

sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4286/73].

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD. FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited Madras for the year 1971-72.
- (2) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4287/73].

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU- RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

13.06½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Sixty-Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-second Report relating to Department of Health and Department of Rehabilitation and Planning Commission.

3499 L.S.—9

MR. SPEAKER: We will resume the further consideration of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address after the lunch recess.

The Prime Minister will reply to the debate at 5 p.m. We have already taken enough time and that will be going beyond time, and in spite of that, I have asked her to reply at five instead of at four.

We now adjourn for lunch to re- assemble at two O'clock.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Four- teen of the Clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under Rule 377, I have written to you. The Government's recent silent action devaluing Indian rupee to the tune of 10 cents is a very serious matter. We want Govern- ment to make a statement. The Indian rupee is passing through a process of crosion internally and externally causing and bringing in more of poverty to the people of this country and Government is keeping this Parliament in utter dark- ness about it. Would you ask the Finance Minister to make a statement, Sir? Don't your consider it necessary, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has heard you. Mr. Rudra Pratap Singh.

14.04 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री राम प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : मान- नीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव यहां पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसका समर्थन करते हुए आज मैं सर्वप्रथम अपनी विश्व प्रिय सरकार की विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ श्रद्धा के रूप चढ़ाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की विदेश

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

नीति अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के इतिहास तथा परम्परागत नीति के अनुसार सदैव ही गूट निरपेक्षता, सद्भावना और सह-अस्तित्व की रही है। हमारे दल की नीति सदैव ही मैत्री, शान्ति और सहयोग की रही है और हमारी सरकार निरन्तर उसी नीति का अनुसरण कर रही है। सोवियत संघ के साथ जो हमारी मैत्री की सन्धि हुई और उसके साथ साथ जो भारत की बंगला देश के साथ मैत्री की सन्धि हुई है वह न केवल एशिया में बल्कि विश्व समुदाय में हमारी विदेश नीति की कार्यकुशलता और कार्यक्षमता के ज्वलन्त उदाहरण हैं। सरकार अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ, जिनसे हमारे कुछ तनावपूर्ण सम्बन्ध रहे हैं, सम्बन्धों में सुधार लाने की दिशा में निरन्तर प्रयत्नशील है और वह चाहती है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ भी हमारे सम्बन्ध पहले से अच्छे हैं। इस दिशा में जो शिमला समझौता किया गया है वह एक ऐतिहासिक और ठोस कदम है। हम समझते हैं यह शिमला समझौता इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष के ऊष्णकाल में है जिसका अब प्रभात होने वाला है। हमें आशा है भविष्य में चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अधिक प्रगाढ़ होंगे। हमें यह भी आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में चीन की ओर से भी उसी प्रकार का आचरण और व्यवहार किया जायेगा जिससे हमारे उसके साथ अब तक के जो सम्बन्ध रहे हैं उनमें सुधार होकर हमारी सद्भावना और मैत्री बढ़े।

हमारे जो पड़ोसी मित्र देश रहे हैं जिनमें नेपाल और भूटान आते हैं उनके साथ हमारे जो सद्भावनापूर्ण एवं मत्रोपगुं सम्बन्ध रहे हैं उनमें हमेशा वृद्धि हुई है जिसके लिए मैं सरकार की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ। हमें आशा है कि एशिया और अफ्रीका के विकासशील देश, जो कि समान दृष्टिकोण वाले देश हैं, उनके साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों में निरन्तर सद्भावना और मैत्री में वृद्धि होगी। हमारी

सरकार यह भी चाहती है कि यूरोप के देश तथा अमरीका भारत के दृष्टिकोण को समझे तथा मधुर सम्बन्ध स्थापित हों। मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी को इन बातों के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, भारत की संस्कृति ही वह आधारशिला है जिस पर विश्व के समस्त देशों के साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक एवं राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सकते हैं। हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् की रही है। वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् के आधार पर हम आशा करते हैं इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में अब तक जो हमारे केवल 25 देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हुए हैं वह स्वर्ण जयन्ती वर्ष के आते आते 50 देशों के साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक और राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सकेंगे।

1971 में लोकसभा के ऐतिहासिक निर्वाचन के पश्चात् जनता ने जो हमें भारी बहुमत प्रदान किया उसके पश्चात् हमारी सरकार ने अपनी नीतियों का पालन करते हुए संसद के माध्यम से संविधान में संशोधन किए हैं उदाहरण-स्वरूप बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण तथा राजा महाराजाओं की धैलियों और विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त किया। इती के साथ साथ 24वां संशोधन विधेयक लाकर के सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करने की दिशा में एक ठोस कदम उठाया है। हमें आशा है कि देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करने की दिशा में यदि आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो संविधान में और भी संशोधन किये जायेंगे।

आज देश के सामने जो वर्तमान परिस्थितियाँ हैं, जिस प्रकार से एक ओर देश में प्रलयकारी अतिवृष्टि हुई, दूसरी ओर भयंकर अनावृष्टि हुई और तीसरी ओर देश में जो पूँजीपति और कुछ साम्प्रदायिक दल हैं जोकि साम्प्रदायिकता में विश्वास करते हैं एवं साथ ही साथ कुछ विदेशी शक्तियाँ हैं— यह सभी बराबर इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे

हैं कि देश में जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताय हैं उनको समाप्त करने में सरकार सफल न हो सके। परन्तु मैं माननीय सदन को इस बात का विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस बात के लिए दुःसंकल्प तथा कृतसंकल्प है कि इस दिशा में यह अपने निश्चय पर अडिग रहेगी तथा जनता ने जो विश्वास व आदेश दिया है उसका पालन करने में पूर्णरूप से कटिबद्ध व सक्षम सिद्ध होगी। अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के महा मन्त्री श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने देश की सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करने की दिशा में सरकार जो कुछ करने जा रही है उसपर विस्तारपूर्वक प्रकाश डाला है कि हम किस प्रकार से ठोस कदम उठाते जा रही हैं। उनकी भावनाओं से मैं अपने दल के सभी साथियों को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। हमें पूर्ण आशा है कि देश में इस समय जो बेरोजगारी, बेकारी, खाद्यान्न के वितरण और भूमि के वितरण आदि की जो समस्याएँ हैं उन सभी का हम अन्त कर सकेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यहां पर एक शेर पढ़कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। गिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर अपने खेद के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं उन्होंने केवल निराधार बात कही हैं। उनकी कुछ बातें आंशिक रूप में सत्य हो सकती हैं परन्तु उन्हें सत्य कहना बड़ा कठिन है।

अन्त में यह शेर कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ :

खुशी के दौर दौरा में

अग्रां है जो मुहिम पहले,

बहार आती है रोखे से

विज्रां गिदें चमन पहले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी को उन की सरकार की समाजवादी नीतियों

के लिये और लोकतन्त्र तथा धर्मनिरपेक्षता की नीतियों के लिये बधाई देता हूँ और जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव हमारे मित्र श्री आर० के० सिन्हा द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dasaratha Deb. You have got only four minutes. Can you do it in four minutes?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Some more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: More means two minutes.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day the Home Minister, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit, maligned the Communist Party of India (Marxists) that they are behind the scenes for the troubles created in Andhra Pradesh. But our party has already categorically stated what our policy was. It is known to everybody. It is the policy of this Government who are creating this trouble. The integration is being endangered by the policy of the Central Government and this is a situation for which they are wholly responsible.

This Government failed to understand the magnitude of the crisis that is prevailing in the drought-affected areas. Today, we are facing enormous problems, such as high prices of every item of essential goods, lack of machinery and equipment, unemployment, acute shortage of food-grains and hunger and starvation in 12 severely drought-affected areas like Tripura, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and so on. Even in yesterday's paper, our Chief Minister is reported to have stated that the food crisis in Tripura is very acute and, the Chief Minister is afraid that the ration shops would cease to continue if within a few days rice from the Centre does not reach our State; because of the dislocation

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

food movement was totally stopped. Such is the situation that is taking place. Already, 139 persons died of starvation up to the 10th February. The names of all these persons have been published in the local papers. On the 15th November, 50,000 people participated in the satyagraha movement demanding that Tripura should be treated as a famine-affected area and all necessary relief should be rushed to that place. 44,000 people courted arrest on that particular day. On the 19th February, there was a complete *hartal* in Tripura demanding the same thing. But I am sorry that the magnitude of the crisis has not been realised by the Centre. Even the President's Address did not mention about the drought-affected areas of Tripura. The Food Minister and the Finance Minister made statements in this House two days before, and even in their statement this was not mentioned. It is very unfortunate, because the people are dying there. But there is no mention about it.

The trouble is going on in our State due to continuous drought. Even our Chief Minister has stated that food production has fallen by as much as 75 per cent. Damage has been great, and most of the tribal people are affected. The number of starvation deaths is much larger among the tribal people because they are the poorest of the poor in that State.

Even in the past, when there were similar crises, these tribal people, or at least most of them, had to live on bamboo shoots and jungle fruits. But this time, because of the continuous drought, these shoots and fruits are not available, and I do not know how they are going to live. I ask the Government to take immediate steps by rushing foodgrains to our States so that our people may be saved.

Another point which I want to make here is this. In the President's Address, no mention has been made regarding the problems of the tribal

people. We have been demanding in this House and outside that regional autonomy must be given to all the tribal belts where there is a preponderance of tribal people. But that was not mentioned here. Preponderantly tribal areas must be declared as scheduled areas and a regional council must be set up with responsibility for development of those areas. We are talking of emotional integration; unless tribal people are associated in the work of development of their areas, you cannot make them agreeable to this.

The Prime Minister, asked the other day: if majority is suppressed by minority, how can democracy function? She referred to the Congress. We agree. The majority of the population have voted Congress to power. They should not forget that the same majority of the people are agitating now for jobs, for food and if the Government are not able to fulfil their aspirations, they have the right to bring down this Government. This is democracy.

Scientific socialism means better amenities of life, better food and security of jobs. The Congress brand of socialism means hunger and starvation, unemployment, lathis and shootings and the Defence of India Rules and so on. Talking about drought, the Government spokesmen say: We cannot change nature. We do not ask you to do that. With foresight, you can take precautionary measures. But they neglect the vital sector, agricultural sector; they do not provide irrigation facilities. That is why droughts make our people helpless. There are big rivers, underground water and other things but they have not been tapped. If Government cared to plan for proper utilisation of available resources, the damage from drought would not have been so much.

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दोनों सदनों को सम्मिलित बैठक में राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण किया उस के

सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे मित्र श्री आर० के० सिन्हा ने धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस के पहले कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में जिन समस्याओं की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और जिस के लिये उन्होंने सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से निवेदन किया है कि वह उन समस्याओं पर विचार करें और मार्गदर्शन कराने की कोशिश करें, मैं सब से पहले विरोधी दल के नेता श्री ए० के० गोपालन जी, जिन्होंने आज से दो, तीन दिन पहले राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के विषय में भाषण किया, उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री गोपालन ने अपने भाषण में बराबर इस बात पर जोर दिया कि देश के अन्दर जो हिंसा की प्रवृत्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं उन के लिये भारत सरकार, कांग्रेस सरकार, जिम्मेदार है। आगे चल कर उन्होंने यह कहा कि अगर सी० आर० पी० या पुलिस गोली न चलाती तो जनता के बीच में हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन न मिलता। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्री गोपालन की पार्टी को चन्द राज्यों में—पश्चिम बंगाल में और खुद केरल में—सरकार चलाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था, उन दिनों में जब वहाँ पर इस तरह की परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हुईं तब क्या उन्होंने पुलिस का सहारा नहीं लिया था ? क्या उन्होंने मजदूरों और किसानों के आन्दोलनों को नहीं दबाया था ? (व्यवधान) हमारे मित्रों को याद रखना चाहिये कि श्री गोपालन ने क्या कहा था। अगर वह उन के फालोअर हैं तो कम से कम उन की बात को तो उन्हें याद रखना चाहिये। जब हमारे मित्र श्री उन्नी कृष्णन् बीच में बोले तो श्री गोपालन ने आन्वेषण किया था। (व्यवधान) हमारे मित्र जरा खामोशी से सुनने की आदत डालें। जब श्री गोपालन की पार्टी की सरकार वहाँ

पर थी तब क्या उन्होंने ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये पुलिस का सहारा नहीं लिया था ?

असल बात यह है कि इन विरोधी पार्टियों को, खास तौर से मक्सिम पार्टी को, इस के सिवा और कोई बात नजर नहीं आती कि जो भी सरकार हो, चाहे बुरी हो या अच्छी हो, दोनों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। उन के सामने सिवा सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना करने के दूसरा कोई काम नहीं रहता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री गोपालन ने अपने सारे भाषण में कोई ठोस सुझाव दिया विरोधी पार्टियों का यह काम होता है कि अगर सरकार की तरफ से कोई त्रुटि होती है तो वह उस का तरफ उस का ध्यान दिलाये। सिवा इन के कि वह सरकार की आलोचना करें, क्या उन्होंने कोई सुझाव दिया। उन्होंने हर बात के लिये सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। यही उन का काम है।

कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कांग्रेस पार्टी की आलोचना करते हुए कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे लोग शामिल हो रहे हैं, जिन को शायद वह ठीक नहीं समझते हैं। कांग्रेस के अन्दर कौन शामिल हो सकता है, कौन आ सकता है और कौन नहीं आ सकता है, यह कोई विरोधी पार्टियों के फंसला करने की बात नहीं है। कांग्रेस एक प्रजा-तांत्रिक संस्था है। जो भी कांग्रेस के सिद्धान्तों को मानें और उन पर चलना मंजूर करें, वे सभी उस में आ सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीतियों की आलोचना करने के पहले कभी अपनी पार्टी की नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में सोचा है ? वह मद्रास में जिस डी एम के की सरकार का विरोध करते हैं उसी डी एम के की सरकार का पांडिचेरी में समर्थन करते हैं।

[श्री ए० पी० शर्मा]

यह उनकी पार्टी की किस नीति का परिचायक है?

अभी जो मार्क्सिस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र बोल रहे थे वह मेरी बात पर नाराज होने लगे। अभी हाल में ए आई टी यू सी का कलकत्ता में एजिटेशन करने का जो फैसला हुआ है उस के सम्बन्ध में मार्क्सिस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट नेता श्री राममूर्ति ने मिल कर काम करने का आह्वान किया है। अब अगर इस तरह से सी पी आई और मार्क्सिस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट आपस में दोस्ती करते हैं तो हम तो उस में दखल देने नहीं जाते। इस लिये इस मौके पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक कांग्रेस की नीतियों का सवाल है, कांग्रेस के नेता और कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं वह खुद अच्छी तरह समझते हैं कि जो कोई हमारी नीतियों पर चलने के लिये आता है, हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं। वह कांग्रेस पार्टी में आ सकते हैं और जो हमारी नीतियों का विरोध करते हैं, जैसे कि अभी उन लोगों ने हमारे विरुद्ध मोर्चा बनाने का काम किया था, हम लोग डट कर उन का मुकाबला बाहर तथा पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर भी करते हैं, उस का नतीजा उन्हें मालूम है और वह जानते हैं कि उन की हालत आज क्या हो रही है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी विरोधी पार्टियों को कांग्रेस की नीतियों की आलोचना करने के पहले अपनी तरफ देखना चाहिये।

जन संघ के नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने भाषण देते हुए सरकार गल्ले के वितरण का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रही है उस के लिये कहा कि सरकार उस का सरकारीकरण कर रही है, राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रही है। सरकारीकरण से श्री वाजपेयी को इतनी परेशानी हुई है कि उन के पास हजारों की संख्या में गल्ले के व्यापारी आते हैं और शिकायतें करते हैं। मालूम होता है कि श्री वाजपेयी को इन लोगों की चिन्ता अधिक थी। उन्होंने शायद यह

सोचा भी नहीं कि देश के जो करोड़ों लोग सरकार की इस नीति का समर्थन करते हैं उन का उस से क्या फायदा होने वाला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आगे चल कर सिवा गल्ले के व्यापारियों के उन के पास और कोई इस देश में आने वाला नहीं है। जनता के लोग उन के पास कोई भी आने वाले नहीं हैं और इसी लिये उन्होंने सिर्फ गल्ले के व्यापारियों का ही जिक्र किया।

मैं आप का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता मैं दो एक बातों का जिक्र कर के, जिन के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में जिक्र किया है, अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी एक बहुत विख्यात और पुराने ट्रेड यूनियन खथवा मजदूर नेता भी रहे हैं। उन्होंने मजदूरों और मजदूर संगठनों से अपील की है कि जो देश का राष्ट्रीय हित है उस को वह लोग नजरअन्दाज न करें। मैं खास तौर से मजदूरों की तरफ से इस मौके पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब जब देश के ऊपर कोई संकट आया है, जब जब हमारे देश के अन्दर कोई राष्ट्रीय सवाल आया है, भारत के मजदूर देश के किसी भी आदमी से सहयोग में जरा भी पीछे नहीं रहे हैं और उन्होंने पिछले राष्ट्रीय संकट के मौके पर इस बात को प्रमाणित किया है।

लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मालिक चाहे निजी उद्योग के हों चाहे सरकारी उद्योग के हों, मजदूरों की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए देश के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि शांतिमय तरीके से उन का समाधान हो सके और मजदूरों को शांतिमय तरीका न रहने की बजह से मजबूर हो कर लड़ाई भगड़ें के रास्ते पर न जाना पड़े। मैं यह बात इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि जो हमारे विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग हैं, चाहे वह जनसंघ के हों चाहे सी पी एम के हों या किसी

और पार्टी के हों, उन सारे लोगों का मकसद इससे हल होता है और वह देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं। आज देश में उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ पाया है क्यों कि गल्ले की कमी है या और किसी चीज की कमी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आग में घी डालने के सिवाय या देश के अन्दर जहाँ कहीं गड़बड़ी होती है उस को भड़काने के सिवाय, और उत्पादन कम करने के सिवाय कहीं पर भी देश को ऊंचा उठाने में उस का स्तर ऊंचा करने में कोई सक्रिय योगदान दिया है ?

इस लिये मैं विरोधी पार्टियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह देश के लोगों को सुखी बनाना चाहती हैं, या देश के लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहती हैं तो जो योजनाएँ ठीक हों उन का समर्थन करें। जब तक योजनाएँ बनती हैं तब तक हम उन पर बहस कर सकते हैं, जब तक कोई काम आरम्भ नहीं होता है हम उस के बारे में अपने सुझाव दे सकते हैं, लेकिन जब हम एक बार तय कर लेते हैं कि हमें आगे बढ़ना है तो उन लोगों को उस का पूरा समर्थन करना चाहिये। उनको चाहिये कि देश में हर जगह पर वह एक शांतिमय वातावरण तैयार करें और देश के काम को आगे बढ़ाने में हमारी विरोधी पार्टियाँ अपना योगदान दें। नहीं तो जैसा आज नजर आ रहा है आने वाले दिनों में वह लोग कहीं भी नजर नहीं आयेंगे। आज देश की जनता इस बात को अच्छी तरह जानती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ श्री सिन्हा ने राष्ट्र-पति के अभिभाषण के लिये जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I start my speech, I want to mention that the D.M.K. Party could not participate in the joint session addressed by the President for the simple reason which my deputy leader, Shri G. Viswanathan, has already given in the press. As a very few minutes have been left at my disposal, I do not want to detail all these things. Anyhow, we have no disrespect towards the President because the D.M.K. was the only Party which came out to give support to Mr. V. V. Giri when he contested the election. (Interruption) After joining with the progressive parties, actually, he contested as an Independent candidate. He was taken as a Congress candidate afterwards. We have no disrespect towards the President.

He has made some reference about power crisis. I want to say that he has not said about power crisis but about the augmentation, generation, transmission and distribution of power in his Address. As you know, there is a power crisis all over the country. That is an all-India feature. Out of 26 States, 24 States are suffering from it. At the same time, our Ministers from Tamil Nadu, Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam—we supported them; it was no doubt unfortunate—very often visit Tamil Nadu, and, of course, they have a right to visit Tamil Nadu because they happen to be Tamilians, and they have made some references against the D.M.K. Government, that is, blaming the State Government for power crisis.

This is what Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam said in Vellore. I quote from *Patriot* which is a supporter of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam because he is an ex-Communist. It says:

"The Union Minister of Steel, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam said here yesterday that the Centre was in no way responsible or the power crisis in Tamil Nadu."

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

Another Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, comes from my district and he also said on 19th February, 1973:

"The Union Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. C. Subramaniam today criticised the Tamil Nadu Government for its failure to utilise the available electricity to achieve the maximum social benefit."

Both the Ministers have said like that.

Another Central Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, has made a statement only today in the House in reply to Starred Question No. 11 as follows:—

"The present acute power shortage condition in Tamil Nadu is a temporary phase caused by the failure of monsoons and resultant low storage in Hydel reservoirs as also lower power output of Thermal Stations due to shortage of lignite at Neyveli....

—That is a Central project in Tamil Nadu which is under the direct control of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam—

"...and cooling water supplied at Ennore and Basin Bridge. Small Scale industrial units had also to share the shortage although to a lesser degree."

He has made a very lengthy statement. The two Ministers came to Tamil Nadu and they wanted to malign the D.M.K. Government and criticise the State Government.

There two Ministers always suffer from some sort of complex. They miserably failed in their attempts to dislodge the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu. They live in a fools' paradise. They instigated the labourers against the D.M.K. Government in order to create a law and order problem. But they could not achieve their objective. Collaborating with big landlords, Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, personally organised the agriculturists' agitations in order to give troubles to the State Government....

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I do not think this is mentioned in the President's Address.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The President has mentioned "violence". This is connected with that.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: After understanding the real strength of the D.M.K. Government, they tried to split the D.M.K. by purchasing an actor for their political ends which they could not do. By utilising the power crisis they try to malign and vilify the D.M.K. Government. They always try to create some trouble in Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister herself knows better about this.

About the power crisis I want to say a few words. Tamil Nadu is to-day facing an acute shortage of power estimated at 1040 million units for the period February to May 1973 as against a requirement of 2712 million units. Power shortage in Tamil Nadu this year has been due to the cumulative effect of the failure of the South West monsoon in the Nilgiris and the Anamalai ranges, low output at Neyveli and the stoppage of relief from Kerala and Mysore. The South West monsoon not only has failed in Tamil Nadu but also in the neighbouring States of Mysore and Kerala. The Kundah and Aliyar groups of reservoirs are now practically empty.

The storage equivalent of electrical energy of all reservoirs in the State was only 308 million units as on 15th February, 1973 as against 1302 million units at the same date last year. Hitherto, Tamil Nadu has been purchasing power on a large scale from Mysore and Kerala As much as 1062 million units were purchased in 1970-71 and only 525 million units in 1971-72 whereas the relief obtained from 1st April, 1972 is only 280 million

units. The traditionally surplus Mysore State have imposed a 25 per cent cut this year in their State and Kerala is just self-sufficient. Thus, the short relief from Mysore and Kerala has also contributed to the power shortage to-day.

The Ennore thermal power station established recently has an installed capacity of 230 megawatts at present and two more units of 110 megawatts each are under erection. The first 100 megawatt unit was commissioned in May 1972. But the generation could not be maintained due to dearth of coal and inadequate cooling water supply till December 1972. To work at its full capacity, the Ennore station needs 2500 tonnes of coal a day, but the actual supplies have been less than 1200 tonnes a day, due to dislocation of rail traffic in Andhra.

Same is the case with regard to the Basin Bridge thermal station. Arrangements have been made to bring coal from Bihar and Bengal for use in Basin Bridge power station—about 25,000 tonnes per month. The hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, only this morning stated that even the DVC could not produce to its full capacity for want of coal.

Coming to Neyveli which is a central sector project with an installed capacity of 600 megawatts, it is hardly working at 250 megawatts and relief to Tamil Nadu is 190 megawatts. If Neyveli works at least at the same level as of last year, the State Government would not have faced such a serious power shortage. The Tamil Nadu Government had repeatedly brought to the notice of the centre the unsatisfactory operational level at Neyveli and the adverse effect it has on the economy of the State in the form of power shortage.

Another important thing, the bulk of failure power generation has, therefore, to depend on the utilisation of lignite and the exploitation of nuclear energy for power generation.

The Tamil Nadu Government has proposed two thermal stations of 400 megawatts at a cost of Rs. 73 crores, one at Tuticorin and another one of 330 megawatts at Mettur Dam at a cost of Rs. 65 crores. These stations can be commissioned in 1978-79 if the work on these is taken up in 1973-74.

At the same time, we have sent up proposals to the Central Government which are pending with the centre for its clearance. These are: (1) Cholapuzha project of 60 megawatts, (2) Servalar project of 20 megawatts, (3) Nellitherai project—50 megawatts, (4) Puvalayar project of 35 megawatts, (5) Pondiar Ponnampuzha—100 megawatts, (6) Shanmuga Nadi project of 30 megawatts, (7) coonoor Kallar project of 50 megawatts and (8) Lower Moyar—30 megawatts, (9) Kundah Stage IV—110 MW, Kalpakkam—400 MW and Ennore—110 MW. These are the schemes sent to the Central Government. Not only that, Sir. The Central Minister accused us saying that we are not at all taking any interest. The Congress party ruled in Tamilnadu for 20 years. Their achievement was only 857 m.w. Right from the year 1967, after the DMK party come to power, now the position is 1376 m.w. of power. That means, within a period of 5 years we could achieve 500 m.w. of power increased in Tamilnadu. Even in the year 1965 our party sent a Memorandum to the Central Government during the period of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri for the sanctioning of the second mine cut at Neyveli. This request was turned down as usual. Then, during the period of late leader Anna, in 1968, the Tamilnadu Government sent a draft plan to the Central Government seeking their permission for the second mine cut at Neyveli, for increased provision at Kalpakkam and for the nuclear unit at Tuticorin. We proposed to the Prime Minister to include these in the Fourth Five-year Plan. Our Prime Minister generously rejected saying, no funds. Despite all this, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why is there need to defend the DMK Government so much in this forum?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Pardon, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I said: Why do you need to defend the DMK government so much in this forum?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Because, Sir, two Central Ministers, responsible Central Ministers, came to Madras and accused the DMK Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Your whole horizon seems to be filled with those two Ministers.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The horizon of these two Ministers seems to be filled with Tamil Nadu only. The image of the Centre is reflected by these two Ministers in Madras. That is why we have to refer to that.

SHRI C. T. DHANAPANI: Unfortunately they are Ministers in power in the Centre.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This is a speech of guilty conscience.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Not only in Tamilnadu. In other States, the position about power-cut is like this. In Haryana, it is 80 per cent; Punjab 75 per cent; U.P. 40 per cent; Rajasthan 50 per cent; West Bengal 50 per cent and so on. I request the Prime Minister to augment the power supply in the country and sanction the schemes proposed by Tamilnadu already in this respect. They must give clearance to the projects which we have already sent to the Central Government.

Then, about the handloom industry.

.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are beginning a new speech....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is my last point, Sir. The handloom industry is suffering on account of non-availability of yarn. 22 lakhs of weavers are starving and are without jobs. The first reason for this non-availability of yarn is the powercut. The second reason for the non-availability of yarn is our accelerated rate of export to Bangladesh leaving less yarn for the local market. The total requirement of the handloom weaver is 20,000 bales per month. The cooperative spinning mills and textile mills controlled by Tamilnadu Textile Corporation produce only 7500 bales of hank yarn but the total production in Tamilnadu of hank yarn is 33,000 bales by all the textile mills. The State Government has no right to procure yarn from the textile mills other than cooperatives and mills under the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation. The Chief Minister has sent a letter to the Prime Minister asking for immediate relief and distribution of yarn and he has requested Prime Minister to convene a Chief Ministers' Conference. I request that this may be considered sympathetically by the Prime Minister to give relief to the starving weavers. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to thank our President for his Address and support the motion placed before the House.

It is in the fitness of things that the Address mentions the Andhra happenings and impels us to take the proper lessons from it. It would have been equally desirable to have had a mention of the happenings in my State Assam in the President's Address, because the Assam happenings also stand as a challenge before the nation to rededicate itself to the cause for which numerous martyrs laid down their lives during the long struggle for freedom.

It is indeed a tragedy of the first magnitude that we are fast dislodging ourselves from the hallowed path

charted by our great leaders during the freedom struggle. Still greater is the tragedy that sinister forces are rapidly subverting our democratic values and the Constitution through appeals to linguism, regionalism etc.

The happenings in the Brahmaputra valley have proved beyond doubt that the very basis of our democratic Constitution would be shaken beyond repair if prompt steps are not taken to uphold the Constitution. What is at stake is not the future of a few million human beings in Assam alone but the very fundamentals of our democratic structure.

By denying the genuine and inalienable right to the minorities of Assam to prosecute their studies in their mother-tongues, intolerant opinion has already torpedoed the Constitution and the fundamental, cultural and educational rights enshrined in it.

According to the short brochure on our Constitution first published in 1950, with a foreword from the first President, the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our Constitution, as one Member of the Constituent Assembly put it, 'opens a new era of the right of the minorities'. It safeguards the freedom of every minority to practise its own religion and to conserve its own culture, language and script. The term 'minority' is used in this connection in a wide sense to include even culture minorities which exist in a particular locality. The main idea, as the late Dr. Ambedkar explained, was to see that if there was a cultural minority which wanted to preserve its own language and culture, the State would not by law impose upon it any other culture which might be local or otherwise.

In spite of the clearly enunciated Constitutional provision, two universities in Assam supported and maintained by the State Government and

the UGC have acted in flagrant violation of it by denying equal opportunities to students of the minorities. The failure of the State and the Central Government to uphold the Constitution in the face of perverted attacks from those two Universities has created a peculiar situation where chauvinism feels encouraged to grow increasingly more exacting.

The contagion has also affected the State Government of Assam, the Education Department of which recently issued a circular to introduce Assamese even at the primary stage in non-Assamese medium schools. The Secondary Education Board of the Assam Government recently imposed a new curriculum by Circular No. SEBA-EU|CURR|5|7654-8653 dated the 30th December, 1972, shutting out elective subjects of Hindi/Sanskrit/Arabic Persian/History/Geography/Commercial Geography/Elements of Civics and Economics/Advanced Science/Crafts etc. from students of classes 8 to 10 whose first language is not Assamese, and forcing Assamese in lieu which students with first language Assamese are given a wide option of these elective subjects. This curriculum is still in force, and the educationists of my district Cachar have rightly rejected it as unacceptable and discriminatory. Sir, if you allow me, I would like to place* that curriculum on the Table of the House.

With such an atmosphere of narrowness and violent chauvinism fostered in Assam under the liberal patronage of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh universities' academic circles and sections of the State Government, it is not unnatural that harvests of hate are reaped periodically. The textbooks in Assamese help much to prepare the grounds in the minds of the Assamese-speaking boys and girls to consider the non-Assamese in particular as potent threat to the survival of Assamese identity. So, whenever the Jihad cry is raised by interested

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

quarters, the response seems astounding in an astonishingly short time and a large sections of the people are rallied for starting anti-Bengali disturbances, on the pattern of the anti-jewish inquisition of the Middle Ages, and Hitler's campaign against the Jews in Germany. This is the background against which a professor of a university in Assam earns respectability by describing the Bengalees as a "cancer in Assam," in the course of a letter published in the leading newspaper of the State, *Assam Tribune*, in the month of November.

This is also the background against which the economic boycott of Bengalees is propagated and practised in the Assam valley. Such economic boycotts are even campaigned through advertisements of some text-book publishers, and letters and comments published in the Assamese language press.

What is more astounding is the role of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh stations of the All India Radio. These two stations not only discontinued a regular programme of Tagore Song, that is, Rabindra Sangeet, but also functioned as the propaganda organ of jingoistics. Regional news-bulletins, commentaries, dramas and songs are slanted against the non-Assamese populations of Assam. Sometimes, radio-dramas are broadcast in such a manner as to lend support to the hate campaign against the Bangalees, Marwaris, etc.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: I am finishing, Sir. It is a matter of a thousand pities that the Government of India have done nothing to prevent the regular and continued abuse of this Government-run electronic medium.

It is also unfortunate that nothing tangible has as yet been done for reforming the law and order machinery in Assam, so that the police and

the administrative machinery become willing and capable to protect the life and property of all the citizens, irrespective of caste, creed, language, etc. A thorough overhaul of the State police and administrative set-up and the strengthening of the intelligence machinery of the Central Government can be postponed at the nation's peril only, because there is more than one indication that the sensitive north-eastern region of the country has become a happy hunting-ground of domestic and foreign conspirators and their henchmen.

With these words I support the motion.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a separate Telangana State is inevitable. The bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh is unavoidable. The President's Address made an appeal to eschew violence. But no revelation has been made regarding the formation of the State of Telangana. However taking the memory of the hon. Members back to 1969, the agitation for a separate Telangana State was started by the students of the Osmania university; later people responded to it when they were convinced by the fact that their safety and prosperity lies in it. Lakhs of people offered satyagraha and went to jail. The agitation was peaceful and on Gandhian principles, truly non-violent.

When we go into the reasons for it, we have to say that the gentlemen's agreement was completely violated; there was non-adherence on the part of Andhra Government to the white paper issued in 1961. Economic exploitation and political domination by the then Andhra leadership coupled with increasing unemployment and frustration resulted in the agitation for a separate Telangana State. Consequently however, on the interference of the Prime Minister the Telangana Praja Samati which stood for separate State merged with the Congress; the eight point formula was announced in 1969 and the six point formula was incorporated in the

merger resolution. Later in the election manifesto, the implementation of the Mulki rules which was the dominant factor had been included. Our hon. and beloved Prime Minister made a public commitment at Warangal that she would adopt the required constitutional measures to implement the Mulki rules. In other words, another experiment. There was failure on the part of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to complete the exercise on regionalisation of the services. On the contrary they went into appeal for the Mulki rules, after the full bench judgement of the High Court to the Supreme Court. The judgement has come. Promises were violated. Dilution of the judgement started. Prior to the enactment of the five point formula and the Mulki-rules Bill, we appealed to the Prime Minister: Madam, it is utterly impossible to maintain the integrity of the State; kindly split it into two in order to give real progress, peace and happiness to the people of both the regions. The further sequence of events are known to every one here. What do you mean by democracy—when people and people's representatives in the majority demand, we have to concede it.

15 00 hrs.

Of course you are entitled to think over this: how best it fits within the framework of the national policy and to what extent it is going to result in other repercussions in the nation; you should ponder over it. But it does not mean that this is not a real movement, that it is a movement of landlords and reactionaries, that the people of Andhra are afraid of the implementation of land reforms and so they have started this movement, etc. This is completely wrong. I do not want the Government of India to be under any illusion because of the propaganda made by the pseudo-integrationists in the capital, who do not have clarity of political thinking, who feel that they are the champions of the people and who are trying to keep the Centre in darkness about vital realities, about democratic prin-

ciples and about the people's urge for separation. How amazing and how wonderful it is to see this flock of pseudo-integrationists sitting here and trying to impress on the minds of the Central leadership!

The movement for separation has advanced because the people feel for it. When people feel for it, what force on earth can prevent it? The pseudo-integrationists are saying that people do not want separation and it is a movement of the vested interests. ask, can anybody say that the students in 1969 who sowed the seed of separation have vested interests? What have you given to the students? Have you given chief Ministership or any such power, to them? (*Interruption*). I have come to focus attention of the Government of India on the point that the people want separation through a mandate. You know, Sir, in the 1971 mid-term poll when the Congress was sweeping the polls in the rest of the country, out of 14 seats, TPS won 10 seats on the basis of separate statehood, establishing the fact that the people desire for it. In a democracy, can you deny the desire of the people?

We do agree that violence must stop and normalcy should be restored. We, the Members of Parliament from both the regions, have appealed for peace and normalcy. The Congress Forum for separate Telengana which is fighting for separate statehood in Hyderabad led by Dr. Chenna Reddy appealed for peace. Dr. Chenna Reddy have also issued statements that transport of essential commodities should not be interrupted. Today normalcy is conting. Of course, the Government is putting in its efforts. At the same time, as responsible leaders, we are trying for restoration of peace and normalcy. But on the other side, the pseudo-integrationists provoke the people. They start instigations. If this is the dual policy of the Government of India, I pity it. I want to say, the earliest you concede separate statehood for Telengana, the best it is in the interests of the people of both the regions.

[Shri Mallikarjun]

Lastly, I support the Address of the President except that portion which pertains to Andhra Pradesh. I convey my thanks to him for the commitment of the government for socio-economic transformation, providing water and electricity to the farmers and for emphasizing our foreign policy of non-alignment and Panch Sheel.

Finally, let me say that the Telengana people will fight with courage and conviction till the achievement of our cherished goal, whatever may be the dire consequences, whatever may be the time taken. So, I appeal to the Prime Minister that in her reply instead of giving us blessing alone, let her concede the State.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to make a direct speech as my young friend Shri Mallikarjun has done. The vivisection of A.P. is avoidable and will be avoided. I have carefully read the Address of the President and I found that one point is conspicuously missing in it. The President has not congratulated the opposition minus the CPI. Because, for the first time, the opposition has scored a measure of success against Shrimati Indira Gandhi's policies in Andhra Pradesh. The Congress Government wanted to implement the land reforms by the end of December 1972. The opposition was successful in ensuring the postponement of the implementation of the land reforms in Andhra area. All the land records were either burnt or altered to the advantage of the landlords. Moreover, several big landlords have borrowed money from land mortgage or co-operative banks. All those records have been burnt. From the manure godowns all the manure was taken away and then those godowns were set on fire. Then in the coastal area of Andhra region one railway employe was burnt alive. The house of the Member of Parliament of that region was looted and several things were burnt. After all, only one hundred soundas are required to disturb one

lakh of people. I can say this from my experience in the Telengana area.

In Telengana area I have fought on Congress ticket against the Separate Telengana Praja Samiti and won with a majority of 60,000 votes. We have only to convince the people that what they are doing is wrong. Now wiser counsels are prevailing in the Andhra region and soon they will realise that what they have done is wrong and against their own interests.

After all, there is no quarrel between the people of Andhra and the people of Telengana. There is no quarrel between the kisans, workers, taxi drivers, ricksawallas or pan-shopwallas of Andhra region and Telengana. Only a few NGOs are creating the trouble. Even among the NGOs the number that will be affected by the Mulki Rule would not be more than 4,000 or 5,000. I have made this statement after the judgment of the Supreme Court on Mulki Rule. At that time, I said, Hyderabad city should be made free so that Andhra people who are sincerely feeling that they have been treated as second-rate citizens in their own capital should go. After all, in Government service, we are not going to get vacancies, even 1000 a year. One Syndicate Bank is employing 3000 persons a year. So also other Banks including private banks. For 1000 vacancies, the share of Telengana comes to 334 and the share of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah is 666. For 300 and odd jobs, are you going to divide Andhra Pradesh? I want to ask? Some people want to divide Andhra Pradesh for no reason except to satisfy some of the people whom Mrs. Gandhi, unfortunately, could not accommodate some way or the other. Had they been accommodated, there would have been no trouble.

The argument of T.P.S is that they have swept the polls in 1971. I want to bring to your notice that out of 100 seats, integrationists) got majority in

38 Assembly Constituencies. The votes polled by us were about 40 to 42 per cent. When people are in emotions, certainly some will have some advantage temporarily. In 1972, the same Praja Samiti put up 42 candidates out of which 28 lost their deposits and only two candidates won. One candidate won by 1000 votes and the other lady candidate, Shrimati Ishwari Bhi, who talks so much in the Assembly won only by 1300 votes. This is their fate.

I have discussed with Andhra NGO and I have told them, "You have been in the city for 16 years. You people are going to retire in 5 or 6 years. Heavens are not going to fall in 5 years. After 1977, there is no Mulki Rules, no reservation or anything."

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: That is not tolerated by Andhra people .. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That is not your property or my property. This is the property of the people. If those people feel so confident that they have got any following, I request him to resign and seek re-election on the Telengana Praja Samiti ticket and I am ready to fight him....

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I challenge you. I will resign.... (*Interruption*) I accept this challenge.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let both of them resign.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Raja Rameshwar Rao who has been saying that Hyderabad has got a separate culture and that all the cultures of India are represented in Hyderabad, I want to ask him whether he cannot accommodate Andhra people and their culture which is not different from ours. His mother comes from Andhra area. That is why he is very brilliant. With all the Rajas in Hyderabad supporting not only Nizam but were supporting Razakars, the great leader, Raja Rameshwar Rao, supported the

national, cause. He was the first man who denounced his titles bestowed on him by Nizam and met Panditji and Panditji patted him and made him an Ambassador. He should not forget that. Andhras are very good people.

If you want to break Andhra Pradesh into two, you have to immediately divide Andhra Pradesh into three. If Rayalseema and Sarkar areas are to be retained together, Telengana is the only cementing force. Telengana people alone can cement the two areas together. If we have to break Andhra Pradesh into two, we have to break Andhra Pradesh into three. We all like to live together. By this statement, I am not taking any risk in my political career. I have been winning all the elections even during the Praja Samiti violent agitation.

Now, I want to make a passing reference to Mr. Shamim. That gentleman never wanted to bifurcate his State into three, Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. But why does he want my State to be bifurcated? What is the motive behind this?

Regarding the DMK, who are my neighbours, we never interfered with them. Even when the kisans' agitation was going on, we never interfered. Then, why should they come and create more trouble in my State? I am telling them that they are not going to last long....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): Under what Rule?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I would like to point out the situation. I would ask the hon. Member not to read too many things.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yes, I can read. If Andhra is to be divided, why not Tamil Nadu also be

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy.]
divided. There are 40 per cent Andhras in Tamil Nadu. That he should not forget.

In the end, I support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Mr. Sinha and if our Prime Minister thinks it proper, she may congratulate the Opposition for having sabotaged our land reforms in the Andhra area.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (इंदौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव के ऊपर मेरी पार्टी के और विरोधी पार्टियों के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत सी बातों के ऊपर प्रकाश डाला है। आंध्र प्रदेश ही देश की एक मात्र समस्या नहीं है। देश के सामने और भी बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं जिन के ऊपर हमें प्रकाश डालना और विचार करना है और मिल कर उनका हल निकालना है। यह बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन ऐसा यहाँ नहीं हुआ है।

इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि आज हमारा देश एक कठिन परिस्थिति में से गुजर रहा है। इस में से इसको निकालना हम सब का फ़र्ज है। हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि पिछले दस बरसों में भारत के ऊपर बड़े बड़े संकट आये हैं और हम अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि यदि हमने डट कर मुकाबला न किया होता तो उसके क्या परिणाम हो सकते थे। भारत भूमि पर तीन लड़ाइयाँ लड़ी गई हैं। एक ही लड़ाई लड़ने के बाद किसी भी देश को ऐसे कमर टूट जाती है कि वह पचास बरस तक खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। दस बरस में तीन लड़ाइयाँ लड़ी जाना और वह भी भारत की भूमि पर कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। उसके बाद हमने अपने दो

कुशल प्रशासक और लोकप्रिय प्रधान मंत्रियों को खोया और वे भी देश के ऊपर बहुत भारी वज़्रपात थे। समय समय पर देश के अन्दर घुस लोगों को भड़का कर कौमी अशांति पैदा करने की भी कोशिश की जाती रही है। सीमा के ऊपर बार-बार घटने वाली घटनाएँ जान माल का नुक़मान, खेती का नष्ट करना और फसलों को काट ले जाना, भारतवासियों के लिए कोई चैन की बात नहीं थी। इन पिछले दस बरसों में सूखा, बाढ़ आदि का जो प्रतोटप रहा इसको भी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है।

जो समाजवाद हम लाना चाहते हैं उसका हमारे कुछ साथियों ने मञ्जूर उड़ाया है; इसका भी मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। प्रधानमन्त्री को योग्यता, उनकी क्षमता के बारे में भोगा का प्रकट की गई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं समाजवाद के बारे में जब बोलना चाहता हूँ तो मेरे मन में यह विचार आता है कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को तो आप ने आध आध घंटा बोलने को दिया है लेकिन हमें आप दस मिनट में ही बिठा देना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से समाजवाद कैसे आएगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अगर लाइन से बाहर न जाऊँ ऐसी हालत में प्रधान मंत्री जी ही मेरी थोड़ी सी सिफारिश कर दें ताकि मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर सकूँ। हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री साम्यवादियों से प्रभावित हैं—

एक माननीय सदस्य : उल्टा है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मैं सीधा कर दूंगा आप सुनते जायें।

हमारे लोकतंत्र, हमारे देश द्वारा अपनाई गई धर्म निरपेक्षता और हमारे कार्यक्रमों को जो मान्यता देते हैं, जो देश का साथ देते हैं उन से प्रभावित होना मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई बुरी बात है। हमें लज्जा तब

मालूम होनी अगर हमें कोई कहता है कि हम साम्राज्यवाद, सामन्तवाद, पूंजीवाद से प्रभावित हैं, या सम्प्रदायवादियों से प्रभावित हैं। इस लांछन को हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते थे। देश रक्षा और लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए अगर साम्यवादियों से प्रभावित हो कर और उनके साथ मिल कर हम चलते हैं तो सिवाय गरीबी के हमारे पास खोने को कुछ नहीं है। इस चीज को मेरे साथियों को समझने की जरूरत है। हमें दुख इस बात का है कि सूर्य की रोगनी में, दिन में दिया ले कर चलने वालों को कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है। इतनी आपत्तियां देश के ऊपर आईं और आने के बाद भी जब हम जानते हैं कि कोई देश पचास बरस तक खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है और हम फिर भी खड़े हैं और खड़े ही नहीं मिर ऊंचा किए खड़े हैं तो यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। पिछले दस बरसों के अन्दर हमारे देश ने प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में एक जबर्दस्त इतिहास बनाया है—(इंटरराशज) ग्रापका पेट भरंगा लेकिन इस में थोड़ी देर लगेगी। जो देश सदियों से कुटता मिटता रहा है—आप इतिहास उठा कर देख ल—उसने 1971 के अन्त में एक इतिहास बनाया। उसने एक ऐसा इतिहास बनाया कि जिस की चिल्लपों अभी भी कुछ बड़े देशों में बन्द नहीं हुई है। वह एक ऐसा इतिहास है कि दुनिया के देशों में भारत और भारतवासी जिन में हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के साथी भी हैं, ऊंची गर्दन करके चल सकते हैं, इस बात को भूलना नहीं चाहिए। मेरा यह सिद्धांत है कि मैं भूखा रह जाऊंगा लेकिन अपनी इज्जत नहीं खोऊंगा। अगर मुझे इज्जत मिलती है तो भखा रहना मुझे कबूत है। इसका मतलब यह है कि इज्जत बेच कर हम पेट नहीं भरेंगे; हमने वह इतिहास बनाया है....

श्री विनय भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) :
मंत्री लोग भूख नहीं रहते हैं।

श्री राधाकृष्ण भाई बर्मा : जिस सीमा के लोग साम्प्रदायिक दंगा कराने के लिए हमेशा तत्पर रहते थे और हमारी सीमा के के अन्दर घुस कर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे करते थे, जिन से हमें चैन नहीं था, जब उन्हीं के धर्म वाले उनको काट मार रहे थे और चूंकि भारत ने धर्म निरपेक्षता का सिद्धांत अपनाया था, उनकी रक्षा के लिए भारतीय खड़े हुए और हमने उनकी रक्षा के साथ साथ एक करोड़ लोगों को वे सुविधायें अपने देश के अन्दर दीं जो हम अपने देशवासियों को भी नहीं दे पाए हैं। अतिथि सत्कार का एक सबक हिन्दुस्तान ने दुनिया को सिखाया है। यह भारतीय आदर्श एवं परम्परा है। जिसका हमने पालन किया इसको हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए। आप क्यों भूल रहे हैं? नहीं भूलोगे तो आप की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी, आप की इज्जत बढ़ेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत बढ़ेगी तो सब की बढ़ने वाली है। मैं अपने मित्रों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों को वह समझे। उस वक्त भी हमारे मित्रों ने प्रधान मंत्री की क्षमता पर शंका पैदा की थी। लेकिन उन्होंने एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया और जिन्हें आत्म-समर्पण कराया, जो भारतीय जेलों में आज भी बंद है, और आज भी भारतीय जेलों के अंदर आत्म-समर्पण करा कर जिन्हें बन्द कर रखा है, भुट्टो साहब से जाकर पूछें कि उन की आत्मा क्या कहती है? इस बात को आप को समझना चाहिए कि भारत किस रास्ते पर जा रहा है।

समाजवाद की बात है। मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हिन्दुस्तान में.... (ध्यक्षान)..... मैं तो अभी अपनी बात पर भी नहीं आया। अभी तो भूमिका है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot help it. The hon. Member's party has requested that he should be given ten minutes. I am of the opinion that a Member can make an effective speech

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

in ten minutes. The hon. Member can take two minutes more....

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : तो मैं बन्द करता हूँ फिर ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is the hon. Member going to listen to what I am going to say or not? He can take two more minutes. I really do not understand why hon. Members do not allow the Chair even to utter one little sentence to regulate the proceedings of the House. The hon. Member may kindly first listen to what I am saying. I am saying that he may take two minutes more and try to conclude in those two minutes.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : आप जो आदेश देंगे उस का मैं पालन करूंगा ।

मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करना चाहता हूँ। इस के ऊपर भी मेरे मित्रों ने शंका पदा की। मैं अनाज के थोक व्यापार की बात करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरे पास कई प्वाइंट्स हैं पर मैं केवल अनाज के थोक व्यापार की चर्चा इस समय करना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक उस प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ जिस में अनाज सरलस है। मेरे प्रदेश के अंदर अनाज सरप्लस है, काफी गोडाउन्स में भरा रहता है और सड़ता है। लेकिन मेरे प्रदेश की सीमा से गुजरात लगा हुआ है, मेरे प्रदेश की सीमा से महाराष्ट्र लगा हुआ है, आप देखिए मेरे प्रदेश में अनाज के क्या भाव हैं और महाराष्ट्र में क्या भाव हैं? मेरे प्रदेश में क्या भाव हैं और गुजरात में क्या भाव हैं? मेरे प्रदेश से दूना भाव वहाँ पर है। अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे प्रदेश वाले अच्छी तरह से अनाज खायें और मेरे पड़ोस के लोग भूखे मरें, मंहगा अनाज उन्हें मिले, यह हमें शोभा नहीं देता जिनके पास पैसा है वह सारा अनाज खरीद कर गोडाउन्स में भर कर रखते हैं। वह उसे खुले बाजार में नहीं बेचते हैं बल्कि

चोरी से नका तोड़ कर गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में उसे भेजते हैं और ज्यादा पैसा उस पर कमाने की कोशिश करते हैं। आप इन्डेक्स देखें कि मई महीने के पहले क्या भाव अनाज का था। वह इन्डेक्स बहुत सस्ता बताएगा। लेकिन ये व्यापारी और पैसे वाले लोग बादलों की तरफ देखते हैं कि बादलों में पानी है या नहीं और बादल देख कर अक्सर भाव बढ़ाते हैं। वह यह देखते हैं कि वर्षा कम होगी या वर्षा नहीं होगी तो अनाज का भाव मंहगा करना शुरू कर देते हैं।

(व्यवधान) आप समाजवाद को क्या समझें? हम से सीखिए इधर आ कर! हम समझायेंगे आा को। समाजवाद से बहुत दूर हैं आप। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गल्ले की मौजूदा हालत के ऊपर सरकार ने यह फैसला किया कि गल्ले का थोक व्यापार सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। उस से फायदा यह होगा कि किसान को, सारे देश के किसान को एक भाव मिलेगा और सरकार उस की उचित व्यवस्था कर के सारे प्रदेशों के अंदर, सारे देश के अंदर एक भाव से अनाज उपभोक्ताओं को देगी तो यह समाजवाद है या पूंजीवाद है? इस को समझ लेने की जरूरत है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि केवल जवान हिलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जब तक हम अपने मस्तिष्क और हाथ पैरों को नहीं हिलायेंगे तब तक समाजवाद का फायदा मिलने वाला नहीं है। (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he should try to conclude. The two minutes given to him were over long ago.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश में

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is no conclusion; it is the beginning of a new point. Now, Shri Tombi Singh.

श्री राम लाल भार्गव : फिर मैं अपना

भाषण खत्म करता हूँ ।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Motion of thanks to the President for his Address. The Address is a very comprehensive and self-sufficient document. It covers many aspects and many important issues.

I know that the House and the nation are now facing serious problems. We are in the midst of the serious problem of Andhra Pradesh. I do not propose to repeat the point already made by my hon. friends who preceded me. I would like to confine my observations today to the north-eastern area from which I come.

In the Address, prominent mention has been made in a paragraph concerning the approach to the Fifth Plan, laying emphasis on self-reliance and removal of poverty, with special reference to the development of the backward areas. I would like to recall the deep sense of gratitude felt by the whole north-eastern areas to the Prime Minister and the whole House for showing a tremendous and very spontaneous unanimity in passing the legislative measures concerning the reorganisation of the north-eastern area, involving the formation of new States and new Union Territories. The year 1971 was an year of achievement because of Bangla Desh's liberation and also because of the reorganisation of the north-eastern area. That year will go down in our history as a glorious year. It will continue to be one of the most glorious achievements of our nation and our present leadership. Our leadership showed tremendous wisdom in this.

Now the question is whether we are going to maintain the beautiful flower in the plant that we have planted in the garden full of potentialities but yet to be organised to the satisfaction of the north-eastern area.

These States comprise Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and also the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. These new units are very small and the question of viability of these units had to be overlooked for certain over-riding considerations. Now after having established and set up these units, the question remains whether the nation is going to bring up these units to a status where they enjoy self-reliance with the removal of poverty and the disparities that prevail in that area in comparison with other areas.

Now, this area has been a sensitive area from several angles and it continues to be so. The solution to the problems will be two-fold. Just as the big and prosperous States have their acute problems, these small units also have their own acute problems. There is the present food crisis and difficulties that come out of so many other problems such as unemployment, lack of industries and so many other things.

The other aspect, that is the permanent aspect, concerns the stabilisation of the economy, reaching the hands of the nation to these units so that they will be self-reliant. The nation has got to be self-reliant. The nation can be self-reliant only if the units, specially the backward units, the outlying, distant areas, are self-reliant. The only means of making them self-reliant is through industrialisation and other forms of economic development.

Now in these States in spite of their rich potentialities, forest potentialities and power potentialities, what is lacking is the infra-structure which is very much needed for the development of industries. In every State—mention may be made of your State, Meghalaya—and Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, all these States, in spite of their smallness, they are full of potentialities in some form or another. One is NEFA whose population is small and whose communication has to be developed. What is needed now is the development

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]
of the infra-structure for the development of industry. Industries have yet to begin in any of these States. None of these States have registered themselves even in the small scale of industries. Until and unless we develop these small States and make them self-reliant by tapping all their resources which are available in plenty, they cannot grow. The formation of the new States perhaps was a realisation of the political aspirations of the people. It was very good, but then the realisation and the fulfilling of the political aspirations do not go very far unless they are followed by a very comprehensive economic programme.

Coming closer to the unit which I represent, Manipur, Manipur is full of forest potentialities, and it can be a granary of the whole eastern region if it is supplied with full irrigation facilities. By virtue of its geographical position, drought and flood follow one after the other in the same year. Therefore, the problems facing this unit, namely, Manipur, have to be tackled in so far as the irrigation facilities are concerned. If the irrigation facilities are given and the tapping of the forest resources is taken up properly, Manipur will not only become self-reliant but it will be a boon to the whole of the eastern region; at least in respect of food production it will be the granary of the whole of eastern region. This has not been duly recognised, and the aspect of development of tourism in this region and especially in the whole of the north-eastern region has not to be left only to the State Governments, because the States depend on the patronage and help of the Centre today. This is not something to be proud of. Therefore, if we have any potentiality or resources in the field of industries or tourist industry, whatever industries we have, we must see to the potentialities thereof, and the Centre should by-pass the normal yardstick of helping the States and perhaps the Centre has to reach them not with a helping hand as they have been doing in the normal routine matters but with

a more comprehensive and far-reaching and farsighted programme of development.

Before I conclude, I would like to have your indulgence to mention a few more points. I am the only Member, as it appears to me, representing these areas, and if I take a little more time you will kindly excuse me

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not in my hands. You have made quite an effective point. Please finish now.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Thank you. The frame of thinking in that area is that it has been a very sensitive area politically, and a long time back, during the period of President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, the training of youths both in the hills and in the valleys had been going on unchecked. I think even now there are some remnants of those agencies which try to pull over our youth in this sector from the mainstream of our national thought and national politics. What happens is, after the formation of the new States, if I may be permitted to mention my own State, a big wave or regional sentiment was built up, and under the colour or the slogans of regional sentimentalism and by some anti-Congressism, some local parties try to take away the mind of the people from the mainstream of national thought and to some extent they achieved their aim. Under the cover of that, in the name of running the Government they indulge in a lot of corruption; favouritism of an unimaginable kind exists in addition to corruption. People are tired; people are so quickly disillusioned about these things. This regional sentiment was also fed by certain foreign agencies long back. Unless we put a stop to it by certain constructive programme, things will deteriorate and the Centre has got a special responsibility, especially the Home Ministry, in this matter.

While thanking the President for mentioning the basic issues relating to the development of backward areas,

may I suggest that the north-eastern area, especially the newly formed States should be developed in such a manner that they not only become self-reliant but also progress in all spheres.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI (Damoh): In supporting the motion of thanks to the President for his Address to the joint session of Parliament, I wish to confine my observations to the situation in Andhra Pradesh. I have toured the strife-torn Andhra region of Andhra Pradesh twice at great personal risk to assess the situation firsthand. I am rather grieved that this humble mission of mine has been criticised and characterised by some sections of the people as 'selfish and motivated'. To this episode, my answer is: 'It is most unfortunate'.

During my first visit to Andhra Pradesh, I contacted the separatist leaders from the Opposition in jail and on my second visit I visited and met the leaders from the Congress Party, separation group. I appealed to them to call off the agitation as a pre-condition for talks and they said that it was not in their hands to do so. I asked them, then: Am I to understand that this is a leaderless movement? They said: if you want to think so, you may do so. It was at this point that I made my appeal to the public for a moratorium of 15-30 days so that talks could be held for solving the problem facing Andhra Pradesh. This appeal was received with mixed feelings. I therefore decided to meet the people personally and went round almost all the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The present situation in Andhra Pradesh is popularly termed as Mulki rules agitation. But I am afraid that nobody knows the implications, effects or even the clauses that are incorporated in the Mulki rules Bill. The common man in Andhra region is clearly told that the Mulki rules Bill is a Bill which confers on every citizen in Andhra region a second class status in his own capital. This, in a nutshell, is my finding. Some elements are

not interested in the peaceful settlement of this grave issue and this fear about second grade citizenship is spreading to the rural areas, unfortunately.

This fact has really made Andhra's cry out for bifurcation. Perhaps all these would have been avoided if only brother and sister members of this House, the Upper House and the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh had gone to the people and convinced them about the clauses of the Bill and the modifications that are being tried to be introduced. Anyhow, even now I feel it is not late and I would request those of the members who have not gone to their constituencies to go and meet the people. (*Interruptions*).

There is a wrong conception, especially among the people of Andhra region that President's rule means it is the rule of the President only. I would like to correct it. It must be clearly understood that it is only the rule of the Central Government, through the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh. In this connection, I would like to quote by way of authority the speech of Shri Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar in the Constituent Assembly regarding the salient features of article 356:

"The salient features of the provision are that immediately the Proclamation is made, the executive functions are assumed by the President. What exactly does it mean? As Members need not be repeatedly reminded on this point, 'The President' means the Central Cabinet responsible to the whole Parliament in which are represented representatives from the various units which form the component parts of the Federal Government. Therefore, the provincial machinery having failed, the Central Cabinet assumes the responsibility...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The constitutional position is quite well-known.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: But there has been some confusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is quite clear.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: Some opposition members referred to it. That is why I thought I should make it clear.

Points of omissions and commission are prevalent in every governmental set up of every State. In this context, it is the State of Andhra Pradesh. Since Andhra Pradesh is now under President's rule, every effort should be made by the authorities concerned to attend to the genuine grievances of the public without delay whenever the Government's attention is drawn. Even at this stage, I am confident that the Government of Andhra Pradesh will do all in its power to meet out justice to the people who have genuine problems.

I have made these observations only to emphasise that however small and insignificant a request may look, if it is not conceded in time, it will have very dangerous repercussions. This is exactly what has happened in Andhra Pradesh.

In some places I found people blaming the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the five-point formula.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rightly so.

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: It is not rightly so because it should be clearly understood that the Prime Minister gave the five-point formula only at the request of the then Andhra Pradesh Cabinet, Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislatures from Andhra Pradesh.

One unique feature I was confronted with everywhere was this. Wherever I went, people asked me, "Are you an integrationist or separationist?" I told them, "Please don't ask me that question, because I am stateless". I was born in Orissa. My

father comes from Andhra. My mother comes from Mysore. By domicile I am a Tamilian. I have married from Kerala. I was elected from Madhya Pradesh and I am staying in Delhi. "I do not know the effects of bifurcation", this is what I told them. When they asked me to shout "Jai Andhra", I said that I will do so on one condition, namely, they will shout "Jai Bharat". They did shout "Jai Bharat" and then I said "Jai Andhra". This only shows that though they cry for bifurcation or integration, essentially they are Indians first and Indians always. It is no surprise because the people of Andhra Pradesh have always been in the forefront of the struggle for freedom.

Another astounding factor was their praise for the Prime Minister and their undying faith in her socialistic policies, though on matters of bifurcation they may have difference of opinion and they may temporarily disagree with her. In fact, the people I have met wanted me to convey this message to the Prime Minister and to this august House.

Here I may strike a personal note and I must convey what they told me. When the Telengana agitation was there the Prime Minister went there. But when there was agitation in the Andhra area, she did not go there. Is this not step-motherly treatment for Andhra? I told the people—that somehow it must have happened and that the Prime Minister will definitely make a tour of Andhra as soon as time permits.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): What is the solution in your opinion?

SHRI V. SHANKER GIRI: It is not for me to say that. It is for the Prime Minister to do that. I have come here to convey the peoples' message to this august House.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): It is his maiden speech.

[Shri Prabodh Chandra] the aspects to which importance has been given by the President of India. But I very much regret that three main problems that are at the moment eating into the vitals of the country have not been touched or have been touched very summarily in the President's Address.

I would like to first emphasize about the corruption prevailing in the country. Corruption is eating into the roots of our public life right from the highest man to the lowest. We cannot escape the accusation from the public that all is not well with the politicians or with the officers concerned. Both the leaders of the Congress and of the C.P.I. and leaders of other political parties are agreed that corruption is our worst enemy, and that no society can prosper in which there is a finger raised against the leaders of any political party in the country. It is our misfortune. The things may not reach the ears of the high-ups now. But everyone who cares to go out with ears and eyes open can smell in the air that there are charges of corruption against the highest man in the country. All these big Five Year Plans will not be of any avail to us if democracy is exploited by the very people who are to be its saviours. Nothing hurts a man more than when he sees that the power given by an average man to a leader is being utilised more for his own good and the good of his friends and the families than for the good of the people with whose votes he came into power.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The other thing. We do not tire ourselves and miss no occasion to say that we want to normalise our relations with China and that we want to normalise or we want to make our relations with the United States as warm as possible, in spite of the rebuffs and kicks we have been receiving. We have always been crying hoarse that we want to normalise the

relations with China. But China has not given any indication whether they want to be friendly with us or not. They have missed no opportunity to strike at the self-respect of our country. They have allied themselves with the worse of our enemies, but I still find so much space given in this President's Address that we want to normalise our relations with China. Sir, one can normalise relations with equals, not by begging for normalisation. Here, I am reminded of a story of a bachelor. He was about thirty years old and his friends went and asked him 'Why don't you get married?' One day he told his friends, '50 per cent my marriage is decided.' And when they inquired as to what he meant by saying that 50 per cent he has decided, he said, 'I have made up my mind to marry and now it is for the girl to make up her mind'. That is the case with us. We want to normalise our relations with China. We want to normalise our relations with America whether they want to normalise the relations or not.

Therefore, I will beg of the leaders: there is nothing below the big sky and above that that is not contained in this Address. But there is not a word of importance that is given in this Address. When I read this Address, I was reminded of Gandhiji's assertion about the Cripps Mission. When he came out of the meeting with the Cripps Mission, he said, 'It is a post-dated cheque on a bankrupt bank.' Similarly, promises have been made that employment will be provided for five lakhs of people every year. Annually, three million graduates are turned out unemployed and efforts are being made during the next year for getting five lakhs jobs. God knows whether it is 5 lakhs or 500. We have not heard anything about the promise that was made to us two years ago that the Government has earmarked Rs. 20 crores for fighting unemployment in rural areas. If this be the lot of the fight of unemployment among the

educated people, the country is in for bad days. These strikes by the students and unrest among the youth—what is the cause? The causes are very deep. People do not have any ideal before them. They do not know what to do. The universities are turning out millions of graduates every year and they do not know what they have to do. Sir, you must have read only the other day in the newspapers that there was recently a recruitment test for the posts of 30 constables at Jullundur and there were about 40 double graduates and 70 graduates and thousands of matriculates who appeared for selection as a constable. If that is the pointer of the success of our government, God save the country and the Government.

I would beg of our leaders to take a serious view of things that the country is heading towards, I would say, the edge of a volcano and if immediately steps are not taken to remedy the ills which are striking at the very root of the country, the country will not prosper, whatever amount of debts we get from foreign countries and whatever high-sounding programmes we may have. Therefore, let us be realistic. Let us not give false promises.

Every day we say that we are trying to bring down the prices. The result is that prices are going up every day. I beg of my friends to be more realistic to be more practical rather than go by what is done in Russia or America or other countries. Our country is different from other countries. I have seldom heard about so much corruption in any other country. Corruption is the worst enemy of democracy. Some people see that their leaders are corrupt and they lose their faith in democracy. The first thing for us is to fight corruption. This is the first evil we have to fight against. I am sorry to tell you this. Once I wrote to a Minister that a particular party had offered to

me Rs. 1 lakh for expediting a licence and after 10 days I got a reply from the Minister saying, your letter has been forwarded to the Senior Minister. If that is the way of fighting corruption you can well imagine what is in store for the country.

So, with all the earnestness at my command, without being sentimental, I would request leaders who are men of vision and men of intelligence to do this. Many of them have made sacrifices. A few of them might be new-comers; a few of them might be there because of the Prime Minister's wishes. But there are many in the Government who are really men of vision, who have sacrificed for the country. Let them take a second look at these plans and programmes so that the country may march forward. Thank you.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):
Sir, I associate myself in supporting the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri R. K. Sinha. I listened very carefully and very attentively to the speeches made by the Members from the Opposition. I am sorry to say that I am disappointed. We derived no constructive suggestions from their speeches. All their speeches were full of criticism only. In spite of their criticisms our country is making progress. Since the last 25 years the country has made sufficient progress. We became self-sufficient in foodgrains. (*An hon. Member: When was it?*) We did not import any foodgrains for two years past. Our exports increase and our indigenous productions also increases. In spite of all this, we had unprecedented drought affecting almost the entire country. It is not only our country which has been affected, but there are other countries in the Asian continent which are affected. USSR had to import foodgrains from USA. Even China had to import foodgrains to meet this unprecedented drought.

[SHRI S. R. Damani]

Naturally this unprecedented drought has also affected the price level. It has affected also our agricultural production to a great extent. Both rabi and kharif crops have been affected by this. Government is able to meet the requirements of the country because they have created a buffer stock of about 10 million tonnes. It is a remarkable thing that Government is able to maintain regular supply of foodgrains in every nook and corner of this country. In spite of this, this year our exports have touched an all-high. They have touched the highest point. This year, our exports will be more than our imports. This is the first year when our foreign exchange position is favourable. It is not a small achievement but it is a big achievement. Most of our exports consist of finished goods and not raw materials, and, therefore, to produce and supply finished goods is the policy of Government, and Government have given so much encouragement in this connection.

Then, our industrial production has also gone up. In spite of many adversities, the production is 70 per cent higher than that of last year, and the country has progressed and our industries have produced more and exports have increased and imports have declined. Hon. Members may criticise our achievements, but if they see things with an open mind, I am sure they will be able to perceive the achievements that we have made.

It is also the policy of Government to industrialise backward areas or small towns. For the last ten years, all of us have been preaching and propagating that industry should be dispersed to small towns or backward areas, so that the people of these small towns or backward areas may not have to migrate to big cities in search of jobs and concentration of industries in big cities would be avoided and also the increase of population in big cities could also be

avoided. But all this policy has remained merely on paper. No success has so far been achieved in this direction. The main reason is that proper attention has not been given to creating the necessary infrastructure in these backward regions. Unless quick transport is available to these small towns and backward areas, this policy is not going to succeed. Government have not done enough to develop proper communications or speedier transport to these small towns and backward areas. It is only if that is done that industries could be established in these areas.

Let me give the example of my own constituency, namely Sholapur. It has a population of about four lakhs and it is a small town, but it is not connected by air, and as no industries are coming up there. But on the other hand, in Poona which was connected by air, in the course of ten years, hundreds of industrial units have come up surrounding Poona and the population there has increased and employment has also increased. Similarly if these small towns are connected by air—I am not pleading only for Sholapur, but for other backward areas and small towns also—then dispersal of industries will take place.

I was surprised to read that Government were going to spend Rs. 50 crores for the development of the Santa Cruz airport in order to create more facilities for tourists. If at the same time money is not spent to connect these small towns, I think it would not be in the interests of the policy of dispersal of industries to small towns or backward areas.

Similarly, rural electrification is also a necessity. This year, we have got the experience of the drought that we are suffering from, and lakhs of people have written on drought relief measures. But if rural electrification is taken on hand, and if this could be done speedily, then our country may not have to depend entirely on the monsoon. They can be

self-sufficient. We have to see that the vagaries of the monsoon do not affect us so much as they are affecting us at present. Now how many crores of rupees are spent? Hundreds of crores are spent for giving employment to the people of the affected areas. If this money had been spent on rural electrification, the areas concerned would have been developed, food production would have been increased through tube-well irrigation and other methods. In that way, dependence on the weather would have been avoided.

Lastly, we have spent a huge amount for irrigation through hydro projects. We have plenty of coal. If we had gone in for thermal projects, we would not have to be dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon.

In conclusion, I say that quick transportation and communication may be given first priority. Also rural electrification should be given more priority, and thermal power should be produced so that the undeveloped areas of the country can be developed.

With these words, I support the Motion.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, सरकार के पिछले 25 वर्ष का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जो देश की सब से मुख्य बात छात्रों की शिक्षा की समस्या है वह उपेक्षित रही है और रजत जयंती के अपने बजट सत्र अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी उस मर्यादा को पूरा निभाया है। छात्रों के लिए उस भाषण में एक शब्द भी नहीं है यद्यपि छात्र समस्या कोई साधारण समस्या नहीं है। यह बात ठीक है कि ग्रान्थ की समस्या तात्कालिक रूप से मस्तिष्क को प्रभावित कर रही है, सूखे की समस्या भी है, लेकिन छात्र की समस्या उससे कम नहीं है। छात्रों की यदि व्यवस्था ठीक हो जाय तो यह राष्ट्र को सफल बनाने के लिए, समृद्ध करने के लिए, सुखी करने के लिए

मूल को सींचने के समान है। इस दृष्टि से देखें तो और समस्याओं का नम्बर तो बाद में आता है।

इस समय यदि आप शिक्षणालयों को देखें तो हमारे देश में उन के लिए प्राचीन काल से एक शब्द—विद्या मन्दिर चला आ रहा है, लेकिन इस समय छात्रों का जो व्यवहार है और जो उनका बायमंडल है उसको मन्दिर शब्द से नहीं पुकारा जा सकता। जो बुराईयां समाज में दूसरे स्थानों पर आप को दिखलाई पड़ती हैं वह सारी की सारी आज छात्रों में हैं। हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। अभी पन्द्रह दिन नहीं हुए गाजियाबाद के शम्भूदयाल कालेज में वहां की कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष के नवयुवक लड़के को छात्रों ने बुरी तरह से कालेज के अन्दर मार दिया। उसी तरह से अभी से कोई पन्द्रह दिन पहले की बात होगी, मुजफ्फर-नगर जिले के एक कस्बे में डाका पड़ा और डाका डालने वाले पांच व्यक्ति हैं। उन्होंने नकाब डाली हुई थी अपने चेहरे के ऊपर लेकिन अंग्रेजी में बातचीत कर रहे हैं। जिस के यहां डाका पड़ा उस ने अपने अनुमान से कहा कि वे किसी कालेज के विद्यार्थी प्रतीत होते थे। इसी तरह से गाड़ियों में होने वाली लूट के अन्दर भी उन को दोषी और अपराधी पाया गया है और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का वह कांड जिस में एक छात्र नेता ने एक लड़की को अपमानित करने के लिए अपना मुंह काला किया, वास्तव में यह हमारे लिए एक बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। तो इस प्रकार छात्रों की समस्या बहुत विकट समस्या है। इस की ओर राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में कुछ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था और सब से अधिक चिन्ता की बात यह है कि हमारे राजनैतिक दल जो छात्रों की बातों से चिन्तित होते हैं लेकिन जिस समय उनके छात्र संघों के चुनाव आते हैं तो वे राजनैतिक दल उन की गतिविधियों में लिप्त रहते हैं और एक दूसरे को एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध उकसाने के लिए उन को दैसे भी देते हैं और उन की ओर प्रकार से भी सहायता करते हैं

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

आज कल छात्र संघों के चुनाव एम०एल० ए० और एम०पी० के चुनाव से कम नहीं हैं। इसी सदन के एक सदस्य हैं, जिन का भतीजा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ता है। उस ने अपने छात्रसंघ के चुनाव के लिए पचास हजार रुपये की मांग की और कहा कि मुझे पचास हजार रुपये दे दो, कुछ मेरी पार्टी दे देगी। हमारे साथी ने हंस कर कहा—पगले, पचास हजार रुपये में तो दो एम०एल०ए० के चुनाव लड़े जायेंगे, तू छात्रसंघ का चुनाव क्यों लड़ता है, मैं एम०एल०ए० का चुनाव लड़ा दूंगा।

सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल का आने वाला भारत जो इन शिक्षणालयों में है, यदि व ईमानदार होते हैं तो आने वाला भारत ईमानदार होगा। अगर वे परिश्रमी होते हैं तो हमारा भविष्य उज्ज्वल होगा। अगर वे सदाचारी रहते हैं तो हमारा भविष्य सुरक्षित रहेगा। लेकिन यह सारी की सारी योग्यता इस समय के विद्यार्थी समाज में हमें लुप्त होती दिखाई देती है।

पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने दो भाषणों में यह चर्चा की कि हम अपने राष्ट्र की शिक्षा पद्धति को बदलना चाहते हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी दो स्थानों पर दीक्षान्त भाषणों में उस परिवर्तन की बात कही है, लेकिन वह परिवर्तन किस प्रकार का होगा, अभी तक हम ने नहीं सुना और न शिक्षा शास्त्रियों के विचाराधीन इस प्रकार की बात सुनने में आई है। मैं आप से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—यदि सरकार इस में सुधार करना चाहती है तो प्राचीन काल के इतिहास से कुछ शिक्षा लें। हमारे देश में ईश्वर के बाद दूसरा स्थान गुरु का, अध्यापक का था, जिस का सम्मान इस युग में समाप्त हो गया है। हमारे यहां पुराने समय में विद्या के तीन प्रकार थे—

गुरु शुश्रू विद्या पुष्कलेन धनेन वा।

अथवा विद्यया विद्या चतुर्थं नोपलभ्यते।

या तो गुरु की सेवा से विद्या प्राप्त होती थी या धन व्यय कर के, किसी विद्वान को रख कर विद्या प्राप्त होती थी या एक विद्या मुझे आती है, दूसरी दूसरे को आती है, उस ने मुझे पढ़ाया और मैंने उसे पढ़ाया, इस प्रकार विद्या का आदान-प्रदान होता था, चौथा प्रकार कोई नहीं था। चौथा प्रकार तो इस युग में है—जिस में डण्डे के बल पर नम्बर प्राप्त किया जाता है और उस योग्यता के आधार पर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं।

इस में सुधार की आवश्यकता है और इस सुधार के लिए आवश्यक है कि अध्यापकों को कुछ अधिकार दिये जायें। अध्यापकों का स्तर अच्छा हो, वे अपने बच्चों के समान अपने शिष्यों को समझें, लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ उस को कुछ अधिकार भी देने होंगे—अर्थात् सामान्य शिक्षा के अतिरिक्त जो विशेष शिक्षा है, वह कुलीन व्यक्तियों को दी जाय, कुलीन व्यक्तियों से मेरा अभिप्राय उन से है जो सदाचारी हों।

दूसरी चर्चा मैं हरित क्रान्ति के सम्बन्ध में करना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में अनेक बार यह बात कही गई है कि 1971 के बाद भारत एक दाना अन्न भी बाहर से नहीं मंगायेगा। पिछले सेशन में हमारे कृषि मंत्री शिंदे साहब ने दो बार यः कहा कि हमारे यहां अन्न भण्डार पर्याप्त हैं, किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब बहुत दबाया गया तो उन्होंने सही बात बतलाई। यह हमारे लिए बड़ी लज्जा की बात है—हम कहते थे कि 1971 के बाद एक दाना भी नहीं मंगायेगा, लेकिन इस समय हमारी अन्न के अभाव में बहुत ही बुरी अवस्था है। इस के लिए जहां हमें और उपाय सोचने चाहियें, वहां यह भी सोचना चाहिए—अब तक हम ने नदियों और दूसरे जल के स्रोतों पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया है, लेकिन भूमि के अन्दर से जो जल प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, ट्यूब-वेल

के द्वारा, उस के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न नहीं किया।
 आगे से हमें इस ओर यत्न करना चाहिए।

आज कल यह कहा जा रहा है कि आगे आने वाली फसल बहुत बढ़िया है। लेकिन मैं वास्तविक स्थिति को जानता हूँ। आजकल बिजली मुश्किल से 6 घंटे ट्यूब-वेलों को मिलती है और उस में भी बीच-बीच में जाती रहती है। सारी फसल सूख रही है और उस के अच्छा होने की कोई आशा नहीं है।

तीसरी बात मैं कानून और व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस में बड़ी गिथिलता है, खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश में जो दिल्ली से मिलता-जुलता इलाका है, जरा शाहदरा से आगे निकलिये, 7 बजे के बाद सड़क पर नहीं चल सकते। सात-आठ गाड़ियां जब इवाट्टी हो जाती हैं, तब पुलिस के संरक्षण में आगे चलती हैं। यह उस देश की हालत है जिस की स्वतन्त्रता का स्वप्न महात्मा गांधी जी इस रूप में देखा करते थे कि रात के 12 बजे यदि कोई युवती जेवरों से लदी हुई अन्धेरे में चली जाय तो भी उस को कोई भय नहीं होगा। वह हमारी स्वतन्त्रता का रूप था, लेकिन इस समय यह है कि हम पुलिस के संरक्षण में, बन्दूकों के संरक्षण में सड़क पर जाते हैं। यह हमारे लिए बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): It gives me great pleasure to join hands with my colleagues to offer thanks to the President for his Address. I have been very keenly hearing the speeches of my hon. friends to my right, especially from the DMK. Mr. Viswanathan who spoke for that party was unusually vocal in criticising the Government's policy. I ask him when there was the farmers' agita-

tion in Tamil Nadu, how many thousands had they arrested? I read in the papers that Mr. Viswanathan could not speak in his own constituency. This time he was on a goodwill tour of the Andhra region to pour oil over fire. Why did he do it?

There is a dual policy pursued by him and by his party in Tamil Nadu. Who are his partners here? His party feels that it is the self-appointed guardian of South India. His partner, the Jan Sangh, feels it is the self-appointed guardian for Hindi throughout Bharat, including Tamil Nadu. Nearly nine persons were shot dead in that agitation.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Which agitation? When was that agitation?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: You do not know it, even though 20,000 persons were sent to jail and nine persons were killed in the farmers' agitation? How do you say you represent Tamil Nadu here?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It was sixteen. He is not properly briefed; let him give the correct figures.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): He went to Andhra as a tourist only, because his own leader has disowned responsibility for statements made by Mr. Viswanathan.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: When the farmers launched an agitation, they said that it was instigated by Central leaders like Mr. Kumaramangalam and Mr. Subramaniam, and also that they were all reactionary forces that launched that agitation. When reactionary forces create trouble in Andhra, he calls it is a people's movement and inspiration is drawn from the people.

As I said, his partner here is Jan Sangh. Jan Sang stands national integration. But his party stands for cession.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: On a point of order, I object to this. He-

[Shri G. Viswanathan] is entitled to abuse the DMK but let him not misguide the House by saying that the DMK stands for cession. He must withdraw those words.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Viswanathan was very much agitated when I said that his party sands for cession. May I draw the attention of this House to what is going on in Gudalur taluk? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every speaker from this side brought so many charges against that side. You must have patience to hear. There must be tolerance on both sides.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: So far as Gudalur affairs is concerned, some people from Kerala occupied the land. Some people occupied about 100 acres. At the same time, the State Government made alternate arrangements to settle them.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not give any explanation here. When your party members was speaking, he made so many charges against this party. If he brings some charges against your party, you must hear it. (*Interruptions*). When the opposition members speak, they are not distributed by members from this side. When any body is speaking from this side, you should not also disturb him. Don't be so touchy. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: In Gudalur taluk in Nilgiri district, there are Malayalee pockets here and there. DMK has issued unofficial circulars to every district that Malayalees are to be singled out and separately dealt with.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is a lie.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Whatever truth he speaks it is lie for me and vice versa. Unfortunately one is not prepared to accept the other. In a democracy, he should be at least prepared to hear me.

Mr. A. K. Gopala, for whom I have great respect as my senior colleague, was very vocal the other day in criticising the government. He said Government is using the CRP and the military in Andhra to put down violence. He also gave a suggestion to solve the Andhra crisis as a democratic and constitutional solution. Even though he is not present here, his deputy is present here. I would like to ask him whether his party believes in democracy. Have they faith in the Indian Constitution? It is only a camouflage. They always want to create disturbance so that they can fish in troubled waters. Now that party has its eye on Laccadive, the place I come from. Since there is not even a single member of the Marxist Party in Laccadive, they are operating from Kozhikode. That is their tactics.

I can understand Shri Piloo Mody or his party always criticising this government as a Communist Government because from the beginning of the split of the Congress Party he has been doing so. But I cannot understand how Shri A. B. Vajpayee or Shri Jaganatharao Joshi join hands with DMK in the re-organisation and revitalisation of the grand alliance with the new partner DMK. I think they are very much demoralised with the direction in which the Government of India is taking the country.

Within the short time at my disposal, I want to refer to price stability in the country. According to the Economic Survey for 1972-73, the wholesale price index showed remarkable stability until December 1971, in spite of the mounting pressure on government expenditure due to the developments in Bangladesh. In 1972, particularly in the month of May, the prices have shown an abnormal increase. The wholesale price index in Decemer 1972 was 13.7 per cent higher than in 1971. The average increase in 1972 was 7.8 per cent, as against 4 per cent in 1971. If you go

through the price line, it gives the impression that we do not have control over the prices. Since next year also food production is going to be affected adversely. I think it is the duty of the Government of India to see that the price rise is kept under strict control so that hoarders and black-marketeters may not take advantage of it.

Finally, I want to make one suggestion. For the last so many years, the profiteers and blackmarketeters have been taking advantage of the price rise. So, there should be some piece of legislation which will give capital punishment for such offences so that such anti-social and anti-national activities do not go on.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मा नन्बळी (हमीरपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव आया उस पर हुए भाषणों को ध्यान से सुना और साथ ही विभाजन के बारे में, पक्ष और विपक्ष में,, जो भाषण हुए उन को भी सुना। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी महामानव हैं; कोई साधारण मानव नहीं हैं और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी, यह दोनों, जो कुछ कहते हैं वह बिल्कुल आत्मा की आवाज कहते हैं और अपनी आत्मा की आवाज के कारण ही उन्हें कामयाबी प्राप्त हुई है। यह भ्रवश्य है कि जो कुछ हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं राज्य सरकारें और अधिकारी लोग उन पर पूरी तरह से अमल नहीं करते हैं। यह दोष भ्रवश्य है

ग्रामों के विभाजन के बारे में बहुत से लोगों ने पक्ष और विपक्ष में कहा। परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादा सरकारें बनाने से कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं है। अगर अधिक सरकारें बनायी जायें तो मेरा सुझाव है कि एक तो ग्राम सरकार बने 20,000 की आबादी पर, दूसरी 25 लाख की आबादी पर जिला सरकार बने और तीसरी सरकार केन्द्र की हो जो सारे काम की देखभाल करे। गांव सरकार मुकदमे करे और जो हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट

के जज हैं इन सब को खत्म कर दिया जाय। इस तरह से काफी बचत कर सकते हैं। होता क्या है, यह हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज किसी गरीब आदमी का मुकदमा करते हैं? नहीं। सारी व्यवस्था पूंजीपतियों के लिये है। पंचायती राज कायम करना चाहिये। अगर यह कायम नहीं होता है तो बेकार के आदमी पैदा होते जायेंगे। एक नियम बना देना चाहिये कि कोई बड़ा मकान नहीं बनायेगा, छोटे मकान होंगे। एक नियम होना चाहिये कि हमारे कपड़े सादे होंगे। कोई शराब नहीं पियेगा, कोई तम्बाकू नहीं खायेगा। आप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि तम्बाकू की फसल 20 पानी देने पर तैयार होती है जितने में चार फसलें हो सकती हैं।

हमारी पार्टी के लोगों ने सुझाव रखे, मैं किसी का विरोध नहीं करना चाहता, परन्तु मैं कहता हूँ कि आप क्यों नहीं सोचते कि ज्यादा राज्य बन जाने के लाभ हैं या हानि। मेरी समझ में लाभ भी हैं और हानि भी है। लेकिन मैं यह भ्रवश्य कहूँगा कि यह जो यतीमखाने हैं, जो राज्यों में काउन्सिलें हैं और यहां राज्य सभा है, ये यतीमखाने हैं इन को खत्म किया जाय, और एक पंचायती राज्य बनाया जाय, सारे मसले उन में हल हो सकते हैं, और हर आदमी से तो घण्टे मेहनत करायी जाय इस से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

मेरे चार जिलों में नदियां हैं, इतनी जमीन है कि अगर बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो यह चार जिले 20 जिलों को अन्न दे सकते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार क्यों बढ़ता है? इस लिये बढ़ता है कि व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति में लोगों का अनुराग है। लोग समझते हैं कि लड़के की शादी होगी, लड़की की शादी होगी तो कैसे महल बनेगा। अगर इस व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की प्रथा को समाप्त कर देते हैं तो कोई झगड़ा नहीं होगा। आज लोग कहते हैं कि फलाने नेता का लड़का कारखाना बना रहा है। तो आप क्या चाहते हैं वह जहर खा

[स्वामी ब्रह्मा नन्दजी]

ले ? आखिर पेट पालने के लिये कुछ न कुछ तो करना ही है। और अगर वह कारखाना बनाता है तो क्या गुनाह करता है। कुछ न कुछ धंधा तो करेगा ही जब तक व्यक्तिगत संपत्ति विद्यमान है। अब सारे धंधे जनता की अंचायत के अधीन कर देने से सभी मुश्किलें खत्म हो सकती हैं। आप को सुझाव देना चाहिये कि सरकार को क्या करना चाहिये। लेकिन सुझाव तो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग देते नहीं, केवल बुराई कर के वोट ही लेना चाहते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह का रख अपना कर आप कैसे देश का भला कर सकते हैं। अगर विरोधी पक्ष का भी राज्य हो गया तो वह क्या कर सकेगा ? आज हमारे हाथ में हुकूमत है, हम को चाहिये कि 20,000 की आबादी पर ग्राम सरकार बनायें और 25 लाख की आबादी पर एक जिला सरकार बनायें और उस में एक ही एम0 पी0 हो, और यह जो हम सेन्ट्रल हाल में बैठ कर गप्पें लड़ाते हैं, इन लोगों की बेंच बना दी जाय और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम यह कर सकते हैं। जो करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति लगा कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की इमारत बनायी गयी है, तथा जजों को जो इतनी मोटी मोटी तनख्वाह दी जाती है, इस की कोई आवश्यकता फिर नहीं रहेगी। यह जो फिजूल खर्च है इन को खत्म कर के बचत की जा सकती है।

सब प्राणी एक से हैं, सब का खाना पीना और रहन सहन एक सा हो। लोग कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे करम में अच्छा मकान नहीं लिखा है, अच्छे कपड़े नहीं लिखे हैं क्योंकि तुम्हारे पूर्व जन्म के जो कार्य ही ऐसे हैं, इस तरह की जो लोग बात करते हैं, या इस तरह के जो ग्रन्थ हैं उन को आग लगा देनी चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक आदमी ने मुझ से पूछा कि आप के यहां देश में क्या सब बईमान ही हैं ? मैं ने कहा कि नहीं, हो सकता है कि ईमानदार कम हो। तो वह कहने लगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊपर से नीचे तक जो भ्रष्टाचारी मिनिस्टर भरे हैं बया प्रधान मंत्री इन को नहीं जानती,

मैं चुप रहा, फिर मैं ने उत्तर दिया कि कैसे कहते हो कि नहीं जानतीं। हां यह हो सकता है कि वहां भ्रष्टाचारियों का बहुमत है। तो वह कहने लगा कि ईमानदार आदमियों को क्यों नहीं बैठाते।

मैं देशभक्त हूं, मैं पार्टी का भी आदमी नहीं, कांग्रेसी भी नहीं, केवल एक देशभक्त हूं और चूंकि देश का काम हमारी कांग्रेस कर रही है इसलिये मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री मूल चन्ब डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, संकल्पों को बार-बार दोहराने का यह मतलब होता है कि उस की महत्ता कम हो जाती है। समय चूंकि कम है इसलिए मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे मंत्री श्री मोहन धारिया राजस्थान में गये तो उन्होंने वहां भाषण दिया, मैंने सोचा कि वहां 1 करोड़ 40 लाख लोग फ्रेमिन से प्रभावित हैं उस पर क्या ऐक्शन होगा। मैं एक, दो बातें बताना चाहता हूं। पहले हम ने अनाज कुल 1 लाख 60 हजार टन मांगा था लेकिन मिला केवल 61 हजार टन। उसके बाद जब हमने 45 हजार टन मांगा तो मिला 30 हजार टन। यह बड़े-बड़े आंकड़े बता रहे हैं। जब हम ने 79 करोड़ ६० की मांग की तो आज तक सरकार ने हम को 2 करोड़ ६० एंडहाक बेसिन पर दिया। हमारी मांग बिल्कुल न्यायोचित है, लेकिन उसके आधार पर हम को अनाज नहीं मिलता है। मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे पास अनाज की कमी है, लेकिन एक मजदूर जो फ्रेमिन रिलीफ बर्क में काम करता है उसको किस प्रकार सेटिसफाई किया जाय ? क्या यह कह कर सेटिसफाई किया जा सकता है कि तुम को एक सप्ताह में केवल दो किलो अनाज से काम चलाना होगा ? जिस मजदूर की फ्रेमिली में 8 आदमी हैं उसको आप दो आदमियों का भोजन देना चाहते हैं, क्या इससे काम चलने वाला है ? आज राजस्थान के अन्दर जो

स्थिति है उसके बारे में मैंने काल अटेंशन मोशन भी दिया था और उसमें इस बात का ध्यान दिलाया था कि जब राजस्थान 79 करोड़ २० मांगता है तो दो करोड़ २० से कैसे समस्या का सामना किया जा सकता है। आप ने पहली स्टडी टीम भेजी, दूसरी भेजी, तीसरी भेजी, और यह जांच हुई कि राजस्थान में अकाल की स्थिति है, और भयंकर अकाल है। लेकिन उसके होते हुए भी आप आज राजस्थान की आर्थिक हालत जब लड़खड़ा रही है उस पर भी आप ने दो करोड़ २० दिया।

जगह जगह पर जब हम आदिवासी इलाकों में जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हमें काम मिलना चाहिए, अपना भोजन मिलना चाहिए। अगर हम भाषणों से उन्हें आश्वासन दें तो उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। उनका यह कहना है कि आपके यहां ईसाफ नहीं मिलता है। एक आदमी के घर में अनाज है क्या सरकार सख्त कदम उठा कर उस अनाज को निकालती है? हम लोगों को पूरा अनाज मिलता है तो वह आदमी कहता है कि मुझ को क्यों नहीं पूरा मिलता? आप देश में विषमताओं को काम करना चाहते हैं, आप चाहते हैं कि विषमतायें कम हों। लेकिन विषमताओं को कम करने का जरिया नहीं रहा है और वे कम नहीं हो रही हैं। बीस करोड़ आदिमियों या कितने आदिमियों की क्या हालत है इसके आंकड़ों और उनकी जो हालत है उसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन ईसाफ तो होना ही चाहिए और सब के साथ होना चाहिए।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रशासन तंत्र और उसमें व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा की है। यह ठीक है कि हमारा प्रशासन तंत्र निकम्मा है, यह बीला प्रशासन तंत्र है। तत्परता से काम करने की उसमें प्रवृत्ति नहीं है। भ्रष्टाचार इसमें से दूर नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब तक इसको बदला नहीं जायेगा तब तक आपका कामकाज ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकेगा और जो अपेक्षायें आप इससे रखते हैं या जनता इससे रखती है, वे पूरी नहीं होंगी।

सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं का आप ने जाल फैलाया। देश में इनको लेकर आपने खूब काम किया। लेकिन हुआ क्या? लोगों में वह जागृति और वह क्रान्ति नहीं आई जो आप चाहते थे कि आये।

प्रशासन तंत्र कैसे काम करता है इसका मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक सवाल किया था कि कितना रुपया आपको देना पड़ा उन केसिस में जिन केसिस में सिविल कोर्ट्स से डिक्लीज हुई हैं। इसके जवाब में आपने बताया कि 1970 में आपको 9,53,301 रुपये देने पड़े, 1971 में आपको 12,30,795 रुपये देने पड़े और 1972 में 3,25,451 रुपये देने पड़े। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों इन डिक्लीज की नौबत आई? यह प्रशासन में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और उसके डीलेपन का ही नतीजा है कि आपको इतनी पेमेंट्स करनी पड़ीं। ठेकेदारों पर जो सिविल सूट दायर किये गये वे डिक्लीज उन केसिस में हुईं। चाहे रेल विभाग हो या कोई दूसरा विभाग हो, यही हालत है। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में घाटे होते हैं। सरकारी जो आंकड़े हैं वे यही बताते हैं। आपको चाहिए था कि आप प्रशासन में गतिशीलता लाते। अगर ऐसा आपने कर दिया होता तो जो अपेक्षाएँ आप अधिकाारियों से करते हैं वे पूरी हो गई होतीं। हमेशा ही यह कहा जाता रहा है कि प्रशासन तंत्र में गतिशीलता लाने के लिए प्रयत्न हम कर रहे हैं। कंटिन्युस एफर्ट्स आर बीइंग मेड, यही कहा जाता रहा है। चाहे छोटे स्तर पर हो, निचले स्तर पर हो या ऊँचे स्तर पर हो प्रशासन तंत्र को बदलने की जरूरत है। प्रशासनतंत्र सेवा भावी होना चाहिए, कर्तव्य-निष्ठ होना चाहिए, ईमानदारी से काम करने वाला होना चाहिए। अगर वह नहीं है तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है?

आप योजनायें बनाते हैं लेकिन उनकी सफलता जो इनको कार्यान्वित करते हैं

[श्री मूल अंगूठे डाँगा]

उन पर निर्भर करती है। अगर वे सफल नहीं होती हैं तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार हो सकता है? आज लोगों के दिमागों में यह बात भा गई है कि राज्य सरकार की नीतियां, भारत सरकार की नीतियां चाहे जितनी अच्छी हों, जब तक प्रशासनतंत्र में रद्दोबदल नहीं होगा तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। विज्ञान और टेक्नालाजी ने आज बड़ी प्रगति की है। लेकिन आज भी हजारों लाखों लोग जो तकनीकी ज्ञान प्राप्त किये हुए हैं, बेकार फिर रहे हैं, उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्टों से तमाम आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता था लेकिन समय नहीं है कि ऐसा मैं कर सकूँ। मैं संक्षेप में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रशासन तंत्र पर, सरकारी मशीनरी पर अभी तक जिस तरह से हम को कब्जा करना चाहिए या उस तरह से कब्जा नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि गरीब आदमी आज भी सोचता है कि जीवन के दिन किसी तरह से काटते चले जाओ और उसको सन्तोष नहीं हो पाता है, जीवन जीने के लिए है इसका आभास उसको नहीं हो पाता है। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने एक दफा कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में एक चमक और जागृति आई है और लोग अपनी कठिनाइयों और समस्याओं को आगे लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन परेशानियां जो हैं उनको देखते हुए और जिस तरह से पिसे हुए और दबे हुए वे हैं, वे ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं, समस्याओं का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते हैं। चुनावों में मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि एक दम ईमानदार और कर्तव्य निष्ठ आदमी जिसके पास पैसा नहीं है जीत कर आ सकता है। कारण यह है कि जो पद्धति हमने अपना रखी है, पूंजीवाद जो है या सामन्तवाद का जो खंडित रूप है, वह आज भी कायम है।

आप ने राजस्थान के अन्दर स्टडी टीम को भेजा। वह इधर उधर घूम कर आ गई। इटीरियर में वह नहीं गई, आदिवासियों की

हालत को उसने जा कर नहीं देखा, उन से बात नहीं की। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप राजस्थान के अकाल पीड़ित लोगों के लिए जो धन की तथा अनाज की मांग की गई है, उसको पूरा करें। आज राजस्थान की हालत खराब है। उसकी उपेक्षा आप न करें। उस और आप विशेष ध्यान दें।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of our friends opposite have called the President's Address a ritual. Now it is not a ritual, it is a requirement of the legislature; it is an assessment of the state of the nation and it indicates the work ahead, as the President has said, for the executive, for Parliament and for the country as a whole. If I may say so, as regards the action of some of our friends opposite who chose to boycott the Address, whatever their motives, whatever the reasons that they have given here, I think the country and the general public have taken it as not merely a protest, but as not honouring the President. I am not using strong words.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Although many Members have declared that this was not their intention, yet this is the way in which the public looks at it. Merely saying something else will not change the situation. Personally I think that it is a disservice to those who have elected the Members, because this is a part of parliamentary procedure, and if I may say so....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What did her party members do in the Madras Assembly?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That does not mean that I approve of their action there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are here to reflect the miseries of the people who have sent us here.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has had his say, not once but a hundred times every single day. So, let him leave this time to me. (*Interruptions*)

Have we not been elected for that reason?

Have the people elected us for some other reason?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do not say that at all.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Then, why say the other. I consider their abstention an empty ritual. One hon. Member said that there was no juice and colour in the Address. If the hon. Member's idea of juice and colour is what is provided here by the Opposition, I would say that he and they are welcome to it.

The Address has qualities which are far more solid and far more important, that is, truth, earnestness and determination. We have no need to indulge in verbal heroics. This Government, this party and indeed, I would say, the people of India, are deeply immersed in a very heroic task, not an easy task, but a task that needs all the qualities and all the strength of which this nation is capable.

17.00 hrs.

This time last year, we were in the after glow of a war, a war which fully vindicated our ideals, our policies and our judgment. I said then that this crisis, the Bangla Desh-Pakistan crisis, which had overflowed on to our territory was an interruption in our own national battle for economic and social construction.

Hon. members will perhaps remember that at that time I had also said that our victory would involve a price in the form of great hardship in every field of activity in the country. Each measure we took then had financial

and economic implications and it was obvious that the subsequent months would witness the repercussions of what had happened then.

I mention this bit of recent history not to find a scapegoat as one hon. member said, but to put these problems which are serious, grave problems, about which we are all deeply concerned, problems of price rises, of commodity shortages, of economic hardships in their proper perspective. Hardships are there. We know they would come. We had warned the nation, we had warned Parliament. What we had not known and what constituted an added burden and increased our difficulties was the fact of drought. But I have no doubt that the Government and the people of this country will overcome these difficulties, as they overcome the vast challenge that was posed to us in 1971.

The Opposition has a vested interest in Government's failure. But I hope they will also realise that any failure at this point means tremendous increased hardship on the people. It does not mean a hardship for Government, but it does mean a hardship for the people.

Many Opposition friends are fond of saying that 'you will not be there' or 'this will happen to Government'. I am equally keen on repeating as many times as is necessary that our interest is not in being here, our interest is in pursuing a particular policy and in seeing that that policy succeeds. If in pursuing that policy we do not succeed, it still does not mean that we give up policies which we consider to be right and which we feel have been vindicated by every event that has taken place.

Hon. members would do well to lock back at their own speeches which they have been making. Is there any time when they thought the nation would make good? Is there any time when they thought that anything was succeeding? Yet in spite of those gloomy predictions, we did make good. We

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

did meet the biggest challenge that perhaps any nation, developed, rich affluent or poor, has faced and we did emerge a stronger country with greater self-confidence.

We are used to these speeches. They have been made today, they will be made tomorrow and they will be made for all time to come. But Government is not going to be diverted from its declared, accepted policy or its programmes. Government has no intention of failing. Government is going to succeed in what it has set before itself. We may have shortfalls, we may have setbacks, as every country, every government, every people do have, had and will continue to have. But we have no doubt at all that we face the future with confidence and that just as we have overcome them, in spite of the gloomy forecasts made by hon. members opposite and many other people in this country and their friends abroad, we are going to come through this with success.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Success with monopolists.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: At least I do not monopolise the time of the House.

In 25 years, the country's intrinsic strength and maturity have increased tremendously and have enabled us to face the multitude of challenges. The country must, and will, take the challenges of 1973 in its stride. The Opposition leaders spoke of galloping inflation, of galloping corruption, if I may say so, with galloping rhetoric in the House and outside they have been encouraging disruptive activities of every kind. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have been doing it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. Please, Shri Mishra, if you will take the trouble to read my speeches, you will find that even at the time of victory, I did not boast of it. (*Interruptions*).

I would like to remind the hon. Member that the elections were held at the right time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You betrayed the Opposition at the time of Assembly elections. You were consulting us... (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Mishra has his own way of judging how our country proceeds. He might perhaps study what happens with regard to the elections in other countries. In fact, this is the first time we had one election a year ahead. The last elections of the State Assemblies were after due time, just a little later. We had decided that...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Were you not discussing with us for postponement? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We were certainly discussing, but what did we discuss? We discussed that since there was a war we could not have the election. But when the war ended, there was no excuse whatsoever to put off the elections, and therefore, the elections were held.

Now, in the Government, the road is a far too steep and difficult one for us to go galloping it, much as we might like to gallop or cantor. I am afraid the road is far too difficult; the task is far too big a one, and the Government has to work hard.

There is no time for any gallops on this side or that.

The biggest concern, and the immediate concern, before us is naturally the question of organising relief. We have, been and we are mobilising all the resources in money and in materials to overcome this crisis. 48 lakhs of people are engaged in relief works in Rajasthan, in Gujarat, in Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura. These relief works are being undertaken on a scale never before envisaged. The difficulties are

indeed great, but this is the first time that the Government has come forward with such a vast programme of help. About 90,000 different kinds of relief work are under implementation

The greatest hardship is due to the shortage of water-supply and certain steps have been taken: massive programmes for loans and grants for the digging of wells, for the production of rigs and arrangements for the transportation of water. There is hardship with regard to cattle. Relief camps, have been opened. Subsidy or loans for the movement of fodder crops have been arranged from forests. We are trying to search out new items which can be used as fodder; for instance, the tops of sugarcane. There may also be other such items. Rs. 445 crores have been released.

There is also a special food plan for 1973-74 which includes an increase of rabi production and inputs for a higher kharif output

I am sorry that sometimes a case is tried to be made out that we are partial to one State and not to another. We are deeply concerned with the hardships in all parts, wherever they exist in different parts of India, and it is our earnest endeavour to see that all parts are helped equally within the resources which are available to us.

One hon. Member remarked that we always have droughts. If I may submit, such a blanket statement is an exaggeration and an over-simplification of very grave issues involved. The drought this year is not a normal drought. It is a very unusual drought. The very fact that even those countries which are not usually importers of grains have imported enormous quantities shows how many countries have been affected this year.

In fact some agency of the United Nations has taken special cognisance of the fact and is trying to mobilise

world-wide resources and funds in order to help the countries which are affected. They have approached us also in this regard. It is as a result of the progress we have made on our agricultural front and our policy of building up buffer stocks that we were able to manage this very difficult year with marginal imports. I do not agree with the hon. friends who feel that there is something shameful in imports. We should like to be self-sufficient but if there is a drought of such magnitude which has affected many people, and if we can help them by imports, we should not consider it as something wrong. Nevertheless we have been able to manage with only marginal imports. I share the agency of the hon. Members at the distress that is being caused in some parts of the country.

I am not one who usually quotes from newspapers nor do I think that what the newspapers print is gospel truth. But hon. Members are very impressed when something comes out in print and since this paper happened to come to me only a few minutes ago, I thought I would read out what a foreign correspondent who has travelled in all the drought affected areas Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Mysore with the exception of Tripura I believe—has said:

“I found the bulk of the Indian farmlands were substantially better prepared than before to withstand the shortage of rain. The green revolution has not failed. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was only a little wrong when she said proudly last year that India has reached self-sufficiency in food” (*Interruptions*).

This is the Christian Science Monitor....

SHRI PILOO MODY: The name of the correspondent? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Davis.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I would like to invite him to my area.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Our production has gone up. Your shouting there is not going to change that fact. I do not think that Mr. Piloo Mody could have produced rains at the right time; if he could then I must say it was very remiss of him not to do so just because the Government is not his.

As I said, our economy has the capacity to deal with such situations. What has happened this year is that production of coarse grain in the rain-
red areas has been mainly affected. There is a steady increase in the production of wheat from year to year because of our development activities. The drought-prone areas of the country need to be dealt with on a separate footing. From the point of view of their overall development, as the House knows, a special group is currently finalising the strategy for the development of such areas and I am sure that in the Fifth Plan it will be possible for us to undertake the programme in a big way.

The other matter of great concern to us is that of the rise in the prices of food. A situation of shortfall in agricultural production has been exploited and a psychology of scarcity has been created by painting every effort that is made as failure even from the beginning, leading to speculation and retention of stocks at various levels. The House knows of our scheme to take over the wholesale trade in wheat from the coming season. This is designed to eliminate some of the factors from our food economy which encourage hoarding and speculation.

I know that this is a major structural reform, which will evoke opposition from interested groups and that every attempt will be made to scuttle it. But Government is determined to face the situation squarely. The State Governments will be en-

abled to make all administrative and organisational arrangements necessary for the success of the working of this scheme.

The other great problem is that of unemployment. But again, in spite of what some hon. members have chosen to say on the floor of the House, these programmes have not crashed. On the contrary, although they took some time in taking off, they are now in full swing in the States and a large number of people have been provided with employment on worth-while schemes. I do not say that we have solved the entire problem nor had we said that we would be able to do so. All that we had said was that it was a beginning and a help in the midst of a specially difficult situation and that is what has happened. The major effort made in this direction in the last two years and the achievements gained so far cannot be simply brushed aside. It is Government's determination to go ahead and expand these programmes in the coming year, as announced in the President's Address.

Some people, of course, have made up their minds that nothing can succeed and the minute a programme is announced they start announcing what a big failure it is, even before it has begun to function and they start deriding the programme.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is based on past experience.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am afraid the experience is rather limited, with all due respect to the hon. Member. Let me say modestly that the programmes launched by Government have succeeded to some extent. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the success? *(Interruptions).*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Had we not succeeded, we could not have

faced the challenge. You cannot get away from that, no matter how much you try. This time two years ago hon. members were all saying that we could not face the Bangla Desh situation. Well, now it is proved that we did face it. I say here and now that two years hence we will show that everything you have said today was wrong.

In the field of power, a group of Ministers have looked into the whole question during the last few months, and as a result of various studies that have been made, a concrete programme of obtaining additional power of nearly 500 MW by May, 1973 from the existing thermal generating plants has been drawn up. Production programmes for all the generation plants will be drawn up within the next three months and implemented in a coordinated and time-bound manner. Selected power projects will be accelerated to obtain an additional capacity of about 1300 MW by the end of 1973 and another 1750 MW by the end of 1974. The transmission projects necessary for this will also be accelerated. I am sorry for the difficulties which the Tamil Nadu Government is facing, but let me say that they are not more than those being faced by U.P. or Punjab or Haryana and perhaps some other States as well, just to quote a few instances. Effective measures will be taken for the linkage of power plants with coal mines and rail transport and control room operations for this purpose. These measures have already begun.

Similarly time-bound action programmes have been drawn up for fertilisers etc. Our public enterprises have had their share of teething trouble and opposition members should be happy, because it gave them many talking points all these years. But now these enterprises are about to make good.

One hon. Member has spoken of uncertainty in the industrial climate. I think the answer to that is that there are some people who always feel uncertain. I do not know what

we can do to make them feel less uncertain. Our industrial policy is quite clear... (*interruptions*) I am very sorry, Shri Banerjee, we cannot oblige you. Because there was talk of uncertainty, we decided to re-state our policy very clearly a short time ago. Governmental decisions are taken in the light of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, which clearly lays down the fields reserved for the public sector and fields which are reserved for the private sector and others in which both sectors could play their respective role. The priority given to them has been revised from time to time, according to the needs of the plan and our development. When the management of a mill or mine is mismanaged or is allowed to deteriorate without modernisation or re-investment, and it is taken over by the government in order to ensure continuity of production and employment and in order to modernise it, the bogey is raised that "government is going to nationalise everything" and "there is a climate of uncertainty". This uncertainty, if any, apart from being in the minds of the hon. Members opposite, is largely the making of some elements in the private sector.

So far as we are concerned, our socialism is not coterminous with nationalisation. I have said it many times. Where nationalisation is necessary for the better running of anything or for the public good, we shall not hesitate to do it. But we do not believe that there should be nationalisation merely for the sake of taking over concerns or factories.

One hon. Member asked me for my definition of socialism. I have spoken on this subject quite a lot in various forums and I believe my views have been made perfectly clear. My socialism does not envisage government doing everything. We neither expect this nor do we desire this. What we want to create is a climate of equality of opportunity in which vast millions can help themselves.

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I am not a Marxist. But I must say that the word does not frighten me either. Some of the insights given by Marx have been acknowledged even by apologists of the capitalist system. Men like Marx or Gandhi or other great men are too big to be imprisoned by isms, of Marxism or Gandhism. Their ideas are too solid to be affected by this sort of criticism.

There are many forces in the world which do not want India to succeed. They are disturbed at the mood of self-assertion and the splendid performance of our people in facing the challenge. India can only follow an independent foreign policy, and our successive actions have proved this. Since December 1971, a new theory is being evolved, that of being a dominant power. I have never regarded this as a compliment. In fact, when I first read the phrase, I told a newspaper correspondent, who was interviewing me, that in my view this was a crude attempt to sow suspicion against us amongst our neighbours. I have made the same remark during my visit to Nepal and on various other occasions. So this is not in reply to the speech reported in today's newspapers. We in the Government of India do not believe in power politics. We do not desire the status or the perquisites of what is known as conventional power. Events in Asia have proved that this kind of thinking by anybody that he is dominant or that a big power has some kind of divine right to a sphere of influence, just does not apply in the contemporary world.

We of course, have never believed in this. Now it has been proved to the entire world. If India has any strength, its strength is first to be used for the solution of our own national problems and then for the support of the independence and individuality of other countries, specially, developing countries.

This is the philosophy which was the basis of our position in Simla.

We are sorry that some countries still choose to indulge in anti-India tirades. Any indulgence in dramatics by certain elements will not encourage friendship or understanding.

I heard one hon. Member saying here that it was a matter of shame and sorrow that we kept on talking about friendship with certain countries when those countries did not wish to be friends. Now, it is not a question of who wishes to be friends: it is a question of what we consider to be in our national interest. Other countries cannot be interested in our national interest. They will be interested in what they consider to be their national interest. But we have to pursue whatever steps, whatever policies, serve our interests and which we think are going to ultimately strengthen this nation. The Government of India is not ashamed to pursue friendship. Saying that we want friendship with a particular nation is not going to weaken us. We have always stood for friendship with all nations. This does not mean that we beg for friendship. Not at all. We state our point of view when we are asked for it. If we are asked, "Do you want to be friends?", either we have to say yes or no. We cannot say anything in the middle. Therefore, we do believe in friendship with all nations. But we believe in friendship with honour, friendship with equality and friendship which is to our mutual interest and benefit. It is that sort of friendship for which we are working.

There is some concern in the press and elsewhere about the prisoners of war. I heard that one hon. Member was also very unhappy over this matter. The question of prisoners of war is not insoluble. Neither Bangladesh nor India has put any obstacles in the way of its solution. But to expect India to free the prisoners of war without the concurrence of Bangladesh is wholly illogical and unrealistic. Also, how can we take seriously

the plea of those who raise the humanitarian side of the question when they are so strangely and suspiciously silent over the fate of over 4 lakh Bengali civilians and military personnel who have been dismissed from their jobs and herded into camps? All the so-called world opinion which is agitating today about the prisoners of war has no thought of these poor people. So far as we are concerned, we are not interested in keeping them. It is a burden to us and it does not help our policy in any way. But certain international realities have to be understood and faced. You cannot ignore the existence of Bangladesh or the interest which Bangladesh has in this question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why don't all the three heads meet?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am only one head of Government, Misraji. We are not stopping any meeting; we are not interfering in this matter. Bangladesh is an independent sovereign nation and must be treated as such.

Now, a rather very important problem is that of law and order and of violence. It has been stated in this House that violence has grown and that the law and order situation has deteriorated because we have roused the expectations of the people. I hope the hon. Members will consider this statement in some depth. What is the alternative? Either you tell people about their right or you tell them that they should remain suppressed. There is no middle way. If you want to change society, then the changes must bring certain benefits to those who have not so far had them. The only other way is to keep the *status quo*, which means that those who have so far been neglected remain neglected.

One of the weaknesses of our country was the apathy of the so-called weaker sections..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You want to change the *status quo* through promise or performance?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The performance is going ahead. If some people do not want to see anything..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Spectacular performance!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. It was spectacular until 1962. After that there were many many difficulties. As I said earlier, there is no galloping, it is a slow forward movement. Nevertheless it is a forward movement. It is not a static situation... (*Interruptions*) But what is strange are the methods employed by the opposition. I do not know whether this is supposed to improve performance or to improve the law and order situation—these methods seem to be intended to create as much agitation and disturb as many things as possible. So far, I have not been able to see any constructive method nor, with all respect to the hon. Members opposite, have I heard a word from the Opposition parties condemning such violence or the sabotage which has taken place.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: CRP atrocities.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The CRP is normally asked for by the State Government when they feel that the situation cannot be met by ordinary means. There is no doubt that in many places the loss of property and life would have been far greater had it not been for the C.R.P.

I see that friends from Andhra and Telangana are present in force. I do not know what they are expecting me to say. Obviously, I cannot say very much. This problem has a long history. We did not create the

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problem. We are not writing on a clean slate. Whatever the situation to-day, it is the result of a number of things that happened over the years, involving many issues. The present trouble has not arisen out of anything which we have initiated.

I am deeply concerned about what has happened in Andhra Pradesh. I have heart-felt sympathy for those who have suffered, for the loss of lives and other hardship. I have respect for the emotions of the people and, especially, of my sisters of all parts of Andhra Pradesh. I can understand their agony. The manner in which the situation has developed, the manner in which, if I may say so—I hope my friends would not mind—when misunderstandings arose, there was hardly any effort to explain the correct situation, and the misunderstandings were allowed to grow. And developments took quite a different turn.

I have deliberately not spoken on this issue because I felt that it was not fair to pronounce judgements in such a highly emotional and surcharged atmosphere. We all know that whatever the motives, whatever the emotions—I am not passing judgment on them here—I am not saying whether they are right or wrong, but we know that the movement has resulted in a great deal of violence. It has resulted in acts of sabotage. The people who have interfered with the railways and other installations, are not ordinary people. They are people who obviously knew just what to do, in order to disrupt communications, the railway line or whatever it was. We know also that there was a certain amount of coercion. Several people have written to me telling how they were forced to put their names on to a statement or to say something etc. All these things have happened.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That must be your own M.Ps.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:

They were not M.Ps. and they were not legislators. They happen to be a very large number of people in Andhra Pradesh and even though Mr. Pilo0 Mody has been there, I probably know a larger number than he does.

The students and the NGOs who have taken a prominent part in the struggle have been the ones to have suffered most. The students in their studies and the time they have lost, and the N.G.Os. and their families in many other ways. And, of course, the ordinary, common people have also suffered great hardships. I am deeply sorry for all this, but we are told that one of the reasons for this agitation is economic backwardness and economic disparity or that some people have been made to feel second-class citizens. All kinds of things have been said and there may be some justification for them. But, backwardness can only be fought by pooling our resources in unison, not in isolation. And, the destruction of public property cannot but make the country poorer. Most of the property destroyed,—apart from a couple of houses and so on,—are utility services used by the ordinary, average citizen.

Not only has there been suffering during the struggle but hardship due to interruption of communications and other things is going to continue for a long time; since it is not possible to repair them, I don't know whether it is fair to ask that other projects be given up in order to give priority to this work.

All I want to say is that decisions cannot be taken on the streets, or under any type of pressure. There must be calm and rational thinking. There must be discussion on all aspects of the problem. We know that no solution, however good a solution it is, can ever be the last solution or the perfect solution. Any solution to this problem or to other problems raises a number of new questions and problems. I should like to know

what the answers to these problems are. Some problems we already know. Others will arise. What will be the answer to them? I have met and am meeting a large number of people, M.Ps. and others who are coming. I have met those who stand for integration for one State. I have met those who are today speaking of separation, and I have also met those who are trying to bridge the gap between the two. I have told them, as I have stated publicly, that all aspects and all opinions will be given due consideration. (*Interruptions*) As I said, all opinions that are expressed, all aspects of the problem which have been brought before me, will be given due consideration, but the decision must be taken in a calm and unexcited atmosphere.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: We are waiting for your announcement. We are peacefully agitating for it. There was no violence in Telengana. It is better to announce it immediately. There is agony among the people.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: These decisions cannot be made that way. Maybe, the Telengana people, having had their agitation, have remained peaceful afterwards. But now the other people are having an agitation. One cannot say that there is peace.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know, is there no democratic process by which this decision can be taken? Does it have to be left to you and to you alone?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It has certainly to be left to the Government,—not to me alone, but to the Government. In a democratic system, the decisions are taken by Government and not just by the Opposition or by people collecting on the roads.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How long is the gestation period going to be?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Only when people are calm and they can talk about it rationally and in an unexcited manner can the discussions go on properly; and anyhow, at this moment we are in the midst of the discussions.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not excited. But she is excited. Why do we not talk about it?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: How long would this go on?

MR. SPEAKER: Let not Shri S. B. Giri do this every time. He may resume his seat now.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: My request and appeal to students would be to resume their studies and to all Government servants, especially the NGOs who have suffered so greatly and are undergoing hardships to resume their duties. (*Interruptions*).

As you have seen in the newspapers, whenever and wherever peace is restored and there is no longer danger in a particular area, the CRP and the Army units are being withdrawn.

Therefore, let us all think calmly on these questions and on all the likely repercussions of whatever decision is taken.

Some hon. Members felt that we had not said enough about education or about students.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: So, Andhra is over?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Obviously, this is a question with which we are all deeply concerned, and Government is trying to deal with it. It is not an easy problem because it is touched by all that happens in the country.

The other day, somebody came to see me, I cannot remember who; he

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said that a person was scolding some students and others for making a noise and the manner in which they were behaving. One student turned and said 'Sir, are we worse than Parliament?', and no answer could be given.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Therefore, she must give tickets to better people next time.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: So, his point is that we are . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a very unkind remark, so far as Parliament is concerned. If the Prime Minister is speaking this with approbation, then it is the unkindest cut of all, and the Prime Minister should not feel proud of it . . .

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This was a thought which arose in a person's mind. (*Interruptions*). I am not feeling proud at all. Nobody will and nobody could possibly feel proud. But this is the view of some one who has nothing to do with our party or politics. This was a spontaneous remark by a young person . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why does she bring in a juvenile remark?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that it is a juvenile remark . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: She is a grown-up person and she should not have brought in this juvenile remark.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Obviously she said this to blame us in the Opposition. That was the only purpose for which she was recalling this remark by that person. But she is exempting her own party from this . . .

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No matter what the purpose is . . . (*Interruptions*). I am not exempting anybody. But anybody who sits in the

visitors' galleries or sees the record will know who makes more noise. (*Interruptions*). The Opposition is welcome to attack the Government; and if they think that making baseless personal allegations is going to strengthen them, let them make them. I do not wish to comment on what happens in the House, because you, Sir, are witness to it all the time . . . (*Interruptions*). On the rare occasion when one of our Members tries to rise to say something, then the entire Opposition gets up to shout him down. If this is the opposition's version of democracy—we'll, it is not my version—nor do I think that this can work.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: She has never been in the Opposition, and, therefore, she does not know what being in the Opposition means.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are not in Parliament to play political games; we are here to build the nation. I think the majority of our people have accepted the path which we have outlined. It is true that we have made mistakes, but we try to correct them. We have shortfalls in our programmes. But as I said earlier, we are nevertheless going ahead, in spite of the most tremendous difficulties which any people have ever faced in the long history of the world or especially this continent.

Parliament should reflect the people's will and by the quality of discussion. I think they should educate our people . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We do not require these homilies from the Prime Minister (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Prime Minister will say what she feels like saying. The Prime Minister always listens to your homilies (*Interruptions*). No, if homilies are not allowed, let nobody give homilies. The right is not going to be reserved for Shri S. N. Mishra.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let us not quarrel between homilies.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nothing at all whatsoever. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: When we see that smaller loyalties are being pursued, it is certainly the duty of all of us here to put the larger picture. Therefore, it is a matter of some pain and sorrow when we see what often happens here. I am not laying blame on one or the other because each person should really see . . .

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: But they are always together. They function together. After consulting outside, they come in and have a united forum here.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What do we consult on? On matters of corruption, maladministration, bad Government (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: What happens? (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It does not matter what (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Well, they can see what happens. (*Interruptions*). What image of Parliament is being projected outside? (*Interruptions*). What image of the country is being projected? (*Interruptions*). Does this help the poor of the country or does it help those who do not have the interest of India at heart? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: . . . cheating, thuggery, we want to consult on these to attack the Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Piloo Mody, if you wanted to speak, you could have spoken before. I do not know whether you did or not. But anyway I am speaking now and I would like to say . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are not here to be carried away by your gimmicks; we are here to reflect the feelings of the people.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should have known that I did not. I only comment on what is worth commenting.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: One hon. member has spoken of scapegoats. I seek no scapegoat. I have never been one to shirk my responsibility. It is the Opposition which is seeking scapegoats for its inability to formulate any policy which they can put before the country or for them to find popular support.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are not a bagula party; we are not opportunists.

One hon. member spoke about a sort of what he called the motley crowd in our party. We do have people of different opinions in our party. We have a range of opinions, but that entire range is contained within the main policy which we want to pursue and to which we are committed. But look at the Hon'ble Members opposite. What is there in common between the policies of the Swatantra and the CPI(M), for instance?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: In all seriousness, I should like to say that what the Opposition is doing in India is weakening the will of our people (*Interruptions*.) It is belittling the achievements of our people (*Interruptions*). Why are they so touchy Sir? They abuse us in the worst possible language and we are supposed to listen to them and we do, but they are not prepared to listen to even a small remark.

The world situation is changing. The situation in Asia is also a fluid one. If I may repeat what I said in my party meeting, this is a time when long-established patterns in many parts of the world are changing, are shifting. It is a time when the entire

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Indian nation must be extremely vigilant and on its toes, so as to be aware of any nuances that take place. (Interruptions).—including the Opposition—that is what I am just trying to say.

In these situations which are forming and un-forming, we must be on the look-out for the dangers that can arise for India. We must all keep before us a picture of a country which is socially better, economically stronger and intellectually and morally freer.

AN HON. MEMBER: Convenient Opposition.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not want a convenient Opposition at all. Not at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: A silent Opposition.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Neither a silent Opposition. (Interruptions). But I don't think that it is necessary to shout together all the while to make a point. A point can be made more firmly and effectively by speaking normally rather than by people getting up together and everybody shouting and shouting down the other people.

Therefore, Sir, I appeal to my party, to the Opposition parties, to rise to the great challenge of the moment, to justify the faith which the people have reposed in Parliament. We are, as I said, at the juncture where faith and hard work can and will see us over this difficult hump. Let us not fail the nation.

So, Sir, I request all hon. Members not to press their amendments and to support the motion on the President's Address.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Now, Shri Vajpayee's amendments are, 1 to 20, 47 to 57 and 233. Which one does

he want of press? (Interruptions). Kindly keep sitting. Now, Mr. Vajpayee is absent. Then, I shall put his amendments together.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 20, 47 to 57 and 233 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, Mr. Madhukar, should I put your amendments all together?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will call you. There are hundreds of amendments. (Interruptions). I have not been able to listen.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, there is my amendment No. 21. I want to press it to a division.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will call all of you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After you disposed of Mr. Vajpayee's amendments, there is amendment No. 21 moved by Shri Banerjee. He wants to press it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already noted it. I shall put amendment No. 21 of Shri Banerjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you take them on issues basis, it would be better and we have our amendments, Nos. 461, 462 and 463 on the same issue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On the same issue we have our amendments too.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many Members who have their amendments on the same issue. There is a change of a word here, or a comma there, a change in the sense.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am prepared to club nine with his.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not all alike; there are changes in some words. I shall put amendment No. 21 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the Government's determination to reduce the prices of essential commodities by giving deterrent punishments to hoarders and black-marketeers; taking over of the monopoly houses and taking effective steps for unearthing black money." (21).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1]

[18.02 hrs.]

AYES

Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Durairasu, Shri A.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Muhammed Sheriff, Shri
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Subravelu, Shri
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Algesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheswar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhutten Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanithaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffar Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Rameshchandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiya, Shri D.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

- Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmkanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mischra, L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 349 LS—12.
- Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabhai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri Ankinēdu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Reddy, Shr P. Bayapa
 Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant.
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biwanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharm Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is:

Ayes: 45; Noes: 258

The motion was negatived.

*The following members also recorded their votes:—

Ayes: Sarvashri P. G. Mavalankar and T. Kiruttinan.
 Noes: Shri Tarun Gogoi.

MR. SPEAKER: Now hon. members may give the numbers of amendments which they want to be put to vote separately. After that, I will put all the other amendments together.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: No. 199.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: No. 49.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. 466.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No. 306.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Nos. 105 and 109.

SHRI P. K. DEO: No. 91.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: No. 447.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: No. 204.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No. 71.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I suggest that the amendments may be read before they are put to the vote.

MR. SPEAKER: These amendments have already been circulated. I shall put them in the order in which they have been received. I will first take up amendment No. 49 by Shri A. B. Vajpayee and others.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I suggest that all the amendments for Andhra bifurcation and Telengana be put together? We can have one vote on them.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of all of them on the same subject, I will have to put one amendment.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Amendment No. 199 may be put.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Now, I put amendment No. 199 by Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao to the vote of the House. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have now been cleared. The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no declaration has been made of the immediate need for bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh as per the wishes of the people of both the regions of Andhra and Telangana respectively." (199).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2]

[18.17 hrs.

AYES

Anthony, Shri Frank
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Durairasu, Shri A.
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mody, Shri Piloo
Muhammed Sheriff, Shri
Nayak, Shri Baksi
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patel, Shri H. M.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Subravelu, Shri
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

- Achal Singh, Shri
 Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Butta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chandrashekarappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhutton Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.

- Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampam
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramchandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiyah, Shri D.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kisku, Shri A.K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mishra Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Muruganatham, Shri A. K.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. J.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar

- Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.

Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uickey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubhaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vidyalkar, Shri Amarnath
 Vijaypal Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is:

Ayes: 29; Noes: 279.

The motion was negatived.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:
 Very Sorry for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put the other amendments to the vote of the House. Amendment No. 49 is barred. I will now put amendment No. 71 moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 71 was put and negatived:

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment No. 91 moved by Shri P. K. Deo to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 91 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 105 moved by Shri Dasaratha Deb to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 105 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will put amendment No. 109 moved by Shri Dasaratha Deb to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 109 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 147 moved by Shri K. S. Chavda to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 147 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 166 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 166 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment No. 204 moved by Shri P. M. Mehta to the vote of the House.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):
 Sir, I want to read out my amendment...

MR. SPEAKER: You have already moved it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But I want to read out,

*The following members also recorded their votes for NOES:—

Sarvashri Nawal Kishore Sinha, Sat Pal Kapur and Chandrajit Yadav.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already moved it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But I want to read out:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of earliest implementation of Narmada project."

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 204 moved by Shri P. M. Mehta.

Amendment No. 204 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, amendment No. 221 by Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I want to read it. My amendment is:

That at the end of motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the determination for removing un-employment by compulsory provision of employment to all persons fit for mental and mutual labour."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the determination for removing un-employment by compulsory provision of employment to all persons fit for mental and manual labour." (221)

Let the lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

[18.25 hrs.

Division No. 3]

AYES

Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Dev, Shri Dasaratha
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishan Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Muruganatham, Shri S. A.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

- Achal Singh, Shri
 Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheswar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandra Shekherappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellochami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

- Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalaskshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamla Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Katrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pañuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pariikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Ramji Ram, Shri	Sher Singh, Prof.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja	Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	Sunder Lal, Shri
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Roy, Shri Viswanath	Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Tewari, Shri Shankar
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Thakre, Shri S. B.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar	Thakur, Shri Krishnarao.
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Satish Chandra, Shri	Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Satpathy, Shri Devendra	Tula Ram, Shri
Savant, Shri Shankerrao	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Vekaria, Shri
Sethi, Shri Arjun	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Shambhu Nath; Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Shankar Dev, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Sharma, Shri A. P.	Yadav, Shri N. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.	Yadav, Shri R. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram	Yadav, Shri D. P.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal	MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the
Shashi Bhushan, Shri	Division is:
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan	Ayes: 36; Noes: 250.
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram	The motion was negatived.

*The following members also recorded their votes for NOES:—
Sarvashri Hari Kishore Singh, Hari Singh and Ram Dhan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY: They do not want the end of unemployment.

MR SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 241 by Shri P. G. Mavalankar to vote.

Amendment No. 241 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 243 by Shri P. G. Mavalankar to vote.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no emphasis in the Address on the immediate need for austerity in the living pattern of Ministers and all other high ranking individuals and economy in the administration." (243).

The Lobbies are already cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided: ●

[Division No. 4]

18.27 hrs.

AYES

Baladandhayutham, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesingrao
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kathamuthu, Shri M.

Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Muruganatham, Shri S. A.
Parmar, Shri Bhalji Bhai
Reddy, Shri B. N.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Verma, Shri Pool Chand
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Thakleshwar Singh, Shri

- Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrashekharaappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhutton Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V..
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadar, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam.
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.

- Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sulhakar
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokal Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Shispujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

*MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 32: Noes: 243

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 306 by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to the vote of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

I have also moved amendment No. 428 but I am not pressing that, and that is with regard to the Beg Committee's recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the President has not stressed the need to amend the Aligarh University Act, which has hurt the feelings of a large number of countrymen.” (306).

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 5]

[18.31 hrs.

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

*The following members also recorded their votes:—

Ayes: Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan,

Noes: Sarvashri Annasaheb Gotkhinde, Paripoornanand Painuli, S. N. Misra, Mohinder Singh Gill, Chiranjib Jha, Shrikishan Modi and, Krishnarao Thakur.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati, Jyotsna
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrashekarappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawala, Shri Amar Nath

Challachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Pradesh
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimatli Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.

Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadejan, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Neig, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Paniuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokaj Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.

Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankinedu Prasad
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is:

Ayes: 20; Noes: 252

The motion was negatived.

*The following members also recorded their votes for NOES:—

Ayes: Shri P. M. Mehta.

Noes: Sarvashri Kedar Nath Singh and Dharamrao Afzal Parkar

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 383.

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 6]

[18.34 hrs

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): My amendment reads:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the brutal atrocities committed against Harijans in different parts of the country such as burning of huts, looting, murder and molestation of women, and the need to take firm and effective steps to protect them from such atrocities".'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Amendment No. 475 is also on the same subject. It may be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go on adding. I have already noted those which you gave to me.

I shall now put amendment No. 383 to vote.

The question is:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the brutal atrocities committed against Harijans in different parts of the country such as burning of huts, looting, murder and molestation of women, and the need to take firm and effective steps to protect them from such atrocities". (383).

Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Das, Shri R. P.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Vijay Pal Singh Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

- Achal Singh, Shri
 Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Manganti
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerji Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D B.
 Chandra Shekharappa Veerabasappa
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chutten Lal, Shri
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharindhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda Shri Subodh
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan

Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rama
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satpathy, Shri Vevendra
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal

Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is:

Ayes : 39; Noes : 242.

The motion was negatived.

*The following members also recorded their votes for NOES:—

Sarvashri M. G. Vikey, N. N. Pandey, K. Chikkalingaiah, P. Anki-needu Prasada Rao and J. G. Kadam.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 447 moved by Shri Sezhiyan to vote.

*Amendment No. 447 put and
..... negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now amendment No. 466.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will read out my amendment.

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the unemployment and under-employment in the urban and rural areas have been rising on an unprecedented scale".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the unemployment and under-employment in the urban and rural areas have been rising on an unprecedented scale." (466).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7

18.37 hrs.

AYES

Baladhandayutham, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dass, Shri R. P.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. Motha.

Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Muruganatham, Shri S. A.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Vijay Pal Singh Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao.
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.

- Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhutton Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappali, Shri Ramachandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailash, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiya, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.

President's Address

- Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mishra, Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Kishan
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Pamburnanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Jeje, Shri S. L.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Quresi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri

Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Thakur, Shri Krishanrao
 Tiwari, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri K. P.
 Radav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is Ayes: 32; Noes: 243.

The motion was negatived

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी 414, 417, 419 और 425 नम्बर की एमेंडमेंट्स को भी पुट किया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कछवाय जी की जो

*The following members also recorded their votes:—

Sarvashri Nawal Kishore Sinha, Madho Ram Sharma, Bhagwat Jha Azaad, G. C. Dixit, Md. Jamilrahman, and Swami Brahmanandji.

President's Address

एमेंडमेंट्स हैं, उनको मैं पुट करता हूँ।

Amendments Nos. 414, 417, 419 and 425 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments of all others, except those which have already been voted, namely all amendments in the names of Shri K. M. Madhukar, Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri P. K. Deo, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, Shri K. S. Chavda, Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri P. M. Mehta, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Saroj Mukherjee, Shri Surendra Mohanty, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri M. Kathamuthu, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Sezhiyan and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

The Amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the main motion moved by Shri R. K. Sinha and seconded by Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan.

The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

18.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 28, 1973/Phalguna 9, 1894 (Saka).

*Amendments Negatived: Nos. 22 to 46, 58 to 70, 72 to 74, 76 to 78, 81 to 90, 92 to 104, 106 to 108, 110 to 131, 142 to 146, 148 to 157, 159 to 165, 167 to 197, 199 to 203, 205, 209 to 220, 222 to 230, 234 to 240, 242, 246, 248 to 304, 307 to 323, 325 to 382, 384 to 413, 415, 416, 418, 420 to 424, 426 to 429, 431 to 446, 448 to 465 and 467 to 475.