

Shri Satya Prakash Malviya	:	The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
Dr. Sanjay Singh	:	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications
Shri Harmohan Dhawan	:	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation
Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shrimati Usha Sinha	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism
Shri Ramji Lal Suman	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare
Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai Shah	:	The Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation in the Ministry of Agriculture
Shri Babanrao Dhakne	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy
Shri Kamal Morarka	:	The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office
Shri Lalit Vijoy Singh	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Shri Ram Bahadur Singh	:	The Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture
Shri Dasai Chowdhary	:	The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry
Shri Jai Prakash	:	The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications
Shri Nakul Nayak	:	Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister

(Interruptions)

11.09 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Obituary References. Will you please take your seats?

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we

meet today after an interval of over one month, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of eight of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Dhirendranath Basu, Shri C. Muthusami Gounder, Maulana Abdur Rehman, Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Maulna Mohammad, Sayeed Masuodi, Shri V.P. Nayyar and Shri Surendra Mohanty.

Shri Dhirendranath Basu was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Katwa constituency of West Bengal.

Shri Basu joined the independence movement at an early age and participated in the Quit India Movement, 1942.

An educationist, he served as a Member of Administrative Council of National Council of Education, Jadavpur University during 1952-57. As Chairman of various Standing Committees of Calcutta Corporation, Shri Basu made a significant contribution towards improvement in the civic life of the metropolitan city and in particular pioneered the cause of free and compulsory primary education. He also vigorously worked for the employment of lady teachers in primary schools.

A well known political and social worker, Shri Basu was associated with several organisations in different capacities. A versatile personality Shri Basu was the Editor of "Swadesh Bandhu", a monthly journal in English and Bengali. A widely travelled person, Shri Basu was a member of the Indian delegation to the Conference of World Peace Council held in Russia in 1973.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Basu also served on the Panel of Chairmen of the House and conducted the proceedings very ably.

Shri Basu passed away at Calcutta on 11 November, 1990 at the age of 72.

Shri C. Muthusami Gounder was a member of the fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70,

representing Karur constituency of the then State of Madras.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Gounder besides being Vice-President of District Cooperative Bank, Tiruchirapalli, was a Director of Trichy Regulated Market.

A well known social worker, he took active part in the welfare and upliftment of weaker sections of society including the rural poor. He also evinced keen interest in the promotion of Khadi.

Shri C. Muthusami Gounder passed away at Madras on 16 November, 1990 at the age of 73.

Maulana Abdur Rehman was a member of the Second Lok Sabha, 1957-62.

A well known freedom fighter and social and political worker, he took keen interest in the developmental programmes of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and was associated with several social and political organisations.

Maulana Abdur Rehman was a scholar in Urdu, Persian and Arabic and served as a Senator of Jammu and Kashmir University. He was associated with various educational programmes broadcast over Radio, Kashmir.

Maulana Abdur Rehman passed away at Jammu on 21 November, 1990 at the age of 68.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh was a member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1957-62 and 1962-67 representing Raipur and Rajnandgaon constituencies of Madhya Pradesh respectively. Earlier, he had been a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly where he also served as the Deputy Home Minister during 1952-57.

Shri Singh underwent military training as early as in 1932 and rendered war service during the Second World War. He was given the rank of Major in the Indian Army. He

became the ruler of the State of Khairagarh in 1935.

A great social visionary, he introduced changes of far-reaching importance like entry of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the temple in the then state of Khairagarh and donated land to the Bhoodan Movement. He actively worked for the upliftment of tribal and backward sections of the society. After independence, Shri Singh was appointed to the Indian Foreign Service and served the country with distinction in various capacities. A widely travelled person, he attended the International Social Welfare Conference held in Toronto in 1954 and 1962.

A linguist and an educationist, Shri Singh set up several educational institutions and donated liberally to educational and public institutions. He gave his own residential palace to the Government for establishment of the Indira Music University.

Shri Singh evinced keen interest in the proceedings of the House particularly relating to foreign affairs, agriculture, irrigation and defence.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh passed away at Raipur on 28 November, 1990, following a heart attack at the age of about 76.

Born in an illustrious family, Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was daughter of one of the most eminent national leaders and freedom fighters, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and sister of the builder of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. She herself was a well-known freedom fighter, an ace diplomat, a politician par excellence, an ardent social worker, a crusader from human rights and above all a great woman of our times.

Smt. Pandit was a member of the First, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1952-54, November 1964 to March 1967 and March 1967 to July 1968 respectively. Earlier she had made valuable contribution as a Member of the Constituent Assembly. She was a Member of the U.P. Council of Ministers

during 1937-39 and again during 1945-46. Indeed she had the distinction of being the first woman Minister under the Crown in India.

A stormy petrel of the Indian freedom struggle and a remarkable child of the Indian Revolution, Smt. Pandit joined the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931 and actively participated in the freedom struggle in 1941 and 1942 and suffered imprisonment. During an eventful career spread over more than half a century, she played a pivotal role not only in the country's political life but also in the diplomatic arena.

The period between 1947 and 1961 was the high watermark of her chequered career as an Ambassador and later as India's High Commissioner in several countries. Her assignments as a diplomat included such prestigious postings as in U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Spain, Mexico and the U.K. Her mission to London culminated in the highly successful visit to India of Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh in 1960-61.

She brought international fame to the country when she was elected as the President of the United Nations General Assembly in 1953-54. Earlier who had been the leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations continuously for four years from 1947. In 1963, she led the Indian teams at the United Nations.

An able administrator, she adorned the office of Governor of Maharashtra during 1962-64. A many-faceted personality, Smt. Pandit had many firsts to her credit. She was the first woman Minister in pre-independence era, the first woman to lead the country's delegation to United Nations and the first woman President of the United Nations General Assembly.

Smt. Pandit was recipient of Padma Vibhushan and several other awards like One World Award, Key Women of the Year, etc. She had been conferred with numerous honorary degrees by various universities of the world in recognition of her talents.

A renewed parliamentarian, Smt. Pandit took keen interest in the proceedings of the house particularly those relating to foreign affairs.

While Smt. Pandit's contributions to politics and diplomacy are, no doubt, outstanding, a lesser known aspect of her personality was her immense concern for the plight of women in Indian society. She was an ardent believer in the equality of both the sexes and worked ceaselessly for the emancipation of women. She was President of the All India Women's Conference during 1940-42 and Vice-President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The death of Smt. Pandit marks a break in the link with that era in country's history which was dominated by leaders who had made yeoman's contribution in hastening the dawn of independence. In her death, the country has lost a charismatic personality that was imbued with high idealism, wide sympathies and the courage of deeply felt convictions.

Smt. Pandit passed away at Dehra Dun on 1 December, 1990, at the age of 90.

Maulana Mohammad Saeed Masuodi was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha during 1949 to 1957 from Jammu and Kashmir State. Earlier he had been a Member of the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha in 1938.

A distinguished teacher and a renowned political worker, he gave up his Professorship to join the freedom struggle as early as in 1932 and thereafter never saw back.

A close associate of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Maulana Masodi played a key role in the freedom struggle particularly in the 'Quit Kashmir Movement' culminating in the formation of a responsible Government in the Jammu and Kashmir State. He suffered imprisonment for several years and was also exiled from the State for one year in 1934.

Maulana Masuodi was widely known for the integrity of his character and his adherence to human values. A committed revolutionary and one of the founding fathers of the Constitution of India, he lived a life of austerity and simplicity.

Maulana Masuodi took keen interest in journalism and was Editor of 'Hamdard', a local daily during 1935-40, and founded 'Khidmat'—a weekly in 1940. Earlier in 1920, he had worked for a Urdu paper 'Zamindar', published from Lahore.

An educationist, Maulana Masuodi served as a member of the Senate of Jammu and Kashmir University and Dean of Oriental Faculty. He took keen interest in the publication of text books and was a member of the Text Book Advisory Board of Jammu and Kashmir State.

An able administrator, he served as Municipal Commissioner in 1936 and Liaison Officer during Emergency Administration at Uri front in 1947.

The heinous crime of assassination of Maulana Masuodi, an illustrious son of our motherland, on 13 December, 1990 deserves severest condemnation from all sections of the House. He will be long remembered for his distinguished services to the Nation.

Shri V.P. Nayar was a member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-57 and 1957-62 representing the Chrayinkil and Quilon constituencies of Kerala respectively.

An advocate by profession he was associated with several environmental groups of Kerala State. He had a special interest in study of minerals, public health and problems faced by fishermen.

As a Parliamentarian, he enriched the proceedings of the house by his vast knowledge.

He was founder editor of the Quilon based weekly, 'Kerala Sabdam'.

A multi-faceted personality, Shri Nayar took keen interest in the development of sports in Kerala State.

Shri Nayar passed away at Thiruvananthapuram on 19 December, 1990 at the age of 72.

Shri Surendra Mohanty was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Kendrapara constituency of Orissa. Earlier he represented the Dhenkanal constituency of the State in the Second Lok Sabha (1957-62). He was also a member of the Rajya Sabha during 1952-57 and again from 1978 to 1984.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Mohanty gave up his studies to join the freedom struggle and actively participated in the 'Quit India' Movement in 1942.

A prominent literature, he was author of several publications and also recipient of State and Kendra Sahitya Academy Awards in 1959 and 1970 respectively. He was the President of Orissa Sahitya Academy for a number of years.

A well known social and political worker, he organized relief operations in the State of Orissa.

A versatile personality, Shri Mohanty was the founder editor of weekly *Janata* and daily *Ganatantra* and also editor of *Kalinga*. In 1984 he joined Oriya daily *Sambad* is its Chief Editor and till his last days, he was writing a column for the said daily.

A widely travelled person, Shri Mohanty was a member of Indian Parliamentary Delegation to China in 1955.

An able parliamentarian, he actively participated in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Mohanty passed away at Cuttack on 22nd December, 1990 at the age of 68.

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 House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

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

11.22 hrs

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS-
CONTD.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): With your permission, I introduce Shri Bhagey Gobardhan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Shri Sarwar Hussain, Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. *(Interruptions)*

11.22 1/2 hrs

RE. MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF
QUESTION HOUR UNDER RULE 388

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the questions now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice regarding suspension of the question hour. I may be allowed to make a submission.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the questions. Shri Bhoys.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have given a notice under rule 388 and I have to make a submission. I am entitled to