areas who showed calmness and fortitude in the face of danger and the disruption of their normal lives. We are aware of our responsibility for the welfare and rehabilitation of those who have been displaced from their homes due to aggression. Civilians elsewhere also remained united and rose to the occasion.

3. The guidance of Parliament, the judgement and leadership displayed by the Government in its political, diplomatic and military policies and decisions, the effective functioning of the administrative machinery at all levels and the morale and determination of the people as a whole have contributed to our success. This has given the country a justifiable sense of confidence and pride.

4. When I addressed you last year, I called upon you to give undivided attention to economic and social transformation. We could not have foreseen that a war would be forced upon us. But every great challenge met, every risk taken for a high cause, every task well done, generates new capacity and strength. Our unity, strength and resolve have grown during the year.

5. We should use these now to enlarge our programmes of social justice and equality, to forge ahead in our quest for self-reliance and to pursue even more actively our basic policy of response to friendship, resistance to pressure and dedication to national interest and world peace.

6. In the last twelve months, self-reliance made gains in spite of widespread floods in the north and east and drought in the Deccan and the influx of Bangladesh refugees which caused all manners of stress and strain and brought in its wake staggering administrative and organisational problems. The defence effort to meet Pakistan's unprovoked aggression imposed further burdens on the economy. The peace on our borders is still uneasy and vigilance cannot be relaxed. With the liberation of Bangladesh we have to extend help to the new nation in its economic reconstruction. These factors have led to a re-aligning of our priorities in the short run as well as in the longer perspective.

7. Our economy showed resilience in coping with the unexpected strains of the year. The tempo of growth and development was maintained. Production of foodgrains rose by more than 8 per cent, reaching a record level of 108 million tonnes in the agricultural year 1970-71. In the current year production is expected to be even higher. As a result the Government has stopped concessional imports of foodgrains. Exports are looking up. Special measures for the creation of additional employment in rural areas and for the urban unemployed have made some progress. It is proposed to intensify these measures. The interim report of the Committee on Employment has just been received and is being studied. The Planning Commission has been reconstituted and the plan as a whole re-appraised.

8. The implementation of land reform measures has gained momentum. Assam, Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal have made headway in providing security of tenure and ensuring greater measure of equity in rentals. Assam, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have enacted legislation lowering the previous ceilings on land holdings. A national policy providing for lower ceilings on agricultural holdings has been enunciated, based on the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee. The State Governments have been advised to amend their laws suitably in the light of these recommendations.

9. Programmes for providing water, electricity and credit to farmers have made headway. Credit from public and co-operative institutions is flowing into development of irrigation, particularly ground water resources.

The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 106 crores, of which Rs. 43 crores have been advanced to backward areas on concessional terms.

10. Slow progress in the industrial sector however, has been causing concern. A number of remedial steps have been taken to promote better utilisation of capacity and to improve the pace of licensing of new units. Special attention has been given to the claims of new and medium entrepreneurs. The lending policies of financial institutions have been specially oriented in favour of backward areas. The output of the small-scale sector has been increased significantly through larger allocation of raw materials and liberal imports.

11. Government have provided for greater outlays in the public sector, since such outlays largely govern the pace of industrial activity in our economy. Task Forces have been set up in each Ministry to assess progress, identify short-falls, and suggest changes to accelerate Plan Schemes. The Industries (Development and Regulations) Act has been amended to give additional powers to Government to take over closed industrial units. A Plan Investment Board will soon be set up to provide a forum for the scrutiny of major public sector investment proposals through joint discussions.

12. My Government have been particularly anxious to revive industrial activity in West Bengal. Progress has been made in implementing a sixteen-point programme drawn up for this purpose.

13. In the wake of the recent emergency, I gave a call for a moratorium on strikes and lock-outs to ensure that industrial unrest does not slow down industrial progress. The Prime Minister has also initiated a dialogue with the leaders of the trade union movement. I have no doubt that workers will fully contribute to the maintenance of industrial peace. They may rest assured that Government will ensure that the gains of increased productivity are equitably shared.

14. The tendency on the part of aid giving countries to use their credits as a lever to influence our policies adds urgency to our attainment of self-reliance. It is imperative that we should fill agricultural gaps, achieve full utilisation of installed capacity, avoid strikes

and lock-outs and achieve increased productivity all round. Increased production of steel and fertilisers in the industrial sector and of commercial crops such as cotton and oilseeds in the agricultural sector and enhancement of our own technological competence hold the key to *Arthik Swaraj*. We should give the highest priority to efficiency in production and cost competitiveness. Export promotion and import substitution should be pursued with grim determination.

15. Preliminary work is in progress on the new steel plants at Salem, Vishakhapatnam and Vijaynagar. Government have taken a decision to set up a holding company for steel and associated industries like coking coal, iron, manganese, etc., to achieve economics of vertical integration and ensure co-ordinated growth at minimum cost. Efforts to attain self-sufficiency in fertilisers are continuing. Two new fertiliser plants have gone into production, two more are nearing completion. Construction has begun on three plants, two of them coal-based. Work on a third coal-based plant is expected to start shortly. Six new projects have been approved—three of them in the public sector.

16. The Intensive Cotton District Programme has made progress in thirteen districts. In addition, a special programme to spread a new high yielding variety of cotton—hybrid 4—has also been taken up. A beginning has been made to introduce non-traditional oilseeds such as soyabean and sunflower. Under a centrally-sponsored scheme, soyabean cultivation will be extended over 4 lakh hectares by 1973-74. Trial and selection of suitable sunflower varieties has also been taken up.

17. The newly constituted National Committee on Science and Technology has initiated a number of studies on the contribution which indigenous research and development effort can make to self-reliance in different areas of our economy.

18. Simultaneously, with reduced reliance on external assistance, *Arthik Swaraj* requires greater mobilisation of domestic resources and stricter financial discipline all round. Steps are being taken in consultation with State Governments to bring about reduction in their overdrafts by the close of the current financial year. Measures need to be devised to tap for national development part of the

additional incomes which are accruing to the affluent sections of the farming community. Government have appointed an Expert Committee to examine the problem.

19. It is a matter for some satisfaction that despite the enormous increase in the Government's commitments on account of refugee relief and hostilities with Pakistan, the price situation did not get out of control. However, Government are not complacent, and will maintain a close watch over prices and distribution of essential commodities. The public distribution system will be strengthened and credit policy kept under constant review.

20. The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan has shown that social welfare schemes tend to be given low priority in the course of implementation. This is being rectified.

21. A scheme has been approved to provide Central assistance for house sites for landless rural workers. This will supplement the measures taken by State Governments to protect tenants facing eviction by landlords. Government have also approved a scheme for the improvement of urban slums. The urban reconstruction and renewal programme for the Calcutta Metropolitan area continued with full vigour. In the current year over Rs. 40 crores are expected to be spent on water supply, transportation, housing and other developmental activities in this area.

22. Eight States have so far favoured Central legislation on ceilings on urban property. They have been requested to get resolutions passed in their legislatures under article 252 of the Constitution. In the meantime, as recommended by the Housing Minister's Conference, a study group is examining certain aspects of implementation.

23. In spite of the preoccupation with defence and the problem of refugees, Government proceeded with major reforms in the social structure. One of the notable events of the year was the abolition of princely privileges and purses. Parliament gave its approval to amendments to the Constitution to enable other steps towards the ushering in of a society of equals.

24. The Government gave effect to the reorganisation of the north-eastern region. The new States of Manipur, Meghalaya and

Tripura and the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have come into existence. 'The nation's good wishes go to the people of these areas. The North-Eastern Council will be established soon. I hope that the States and the Union Territories of the North-East will make rapid progress through close co-ordination of their development efforts.

25. Elections have just taken place in sixteen States and two Union Territories. The peaceful manner in which they were held has again demonstrated the maturity of our people and their enduring faith in parliamentary democracy. The new Governments which will take office in different States in accordance with the choice made by our people will receive the whole-hearted support of my Government in our common task of eliminating poverty and achieving social justice.

26. The emergence of Bangladesh under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is a landmark in the history of our sub-continent, indeed in man's search for freedom. We share the happiness of the people of Bangladesh in their triumph. We are gratified that our armed forces have been able to return from Bangladesh so speedily. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his colleagues have had a series of discussions with our governmental leaders on matters of mutual interest. Our Prime Minister is visiting Dacca for further discussions, and to convey the greetings of the people of India to the heroic people of Bangladesh. My Government are giving Bangladesh the fullest possible co-operation in the enormous task of rehabilitating its uprooted people and the reconstruction of its economy. We look forward to uninterrupted growth of co-operation in all fields between our two countries. The similarity in our ideals and outlook holds a good augury for the growth of such relations. A strong, peaceful and friendly Bangladesh will add to the strength and stability of the sub-continent as well as of Asia. We are confident that the new nation will be enabled to make an effective contribution to the community of nations.

27. We extend a hand of friendship also to the people and Government of Pakistan. We have taken the initiative in proposing direct talks between our two countries without any pre-conditions. We hope that Pakistan will accept the changed situation on the sub-

continent and respond to our initiative in a spirit of goodwill. India has no territorial designs on Pakistan or any other country. Our unilateral and voluntary declaration of a cease-fire on the Western sector, once the Pakistan forces surrendered in Bangladesh, confirmed this, if indeed confirmation were necessary.

28. Our foreign policy encountered, and successfully overcame, complex challenges in the past year. The correctness of our analysis of the forces at work on the sub-continent, and the restraint we showed in dealing with them, have been widely recognised. There has been a strengthening of our relations with most of our neighbours.

29. The signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation in August last year set the seal on a friendship that has been tested by time. It is a treaty of peace against war. It is not aimed against any country.

30. We welcome the entry, though belated, of the People's Republic of China into the United Nations, a step which we had been consistently advocating. We hope that this will promote peace and stability in Asia and the world.

31. There was great disappointment in our country at the lack of sympathy displayed by the Government of the United States of America towards the struggle of the people of Bangladesh for their democratic rights and fundamental freedom. Public opinion in the United States of America has expressed this sympathy in abundant measure and has been critical of the policies of the erstwhile military regime of Pakistan. This gives us hope that our relations with the United States of America, based on mutual respect and understanding, will not be allowed to deteriorate.

32. One of the important international developments of the year was the move of the United States of America and China to rearrange their relations. We hope that this will lead to a true relaxation of tensions and not to a sharpening of divisions.

33. The configuration of world forces is changing rapidly. Relations between super powers and between them and other powers, are also undergoing a change. However.



there are certain basic points which have to be borne in mind by all States, big and small. There should not be any attempt to carve out spheres of influence by the application of the doctrine of balance of power in this region or to dictate to countries, big or small, regarding their relationships with other countries. India does not seek leadership or domination. Nor will it tolerate domination by any country. We want this sub-continent and indeed the entire South Asian region and the Indian Ocean area to be free from power rivalries or domination and to develop into an area of peace and co-operation rather than one of confrontation. India would also like to encourage and foster greater regional co-operation, particularly in the fields of technology, trade and transit, science and culture, first and foremost between the countries of the sub-continent and then with other countries of South Asia, South East Asia and West Asia.

34. My Government welcome the Four-Power Berlin Accord and hope that the process of *detente* in Europe will continue, leading to stable agreements among the countries concerned.

35. The emergence of Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates as free nations is a welcome development.

36. My Government deeply regret that the conflicts in West Asia and Vietnam are continuing. My Government hope that the attempts to arrive at a peaceful settlement in both these areas will bear early fruit. The intensified bombing in Vietnam is not consistent with the desire for peaceful negotiations.

37. With the steady implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement on Citizenship and increased economic co-operation, our relations with Ceylon have been strengthened. The successful conclusion of a new Trade and Transit Treaty with Nepal has removed a source of misunderstanding between the two countries and paved the way towards an era of co-operation to our mutual benefit.

38. The sudden demise of His Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal has been a matter of deep sorrow to us. We extend our good wishes and co-operation to the new King, and the Government and the people of Nepal. We should like to assure them of our continuing friendship and co-operation for streng-

thening peace, progress and stability in this region.

39. We have close relations with Bhutan and it was a matter of deep satisfaction that Bhutan was admitted as a member of the United Nations in September 1971. Our co-operation with Bhutan has been in keeping with our earlier assurances and is bound to grow in the interests of both countries and peoples.

40. 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.

41. The estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the next financial year 1972-73 will be presented to you for consideration shortly.

42. Government will bring before Parliament Bills for replacing the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972, the Administrator-General (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972, the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1972, and the Indian Copper Corporation (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972. Government also intend to bring before Parliament the following legislative measures :

(1) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Bill, 1972.

(2) A Bill to establish Hill Areas University in North Eastern Region.

(3) The Untouchability (Offences) Amendment Bill, 1972.

(4) Bill to provide for deterrent punishments for certain types of economic offences involving contravention of laws regarding Customs, Central Excise, Gold Control, Income Tax and Wealth Tax.

(5) A comprehensive Bill to provide for amendments of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(6) Bill to nationalise General Insurance Companies.

(7) Bill for the nationalisation of the Coking Coal Mines whose management was taken over by the Government.

(8) The Air Pollution Control Bill.

(9) The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill.

(43) Honourable Members, in conclusion, may I remind you that the war against poverty is no less heroic than military action? This larger struggle demands hard work and unwavering adherence to the goal. Nothing great has ever been achieved without consistent endeavour and sacrifice. I call upon all sections and all parties in our great country to display the same spirit of unity in construction that they showed in combat. Let the nation heed the summons to greatness — a greatness not of conventional power but of the spirit.

माननीय संसद् सदस्यगण,

राष्ट्र एक बहुत बड़ी परीक्षा में खरा उतरा है। बाहरी आक्रमण के मौके पर देश ने बहुत बड़ी एकता, साहस, संवेदनशीलता तथा स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण का परिचय दिया। इससे संसार को यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि देश के लोग किस तत्व के बने हैं। बंगला देश के साढ़े सात करोड़ लोगों की आजादी और जिन्दगी खतरे में पड़ गई थी। इस मामले में जब संसार के लोग आगा-पीछा कर रहे थे, भारत ने अत्याचारों से पीड़ित बंगला देश से भाग कर आए हुए एक करोड़ लोगों को शरण दी। जब हम पर आक्रमण हुआ तो हमने अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए उसका मुंहतोड़ जवाब दिया तथा मानव स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए हम बंगला देश की सहायता को गए।

2. हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं में बड़ी वीरता, कुशलता और निष्ठा से युद्ध लड़ा। सेना के तीनों अंगों तथा अर्द्ध-सैनिक संगठनों ने आपसी समन्वय में अनुकरणीय कौशल का परिचय दिया। जवानों और अधिकारियों के बीच भी भाईचारे का अपूर्व सम्बन्ध देखा गया। सेना के बहुत से जवानों और

अधिकारियों ने वीरगति प्राप्त कर सर्वोच्च बलिदान किया। बहुत से अपंग हुए जिन के समर चिन्ह आजीवन उनकी देश भक्ति के प्रमाण रहेंगे। रक्षा सेनाओं के सर्वोच्च सेनापति के नाते मैं उनका अभिवादन करता हूँ और उनके परिवारों के प्रति राष्ट्र की सहानुभूति अर्पित करता हूँ। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने देशवासियों के मनोबल की मैं सराहना करता हूँ, जिन्होंने खतरे की स्थिति तथा सामान्य जीवन के अस्त-व्यस्त होने पर भी शान्ति और धैर्य से काम लिया। युद्ध के कारण जो लोग अपने घर-बारों से विस्थापित हो गये हैं उनके प्रति अने उत्तरदायित्व का हमें पूरा आभास है। अन्यत्र भी हमारे नागरिक एकता के सूत्र में बन्धे रहे और उन्होंने अवसर के अनुरूप कार्य किया।

3. इस कार्य में संसद् ने जो मार्गदर्शन दिया, राजनीतिक, राजनयिक तथा सैन्य सम्बन्धी नीति और निर्णयों में सरकार ने जिस विवेक और नेतृत्व का परिचय दिया, प्रशासन के सभी स्तरों पर जो प्रभावकारी कार्य संचालन हुआ, तथा देश की जनता ने जो संकल्प और मनोबल दिखाया उसी सब से यह सफलता सम्भव हो सकी। इस पर देश को गर्व और आत्म विश्वास होना स्वाभाविक है।

4. पिछले वर्ष आपके समक्ष भाषण करते हुए मैंने कहा था कि अब हमें आर्थिक और सामाजिक पुनर्व्यवस्था की ओर पूरा ध्यान देना है। उस समय हम लोगों को इस बात का अनुमान भी नहीं था कि हम पर एक युद्ध थोपा जाएगा। लेकिन जब कभी किसी चुनौती का हम सामना करते हैं, किसी विशेष ऊंचे आदर्श के लिए खतरा मोल लेते हैं, किसी काम को अच्छी तरह पूरा करते हैं तो उससे हम में एक नई क्षमता और शक्ति का संचार होता है। विगत वर्ष में हमारी एकता, शक्ति और संकल्प तीनों का विकास हुआ है।

5. इनका उपयोग अब हमें सामाजिक न्याय तथा समानता के कार्यक्रम को व्यापक बनाने में, आत्म-निर्भरता के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ने

में और अपनी मूलभूत नीति के अनुसरणों में करना चाहिए जिसके अंतर्गत हम मित्रता का अभिनन्दन, हर प्रकार के दबाव का विरोध व राष्ट्र हित व विश्वशांति का संवर्धन करते हैं।

6. पिछले बारह महीनों में देश के उत्तरी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में भयंकर बाढ़ आई और दक्षिण को सूखे का सामना करना पड़ा। बंगला देश से आए हुए शरणाधिकियों के कारण विभिन्न प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ और भीषण प्रशासनिक और संगठनात्मक समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हुईं। फिर भी आत्म-निर्भरता के क्षेत्र में हम आगे बढ़े हैं। अकारण पाकिस्तान ने हम पर जो आक्रमण किया उसका सामना करने के लिए अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था पर जो हमें अधिक खर्च करना पड़ा उसका भी हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बड़ा बोझ पड़ा। आज भी हम अपनी सीमाओं के बारे में निश्चित नहीं हैं और हमें सतर्क और चौकन्ना रहने की जरूरत है। बंगला देश को स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद इस नव-जात राष्ट्र के आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण के लिए भी हमें सहायता देनी है। इन सब कारणों से हमारी लघु और दीर्घकालीन आर्थिक प्राथमिकताओं का पुनर्निर्धारण स्वाभाविक है।

7. हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था अपने लोच के कारण अप्रत्याशित उतार-चढ़ाव का सामना कर सकी जिससे वृद्धि तथा विकास की गति बनी रही। खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन पहले से 8 प्रतिशत अधिक हुआ और 1970-71 के फसली साल में 10.80 करोड़ टन की कुल पैदावार ने एक नया रिकार्ड बनाया। चालू वर्ष में पैदावार इससे भी अधिक होने की आशा है। परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने विदेशों से रियायती दर पर अन्न मंगाना बन्द कर दिया है। निर्यात बढ़ने लगा है। देहाती क्षेत्रों में अधिक रोजगार दिलाने और शहर के बेरोजगारों को रोजी दिलाने के लिये हमारे विशेष कार्यक्रमों में कुछ प्रगति हुई है। इन कार्यक्रमों को और गहन बनाने का विचार है। रोजगार समिति की अंतरिम रिपोर्ट अभी मिली है और उसका अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

योजना कमीशन का पुनर्गठन और पंचवर्षीय योजना का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया गया है।

8. भूमि सुधार कार्यों पर तेजी से अमल हो रहा है। असम, बिहार, केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल में पट्टेदारी को अधिक सुरक्षित कराने और लगान में अधिक समानता लाने की दिशा में प्रगति हुई है। असम, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडू और पश्चिम बंगाल में कानून बनाकर कृषि योग्य भूमि की अधिकतम जोत में और कमी कर दी गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति की सिफारिशों पर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित की गई है। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे इन सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रख कर अपने कानूनों में समुचित संशोधन करें।

9. किसानों को पानी, बिजली और ऋण देने के कार्यक्रमों में प्रगति हुई है। सिंचाई, विशेषकर भूमि जल संसाधनों, के विकास के लिये सार्वजनिक और सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा काफी ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं। ग्राम बिजली निगम ने 106 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी है; इस राशि में से रियायती शर्तों पर 43 करोड़ रुपये पिछड़े इलाकों को दिए गए हैं।

10. उद्योग के क्षेत्र में धीमी प्रगति चिन्ता का विषय है। इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कई उपाय बरते गए हैं, विशेषकर ऐसे उपाय जिनसे क्षमता का ज्यादा अच्छा उपयोग और उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस देने की गति में तेजी हो सके। नए और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्यमकर्तियों की मांगों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। वित्तीय संस्थाओं की ऋण देने की नीतियों का पुनर्निर्धारण पिछड़े इलाकों के लाभ की दृष्टि से किया गया है। छोटे उद्योग-धन्धों को अधिक मात्रा में कच्चा माल दिला कर और आवश्यकता-नुसार आयात की सुविधाएँ देने से उनका उत्पादन बढ़ा है।

11. भारत सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में अधिक व्यय की व्यवस्था की है क्योंकि हमारी

अर्थव्यवस्था में उद्योग सम्बन्धी कार्यकलापों की गति का संचालन अधिकतर इस प्रकार के व्यय से होता है। प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में कार्यकारी दलों की स्थापना कर दी गई है कि वे योजना स्कीमों की प्रगति का आकलन करें, उनकी कमियों का पता लगायें और परिवर्तनों का सुझाव दें। सरकार को बन्द उद्योग-कारखानों का नियंत्रण हाथ में लेने और अधिक अधिकार दिलाने की दृष्टि से उद्योग (विकास एवं नियमन) अधिनियम में संशोधन किया गया है। एक योजना विनियोजन बोर्ड शीघ्र ही स्थापित किया जाएगा जो बड़ी राशि के विनियोजन प्रस्तावों पर विचार-विनिमय करेगा।

12. पश्चिम बंगाल में उद्योग-धंधों की पुनः चालू कराने में मेरी सरकार ने विशेष रुचि ली है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए जो सोलह-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है उसपर अमल हो रहा है।

13. हाल की आपातकालीन स्थिति के उत्पन्न होने पर, मैंने यह कहा था कि हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए जिससे कि औद्योगिक अशांति के कारण उत्पादन में ढील न आने पाए। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी मजदूर नेताओं से बातचीत की शुरुआत की। मुझे इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि उद्योग-धंधों में काम करने वाले मजदूर औद्योगिक शांति बनाए रखने में अपना पूरा सहयोग देंगे। उनको इस बात का भरोसा होना चाहिए कि अधिक उत्पादन के लाभ का सरकार निश्चित रूप से समुचित वितरण कराएगी।

14. सहायता देने वाले देशों की सहायता के माध्यम से हमारी नीति को प्रभावित करने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण आत्म-निर्भरता शीघ्र प्राप्त करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। यह अनिवार्य है कि हम कृषि उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करें, मशीनों की क्षमता का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग करें, हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी समाप्त करें और हर क्षेत्र में अधिक उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करें। उद्योग के क्षेत्र में इस्पात और खाद और कृषि क्षेत्र में

कपास और तिलहन जैसी वाणिज्यिक फसलों के अधिकाधिक उत्पादन और तकनीकी क्षमता की वृद्धि से ही आर्थिक स्वराज प्राप्त हो सकेगा। हमें उत्पादन की दक्षता और कम लागत को उच्च प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। अपने निर्यात में वृद्धि करने और आयात की जानेवाली वस्तुओं की जगह अपनी चीजें बनाने में हमें गंभीरता-पूर्वक और दृढ़ निश्चय के साथ काम करना चाहिए।

15. सेलम, विशाखापत्तनम और विजय-नगर के नए इस्पात कारखानों का प्रारंभिक कार्य चल रहा है। सरकार ने इस्पात और पत्थर का कोयला, लोहा, मंगनीज जैसे सम्बद्ध उद्योगों के लिए एक नियंत्रक कम्पनी स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है जिससे कम से कम लागत पर समन्वित विकास सुनिश्चित हो सके। खाद-उत्पादन की दिशा में आत्म-निर्भरता के लिए प्रयास जारी हैं। दो खाद कारखानों में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है तथा दो और कारखाने प्रायः तैयार हो चुके हैं। अन्य तीन कारखानों का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है जिनमें से दो का उत्पादन कार्य कोयले पर आधारित होगा। इसी तरह का तीसरा कारखाना शीघ्र ही बनना शुरू होगा। छः नई परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं जिनमें से तीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं।

16. गहन कपास जिला कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तेरह जिलों में प्रगति हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त कपास की अधिक पैदावार वाली एक नई किस्म—संकर 4—के प्रसार से सम्बद्ध एक विशेष कार्यक्रम भी शुरू कर दिया गया है। सोयाबीन तथा सूर्यमुखी जैसे नए तिलहनों का प्रयोग आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। केन्द्र की ओर से चलाई जाने वाली एक स्कीम के अंतर्गत 1973-74 तक 4 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि पर सोयाबीन की खेती होगी। सूर्यमुखी की उपयुक्त किस्मों का परीक्षण और चयन का काम शुरू हो गया है।

17. नवगठित विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिक राष्ट्रीय समिति ने कई प्रकार से इस बात का

अध्ययन करना शुरू कर दिया है कि अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आत्म विश्वास जगाने में स्वदेशी अनुसंधान एवं विकास सम्बन्धी प्रयास किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकते हैं।

18. आर्थिक स्वराज प्राप्त करने के लिए बाहरी सहायता पर निर्भरता को कम करने के साथ-साथ घरेलू साधनों को अधिकाधिक जुटाना व सभी क्षेत्रों में कठोर वित्तीय अनुशासन रखना भी आवश्यक है। राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से ऐसे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जिनसे चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत तक उनके ओवरड्राफ्टों में कमी लाई जा सके। यह आवश्यक है कि कृषक समुदाय के समृद्धि वर्ग के पास जो अतिरिक्त आय जमा हो रही है उसके कुछ अंश को भी राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाए। सरकार ने इस समस्या की जांच करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त की है।

19. यह संतोष की बात है कि शरणार्थी सहायता तथा पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई के बावजूद कीमत की स्थिति नियंत्रण के बाहर नहीं गई। फिर भी सरकार इससे संतुष्ट नहीं है और वह कीमतों तथा अनिवार्य वस्तुओं के वितरण पर कड़ी नज़र रखेगी। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली मजबूत बनाई जाएगी और ऋण सम्बन्धी नीति की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाएगी।

20. योजना के मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन से इस बात का पता चला है कि समाज कल्याण से सम्बद्ध स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने की ओर कम ध्यान दिया गया है। इस प्रवृत्ति में सुधार लाया जा रहा है।

21. एक ऐसी स्कीम मंजूर की गई है जिसमें भूमिहीन ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के आवास के लिए मुफ्त जमीन देने में केन्द्रीय सरकार मदद करेगी। इससे जमींदारों द्वारा बेवसूल किए जाने वाले किसानों की रक्षा के लिए राज्य सरकारों के कार्यों को सहायता मिलेगी। शहर की गंदी बस्तियों में सुधार से सम्बद्ध एक योजना भी सरकार ने मंजूर कर ली है। कलकत्ता के

मेट्रोपोलिटन क्षेत्र के लिए नगर पुनर्निर्माण तथा नवीकरण योजना का काम पूरे जोर से चला। चालू वर्ष में जल पूर्ति, परिवहन, आवास तथा इस क्षेत्र में विकास सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्यों पर 40 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने की आशा है।

22. शहरी मम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर अभी तक आठ राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने के विचार का समर्थन किया है। उनसे यह आग्रह किया गया है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 252 के अंतर्गत वे अपने विधान मंडलों में प्रस्ताव पारित कराएं। इस बीच, जैसा कि आवास मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में सिफारिश की गई है, एक अध्ययन दल इसके क्रियान्वयन के कुछ पक्षों की जांच कर रहा।

23. प्रतिरक्षा और शरणार्थियों के कामों में उलझे रहने पर भी सरकार ने सामाजिक संरचना में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार लाने के प्रयास में प्रगति की। इस वर्ष की एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना यह थी कि राजाओं के विशेषाधिकार और भत्ते समाप्त कर दिए गए। साथ ही संसद् ने संविधान में कुछ ऐसे संशोधन किए जिनसे ऐसे कदम उठाये जा सकेंगे कि एक समतानुक्त समाज का निर्माण हो सके।

24. सरकार ने उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का भी पुनर्गठन किया तथा मणिपुर, मेघालय और त्रिपुरा तथा संघ शासित मिज़ोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश का जन्म हुआ। राष्ट्र की सद्भावना इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों के साथ है। उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद् की जल्द ही स्थापना होगी। मुझे आशा है कि ये राज्य तथा संघशासित क्षेत्र अपने विकास प्रयत्नों में समन्वयन लाकर शीघ्र प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर होंगे।

25. सोलह राज्यों और दो संघ प्रदेशों में अभी अभी चुनाव हुए हैं। जिस शान्ति के साथ यह चुनाव सम्पन्न हुए वह हमारी जनता की परिपक्वता और संसदीय लोकतंत्र में उनकी दीर्घ आस्था की परिचायक है। विभिन्न राज्यों में जनता की पसन्द से जी नई सरकारें बननी

गरीबी हटाने और सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त करने के हमारे समान कार्य में उनको मेरी सरकार पूरा सहयोग देगी।

26. शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान के नेतृत्व में बंगला देश का अभ्युदय इस उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में ही क्या वास्तव में मनुष्य द्वारा स्वतंत्रता की खोज की दिशा में भी एक अभूतपूर्व घटना है। बंगला देश के लोगों की विजय से हम भी खुश हैं। हमें इस बात का संतोष है कि हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाएं इतनी जल्दी बंगला देश से लौट आईं। शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान और उनके सहयोगियों ने हमारे सरकारी नेताओं के साथ पारस्परिक हित के मामलों पर कई बार विचार-विमर्श किया है। पारस्परिक हित के मामलों पर आगे विचार करने के लिए तथा बंगला देश के बहादुर लोगों को भारतीय जनता की बधाई देने के लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री शीघ्र ही ढाका जाएंगी। बंगला देश के उजड़े हुए लोगों को फिर से बसाने तथा वहां की अर्थव्यवस्था के पुनर्निर्माण के विशाल कार्य के लिए मेरी सरकार बंगला देश को यथासंभव सहयोग दे रही है। हमें विश्वास है कि दोनों देशों के बीच मित्रता और सभी क्षेत्रों में सहयोग की अबाध प्रगति होगी। ऐसे सम्बन्धों के विकास के लिए हमारे आदर्श और दृष्टिकोण की समानता शुभ लक्षण हैं। एक दृढ़, शान्तिपूर्ण और मंत्रीपूर्ण बंगला देश से इस उप-महाद्वीप में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे एशिया की शक्ति और स्थिरता को बल मिलेगा। हमें विश्वास है कि इस नए देश को राष्ट्रों के समुदाय में अपना प्रभावी सहयोग देने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा।

27. हम पाकिस्तान की जनता और सरकार के प्रति भी मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाते हैं। दोनों देशों के बीच बिना किसी शर्त के द्विपक्षीय बातचीत करने का प्रस्ताव करने में हमने पहल की है। हमें आशा है कि पाकिस्तान उप-महाद्वीप की बदली हुई स्थिति को स्वीकार करके इस पहल का उत्तर सद्भावनापूर्वक देगा। पाकिस्तान अथवा किसी अन्य देश की भूमि हड़पने का भारत

का कोई इरादा नहीं है। इस बात की पुष्टि, यदि पुष्टि की आवश्यकता हो तो, इसी से होती है कि पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं द्वारा बंगला देश में हथियार डाल देने के बाद हम ने पश्चिमी मोर्चे पर एकतरफा और स्वेच्छा से युद्ध विराम की घोषण की।

28. पिछले वर्ष हमारी विदेश नीति ने जटिल चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक सामना किया। उप-महाद्वीप में काम कर रही शक्तियों के विषय में हमारे सही विश्लेषण और उन से निपटने में हमने जो संयम दिखाया, उसकी सभी ने सराहना की है। हमारे अधिकतर पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्धों में सुधार हुआ है।

29. पिछले वर्ष अगस्त में शान्ति, मित्रता और सहयोग की जिस भारत-रूस संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किये गए उससे हमारी पुरानी मित्रता पर मोहर लग गई। यह युद्ध के विरुद्ध एक शान्ति-संधि है। किसी देश के विरुद्ध नहीं है।

30. हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र में चीन लोक गणराज्य के प्रवेश का, चाहे वह विलम्ब में ही हुआ, स्वागत करते हैं। इस कदम का हम सदैव समर्थन करते रहे हैं। हमें आशा है कि इससे एशिया तथा विश्व में शान्ति और स्थिरता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

31. अमरीका की सरकार ने बंगला देश के लोगों द्वारा किए गए अपने प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकारों और मूलभूत आजादी के संघर्ष के प्रति जो गैर-सहानुभूतिपूर्ण रवैया अपनाया उससे इस देश में गहरी निराशा हुई। अमरीकी जनमत ने तो पर्याप्त सहानुभूति व्यक्त की और पाकिस्तान के भूतपूर्व सैनिक शासकों की नीतियों की आलोचना की। इससे यह आशा होती है कि अमरीका के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध, जो पारस्परिक सम्मान और समझ-बूझ पर आधारित हैं, नहीं बिगड़ने पायेंगे।

32. अमरीका और चीन द्वारा अपने सम्बन्धों को पुनर्निर्धारित करने का प्रयास इस वर्ष

की एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घटना है। हमें उम्मीद है कि इससे तनाव में कमी ही आएगी न कि मतभेद और बढ़ेंगे।

33. विश्व शक्तियों का रूप तेजी से बदल रहा है। महान् शक्तियों के बीच आपसी सम्बन्धों तथा अन्य शक्तियों के साथ उनके सम्बन्धों में भी परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी मूलभूत बातें हैं जिन्हें छोटे और बड़े सभी राज्यों को ध्यान में रखना होगा। किसी भी राज्य को शक्ति-संतुलन के सिद्धांत का प्रयोग कर अपने लिए प्रभाव क्षेत्र के निर्माण का प्रयास इस भू-भाग में नहीं करना चाहिए और न ही उन्हें छोटे या बड़े देशों को दूसरे देशों के साथ उनके सम्बन्धों के बारे में अपना निर्णय थोपना चाहिए। भारत कोई नेतृत्व या आधिपत्य नहीं चाहता पर वह किसी दूसरे का आधिपत्य भी सहन नहीं करेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि यह उप-महाद्वीप, वास्तव में समूचा दक्षिण एशियाई तथा हिन्द महासागर के क्षेत्र शक्ति प्रतिस्पर्धाओं अथवा आधिपत्य से मुक्त रहे और इस क्षेत्र का विकास शान्ति और सहयोग के क्षेत्र के रूप में हो, न कि संघर्ष के। भारत यह भी चाहेगा कि सबसे पहले उप-महाद्वीप के देशों के बीच और उसके बाद दक्षिण एशिया, दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया और पश्चिम एशिया के अन्य देशों के बीच अधिकाधिक क्षेत्रीय सहयोग, विशेष रूप से टैक्नोलोजी, व्यापार और परिवहन, विज्ञान और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में सहयोग को प्रोत्साहन व बढ़ावा दिया जाए।

34. मेरी सरकार चार शक्तियों के बलिन समझौते का स्वागत करती है और आशा करती है कि यूरोप में तनाव कम होने की प्रक्रिया चलती रहेगी ताकि सम्बन्धित देशों के बीच स्थायी समझौते हो सकें।

35. बहरीन, कतार और संयुक्त अरब अमीर संघ का स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रों के रूप में अस्तित्व एक शुभ घटना है।

36. मेरी सरकार को इस बात पर खेद

है कि पश्चिम एशिया और वियतनाम में संघर्ष अब भी जारी है। मेरी सरकार को आशा है कि इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में शान्ति स्थापित करने के प्रयासों के परिणाम शीघ्र ही सुलभ होंगे। वियतनाम में घनघोर बमबारी शान्ति स्थापित करने की इच्छा के अनुरूप नहीं है।

37. नागरिकता तथा अधिकाधिक आर्थिक सहयोग सम्बन्धी भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के सतत कार्यान्वयन से, श्रीलंका के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध मजबूत हुए हैं। नेपाल के साथ नई व्यापार तथा पारगमन संधि के सफलतापूर्वक निष्पादन से दोनों देशों के बीच गलतफहमी दूर हुई और हमारे आपसी लाभ के लिए सहयोग के क्षेत्रों का रास्ता खुल गया है।

38. नेपाल के महामहिम राजा महेन्द्र का आकस्मिक निधन हमारे लिए बहुत दुःख की बात है। नेपाल के नये नरेश, सरकार एवं वहां की जनता के प्रति हम अपना सहयोग और शुभ-कामना व्यक्त करते हैं। हम उन्हें यह विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में शान्ति, प्रगति एवं स्थायित्व को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए हमारी मंत्री एवं सहयोग उन्हें सदा मिलता रहेगा।

39. भूटान से हमारा निकट सम्बन्ध है तथा यह अत्यधिक संतोष का विषय है कि सितम्बर 1971 में भूटान संयुक्त राष्ट्र का सदस्य बन गया है। हमारे पहले के आश्वासनों के अनुरूप भूटान के साथ हमारा सहयोग लगातार बना रहा है और भविष्य में भी दोनों देशों एवं जनता के हितों में इस सहयोग की भावना अवश्य बढ़ेगी।

40. आंतरिक एवं बाहरी मामले के सर्वेक्षण में विधायी एवं अन्य कार्यों के उल्लेख को, जो आपके सामने आयेगा, शामिल करना आवश्यक है।

41. आपके समक्ष आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए भारत सरकार के आय-व्यय का प्राक्कलन शीघ्र ही विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

42. भारत के आकस्मिक व्यय निधि (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1972, प्रशासक सामान्य (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1972, सार्वजनिक बचक (परिसीमन का विस्तार) (देहली संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1972 और भारतीय ताम्र निगम (प्रबन्ध का लिया जाना) अध्यादेश 1972 की जगह संसद के समक्ष सरकार विधेयक प्रस्तुत करेगी। सरकार द्वारा संसद् में निम्नलिखित विधेयक भी प्रस्तुत किए जावेंगे :

1. पुरावस्तु एवं कला भंडार विधेयक, 1972।
2. उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र में पर्वतीय विश्व-विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए विधेयक।
3. अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) संशोधन विधेयक 1972।
4. सीमाशुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण, आयकर एवं सम्पत्तिकर से संबद्ध कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर कुछ प्रकार के आर्थिक अपराधों के लिए कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था के लिए विधेयक।
5. विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय अधिनियम में संशोधन की व्यवस्था के लिये एक व्यापक विधेयक।
6. आम बीमा कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीकरण के लिए विधेयक।
7. उन कोकिंग-कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए विधेयक जिनका प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार द्वारा ले लिया गया था।
8. वायुदूषण नियंत्रण विधेयक।
9. अशांत क्षेत्र (विशेष अदालत) विधेयक।

43. सम्माननीय सदस्यो, अंत में मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी के खिलाफ लड़ाई किसी सैनिक कार्रवाई से कम बहादुरी की बात नहीं है। इस महान संघर्ष के लिए कठिन परिश्रम एवं लक्ष्य के प्रति गहन निष्ठा की आवश्यकता है। सतत् परिश्रम एवं त्याग के बिना कभी कोई महान कार्य नहीं हुआ है। मैं इस महान देश के सभी वर्ग के लोगों एवं दलों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि युद्ध के समय आप लोगों ने जिस एकता की भावना का प्रदर्शन किया, देश के निर्माण के लिए भी वैसी ही भावना का प्रदर्शन करें। महानता इस राष्ट्र का आह्वान कर रही है—वह महानता जो परम्परागत शक्ति-संचय द्वारा नहीं बल्कि आत्मिक बल से प्राप्त होती है।

12.44 hrs.

#### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, as we meet the today after an interval of more than two and a half months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of several of our esteemed friends during the inter-session period.

All of us were shocked to learn of the sudden and premature demise of His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal on the 31st January, 1972 at the age of 51. Under his able guidance and leadership, Nepal made progress in all fields. He took Nepal into the U.N. and developed relations with a number of countries in the international field. India valued his friendship and the close ties he had established with us. He also introduced a number of social reforms. We share the grief of the people of Nepal in the passing away of this great King, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our sorrow to his esteemed son—His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal, Queen Mother Ratna Rajya Lakshmi Devi, other members of the bereaved family, the Government and the people of Nepal.



I have also the sad duty of informing the House of the passing away of two of our sitting Members, namely, Shri Asghar Hussain and Shri Durgadas Bhatia and eight of our former colleagues, namely, Shri B. K. Gaikwad, Swami Ramanand Tirtha, Shri Shiva Nand Ramaul, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri V. S. Sarwate, Shri Gulabshanker Amritlal Dholakia, Shri N. Siddananjappa and Shrimati Sushama Sen.

Shri Asghar Hussain was a sitting Member of this House representing Akola constituency of Maharashtra. He was also a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70. He was a very amiable person and used to take keen interest in educational activities. He was a Member of the Estimates Committee and made useful contributions in its work. He passed away at Bombay on the 27th January, 1972 at the age of 56.

Shri Durgadas Bhatia was a sitting Member of this House from Amritsar constituency of Panjab. He came from my home town of Amritsar where he was the President of the Municipal Committee for more than ten years and was the life and soul of this city. A great benefactor, sympathiser of the poor and down-trodden, he was connected with a number of charitable and educational institutions. He passed away of cancer in a hospital in Bombay on the 2nd February, 1972 at the age of 64.

Shri B.K. Gaikwad was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957-62. Thereafter, he served as a Member of Rajya Sabha. He was associated with several social and educational institutions. He was a veteran Parliamentarian and used to take great interest in the uplift of the down-trodden, exploited and backward classes. He passed away at New Delhi on the 29th December, 1971 at the age of 69.

Swami Ramanand Tirtha was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952-62. He was a sarvodaya leader and veteran freedom fighter. He was truly dedicated to the cause of the poor and the weaker sections of the society. He was one of the few to whom social work was a mission. He passed away at Hyderabad on the 22nd January, 1972 at the age of 69.

Shri Shiva Nand Ramaul was a Member

of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1959-62 representing Mahasu Constituency of Himachal Pradesh. He passed away at Nahan on the 22nd January, 1972 at the age of 78.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee was a Member of the First, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 and 1963-70. He passed away at Calcutta on the 24th January, 1972 at the age of 77. He was an eminent lawyer and a renowned jurist, a talented Parliamentarian and a forceful speaker. He had endeared himself to all by his amiable nature and he got affection and respect from all. As a Member of Lok Sabha he used to make useful contributions whenever legal issues came up before the House. He also made laudable contributions in a number of standing Parliamentary Committees and Select and Joint Committees on Bills. Because of his age and failing health, he could not contest the last election to Lok Sabha but his son, Shri Som Nath Chatterjee, is now one of our colleagues. We share his grief.

Shri V. S. Sarwate was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1947-52. He was an old revolutionary and took active part in the freedom struggle. He was a noted writer. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1961 for his outstanding services to the nation. He also received the Lenin Prize for his book on communism. He passed away at Indore on the 26th January, 1972 at the age of 88.

Shri Gulabshanker Amritlal Dholakia was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and the First Lok Sabha during the years 1950-57. He passed away at Bhuj on the 29th January, 1972 at the age of 78.

Shri H. Siddananjappa was a Member of the First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1952-67 representing Hassan Constituency of Mysore. He passed away at Bangalore on the 2nd February, 1972 at the age of 64.

Shrimati Sushama Sen was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 from Bhagalpur South Constituency of Bihar. She was a great social worker. She used to take active interest in the movements for the welfare of women and children. She passed

[Mr. Speaker]

away at New Delhi on the 24th February, 1972 at the age of 83.

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, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The cycle of life and death goes on uninterrupted by achievement of failure, and each time we meet we miss some familiar faces and well known figures. At this new session also our thoughts go to those who have been taken away from us, some after a ripe age and some in the prime of their lives.

The people of India are deeply grieved at the demise of His Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal. He was a statesman who presided over the destinies of Nepal at a crucial juncture. The development of Nepal owes much to his inspiration. We, in India, valued his friendship and the close ties he established with us. We offer our condolences to the Royal family and the people of Nepal. May I add that we look forward to a continuation and strengthening of the friendship and co-operation with Nepal under His Majesty, King Birendra.

We are also deeply grieved at the passing away of several of our colleagues during the inter-session period. I have had the privilege of knowing them all.

Swami Ramanand Tirtha was the hero of many battles of the States' people of our country. He started his political career as a trade-unionist, working under the veteran, Shri N. M. Joshi. Later, he gave his tenacious energy to the task of bringing about political awakening in Hyderabad. He was active in politics for many years after Independence and Hyderabad's integration. He was a respected Member of the First Lok Sabha, and was the principal organiser of the Congress session in Hyderabad in 1953. In later years, he turned increasingly to constructive work, especially to education and the Sarvodaya movement. He used to come to me with diverse problems—the last time we

met was in connection with arrangements for the centenary celebrations of Swami Ram Tirth. We shall miss a person who proved in his life that service is the truest religion.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee was one of our foremost jurists and a representative of the humanist tradition of Bengal. He was heard with attention and respect in this House and outside. In his public career he changed his political affiliations, but he was constant in his patriotism and in his concern for social justice and legal propriety. He was an articulate defender of civil liberties. I particularly valued his advice on matters involving international law.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad was a member of the other House at the time of his death, but he had served the Lok Sabha earlier. He was indefatigable of making us aware of the problems of the Scheduled Castes, and, in fact, of all down-trodden people. Maharashtra and the country lose a devoted leader in him.

Two other pioneers of the States' people's movement whose deaths have occurred are Shri Shivanand Ramaul and Shri V. S. Sarwate. I have been in touch with Shri Ramaul's work for many years. He was active in the political life of Himachal Pradesh, and especially Sirmur, for many years. In his simplicity, devotion and adherence to the principle of service, he was a true representative of the Satyagraha era.

Shri Sarwate led the demand for democratic rights in the old Indore State, and was a member of the Constituent Assembly.

Shrimati Sushma Sen was one of the leading lights of the Women's Conference movement of our country and a staunch fighter for women's rights. She was associated with a large number of social reform programmes, and with the nationalist movement ever since the early years of the century. Going through the list of her activities, we appreciate how much the women of India owe to such pioneers.

Shri Durgadas Bhatia came to this House only last year after a long record of civic work in Amritsar. Shri G. A. Dholakia was a prominent political and social worker both in his home district of Kutch and in Bombay

city. Shri Siddananjappa who represented Mysore for two terms was active in civic affairs for more than 35 years. Shri K. M. Asghar Husain took special interest in educational and agricultural problems.

I request you, Sir, to convey our tributes and our sincere sympathy and condolences to members of the bereaved families.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन पिछले दो डार्ड महीनों के बीच में हमारे दस साथी हमारे बीच में से चले गये। मैं खास कर सोचता हूँ श्री असगर हुसैन की बात और मेरे मोअज्जिज श्री दुर्गादास भाटिया की बात साथ साथ जब मैं सोचता हूँ तो कभी कभी ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मेरी आँखों को धोखा हो रहा है और यह नाम शायद गलत हों क्योंकि यहाँ से जाने से पहले मेरी उन से मुलाकात हो चुकी थी। असगर साहब को मैं अकोला से जानता हूँ और मैं उन से मिल भी चुका हूँ। एक तहजीब और तमुहुन के मुजस्सिमी थे। आज वह हमारे बीच में से चले जा चुके हैं जबकि मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इस मौके पर ऐसे लोगों की हमें जरूरत थी।

श्री दुर्गादास भाटिया अक्सर हर डेलीगेशन में हमारे साथ चला करते थे और मुझे याद है कि हमेशा जो भी चीजें मुसीबत की आ जाती थीं जनता के सामने वह उन मुसीबतों और परेशानियों को दूर करने के लिए आगे आया करते थे।

बाबा साहब गायकवाड़ के जाने की बात जब मैं सोचता हूँ और जोकि अब हमारे बीच में वही है तो एक बहुत निराशा के बादल छा जाते हैं। वह एक युनिफ़ाइड फ़ैक्टर थे जोकि दो तत्वों और चार तत्वों को एक साथ जोड़ सकते थे। मुझे मालूम है कि लोकसभा में जितने दिन वह रहे और लोकसभा के बाद दूसरे सदन के वह मेम्बर रहे वह एक युनिफ़ाइड फ़ैक्टर के तौर पर रहे। मेरी उनसे मुलाकात आखिरी तब हुई जब वह कुर्सी पर बैठ कर आये और मैंने उन से कहा कि दादा साहब, आप जैसे व्यक्ति मैं चाहता हूँ कि अभी और बहुत समय तक ज़िन्दा रहें और

मेरी आयु लेकर भी अगर आप चिरायु हो सकते हैं तो भी आप हमारे बीच में बने रहें क्योंकि हम जानते थे कि वह एक युनिफ़ाइड फ़ैक्टर थे। उस समय उनके चेहरे पर मुस्कराहट जरूर थी लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि शायद अब मैं ज़िन्दा नहीं रहूँगा।

उसके बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ को याद करता हूँ तो मेरा दिल भर आता है। सन् 1962 में वह इस सदन के सदस्य थे। जब वह यहाँ पर मौजूद थे तो उनको देखकर यह मालूम होता था कि वह एक सन्न की इतिहा और सन्न इस्तक़लाल के मुजस्सिमा थे। वह कभी-कभी ही यहाँ पर आते थे और वह एक ऐसी शख्सियत थे कि लाख उन का दुश्मन भी क्यों न खड़ा हो उन के कदमों पर वह अपना सिर झुका देता था। वह हैदराबाद में गये जब वहाँ पर खून की होली खेली जा रही थी। मैं जानता हूँ कि उस इलाके में जहाँ वह काम करते थे समाज सेवा का काम करते थे तो अगर किसी गरीब मेहनतकश का पसीना भी गिर जाता था तो वह अपना खून तक बहाने के लिए तैयार हो जाते थे। ऐसे व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत कम पैदा हुए हैं जिन्होंने कभी खामखाह अपने मुँह को नहीं खोला और न वह अपनी प्रशंसा करवाना चाहते थे। यहाँ भी वह पार्लियामेंट में कुछ ही दिन आया करते थे और जिस दिन उन्हें यहाँ पर किसी चीज पर कुछ कहना होता था और जिसके लिए वह सरकार को जागरूक करना चाहते थे तब ही वह यहाँ पर आया करते थे।

मेरे मित्र श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी के जाने का जहाँ तक सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके हमारे बीच में से उठ जाने के बाद एक काफी बड़ा गैप पैदा होता दिखाई दे रहा है। इतने बड़े जुरिस्ट या वकील यहाँ शायद हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा न हों। कुछ मामलों में जैसे डिफेंस आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत या कुछ उसी तरह से कानूनों के मातहत जिन को गिरफ्तार किया गया तो मैं जानता हूँ कि जब उनके दरवाजे को खटखटाया गया तो वह फौरन सुप्रीमकोर्ट में और हाईकोर्ट में उनका बचाव करने के लिए हाजिर हो जाया करते थे।

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

उनके सुपुत्र आज हमारे बीच में इस सदन के सदस्य हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी उन्हीं परम्पराओं पर चलेंगे जिन परम्पराओं पर उनके स्वर्गीय पिता चला करते थे।

बाकी दूसरे मेम्बरों के साथ मेरे जाती ताल्लुकान्त नहीं थे लेकिन मैं मुजजिज बहन श्रीमती सुषमा सेन को जानता था। वह 1957 में पार्लियामेंट की सदस्य थीं। मैं उस समय सदन का सदस्य नहीं था लेकिन मैं दर्शक की हैसियत से कभी कभी आया करता था और एक मर्तबा का वाक्या है कि जब मैंने उनको यहाँ चेअर पर बैठे देखा वह शायद उस समय चेअरमैन थीं, तो मुझे उनको चेअर पर बैठे देखकर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि सदन में स्त्री जाति की इतनी इज्जत की, वह हमारी बहन भी आज नहीं हैं। मैं अपनी व अपने दल की ओर से सब गुजर गये मेम्बरों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और आपकी मार्फत उनके परिवारों के लोगों को समवेदना भेजना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Leader of the House on the sad demise of ten colleagues who were Members of Parliament. On behalf of my party, I request you to convey our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families of these departed souls.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : दिवंगत महानुभावों के प्रति सदन में जो भावनाएं प्रकट हुई हैं उन के साथ मैं सहमति प्रकट करते हुए अपने दल की ओर से उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करता हूँ और भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन दिवंगत आत्माओं को सदगति प्रदान करें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से प्रार्थना है कि शोक संतप्त परिवारों को मेरे दल की ओर से समवेदना प्रकट कर दें।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, I like to associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Leader of the House and I hope you will

convey on our behalf our sentiments to the bereaved families.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Leader of the House and, on behalf of my party, I request you to convey our heart-felt condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

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 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Economic Survey, 1971-72'. [Placed in library. See No. LT—1371/72.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH, AND PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) RULES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : On behalf of Shri Umar Shanker Dikshit, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1970-71, under section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1376/72.]

- (2) A copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G. S. R. 1883 in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1372/72]

**CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMDT.)  
ORDINANCE, ADMINISTRATORS-  
GENERAL (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, ETC.**

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under provisions of article 123 (2) (a) of the constitution :—
- (i) The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (No. 1 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 9th February, 1972.
  - (ii) The Administrators-General (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (No. 2 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 25th February, 1972.
  - (iii) The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Delhi Amendment Ordinance, 1972 (No 3 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 8th March, 1972.
  - (iv) The Indian Copper Corporation (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972 (No. 4 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 10th March, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1373/72.]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1374/72.]

- (3) A copy of the Seamen's Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1907 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1971, under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1375/72]

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF  
D.D.A. FOR 1970-71**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1970-71 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1377/72.]

**ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF TECHNICAL  
TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :—
- (i) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70.
  - (iii) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region), Madras, for the year 1968-69.
  - (iv) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region), Madras, for the year 1969-70.
  - (v) Annual Report of the Western

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

Regional Institute for Technical Teacher Training, Bhopal, for the year 1969-70.

(vi) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region), Chandigarh, for the year 1968-69.

(vii) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region), Chandigarh, for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1378/72.*]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in submission of Annual Reports of the Technical Teachers' Training Institutes. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1379/72*]

**PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF BIHAR, TRIPURA AND MANIPUR AND GOVERNORS' REPORTS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 9th January, 1972 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Bihar published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1972, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1380/72.*]

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 9th January, 1972, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 20 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1972. [*Placed*

*in Library. See No. LT-1380/72.*]

(iii) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Bihar dated the 27th December, 1971 to the President. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1381/72.*]

(2) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 21st January, 1972 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tripura, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1972, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 21st January, 1972, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1382/72.*]

(3) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 21st January, 1972 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur, published in Notification No. G.S.R. (51) (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1972, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 21st January, 1972, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1972. [*Placed*

*in Library. See No. LT—1399/72.]*

- (4) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 9th March, 1972 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Bihar, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 97 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1972, under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 9th March, 1972, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No G S.R. 98 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1383/72.]*

**ANNUAL REPORT OF I.C.A.R., NEW DELHI FOR 1969-70**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1384/72.]*

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN DAIRY CORPORATION, BARODA AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT PANCHAYATS ACT, ETC.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1385/72.]*

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1970-71, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1386/72.]*

- (3) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notification under sub-section (4) of section 323 of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat :—

- (a) (i) The Gujarat Panchayat Allocated Servants (Re-allocation to State Service) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. KP/71-36/PRR-54(1), 71-JH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 6th April, 1971, together with an explanatory note.

- (ii) Statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

- (iii) Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

- (b) (i) The Gujarat Panchayat Service General Provident Fund Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. KP/71-109/GPF/1067-5534-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th July, 1971, together with an explanatory note.

- (ii) Statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

- (iii) Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Prof. Sher Singh]

- (c) (i) The Gujarat Gram and Nagar Panchayats Taxes and Fees (Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. KP/71-147/PRR-43(24)/71-JH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 21st September, 1971 together with an explanatory note.
- (ii) Statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.
- (iii) Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1387/72*]

13.02 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS  
TO ELECTION LAW

REPORT (PARTS I AND II)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur) : I beg to present the Report (Parts I and II) of the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law.

I may inform the House that the Report—Part I of the Joint Committee was presented to the Speaker on the 18th January, 1972 when the House was not in session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.

GANESH) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1971-72.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.  
GANESH) : I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1969-70.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS  
(RAILWAYS), 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1969-70.

MR. SPEAKER : Before we adjourn, I would like to inform the House that we are taking up business on Saturdays also during this month. We are short of time and therefore we will sit on 18th and 25th also. Both these Saturdays will be taken.

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Tues-  
day, March 14, 1972/Phal-  
guna 24, 1893 (Saka).*