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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

FIFTH LOK SABHA

A

Achal Singh, Shri (Agra)
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed (Baramulla)
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 Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna (Mahasamund)
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram (Tikamgarh)
 Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Tiruttani)
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 Anand Singh, Shri (Gonda)
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 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman (Unnao)
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 Indians)
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 Arvind Netam, Shri (Kanker)
 Austin, Dr. Henry (Ernakulam)
 Awadhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 (Farrukhabad)
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur)
 Aziz Imam, Shri (Mirzapur)

B

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 Balakrishniah, Shri T. (Tirupathi)
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 Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati (Adoor)
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal (Amritsar)
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen (Singapore)
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish (Ghatal)
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P. (Uluberia)
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu (Giridih)
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 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami (Hamirpur)

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D

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Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat)

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Dhandapani, Shri C. T. (Dharapuram)

Dharamgaj Singh, Shri (Shahbad)

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Dhillon, Dr. G. S. (Taran Taran)

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Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra (Sitapur)

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E

Engti, Shri Biren (Diphu)

G

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Godfrey, Shrimati M. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians)

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Nimbalkar, Shri (Kolhapur)

O

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Oraon, Shri Tuna (Jalpaiguri)

P

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Q

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi (Anantnag)

R

Radhakrishnan, Shri S. (Cuddalore)

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Ram Prakash, Shri (Ambala)

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Ram Singh Bhai, Shri (Indore)

Ram Surat Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)

Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj)

Ramj Ram, Shri (Akbarpur)

Ramkanwar, Shri (Tonk)

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Ranabahadur Singh, Shri (Sidhi)

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Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Deoria)

Roy, Dr. Saradish (Bolpur)

Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri (Bara Bank

S

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Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)

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Sezhiyan, Shri (Kumbakonam)	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)
Shafee, Shri A. (Chanda)	Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarejanagar)
Shafquat Jung, Shri (Kairana)	Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof. (Nalanda)
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut)	Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)
Shailani, Shri Chandra (Hathras)	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Phulpur)
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh (Kas- ganj)	Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)
	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)

Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)
 Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Auradgabari)*, ~~12~~
 Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)
 Sohan Lal, Shri T. Karol Bagh)
 Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand) ¶
 Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)
 Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)
 Sudarasanam, Shri M. (Narsaraopet)
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshah)
 Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)

Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)
 Tiwari, Shri Chaitan Bhagat Nirmal (Bilaspur)
 Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Bilaspur)
 Tiwari, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj) ¶
 Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)
 Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

U

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

V

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

T

Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)
 Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)
 Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Jabalpur)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad (Khagaria)

Z

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri B. R. Bhagat

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

Panel of Chairman

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad

Shri Ishaque Sambhal

Shri Vasant Sathe

Shri C. M. Stephen

Shri G. Viswanathan

Secretary-General

Shri S. L. Shakdher

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMBERS OF CABINET

The Prime Minister, Minister of Planning, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Electronics and Minister of Space.	Shrimati Indira Gandhi
The Minister of External Affairs	Shri Y. B. Chavan
The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of Railways	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi
The Minister of Defence	Shri Bansi Lal
The Minister of Shipping and Transport	Dr. G. S. Dhillon
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri H. R. Gokhale
The Minister of Petroleum	Shri Keshav Deo Malaviya
The Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri T. A. Pai
The Minister of Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs	Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Raj Bahadur
The Minister of Home Affairs	Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy
The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri P. C. Sethi
The Minister of Communications	Shri Shanker Dayal Sharma
The Minister of Health and Family Planning	Dr. Karan Singh
The Minister of Finance	Shri C. Subramaniam

MINISTERS OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

The Minister of Commerce	Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
The Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Ram Niwas Mishra
The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
The Minister of Energy	Shri K. C. Pant
The Minister of Labour	Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
The Minister of State of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
The Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Chandrajit Yadav

MINISTERS OF STATE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri A. C. George
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing	Shri H. K. L. Bhagat
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Chowdhury Ram Sewak
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri I. K. Gujral
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Shah Nawaz Khan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri B. P. Maurya
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Om Mehta
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Vithal Gadgil
The Minister of State in-charge of the Department of Revenue and Banking	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri Anant Prasad Sharma
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Annasahib P. Shinde
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Surendra Pal Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri H. M. Trivedi

DEPUTY MINISTERS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum]	Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Bidebrata Barua
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Bipin pal Das
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Shri A. K. M. Ishaque
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri C. P. Majhi
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs]	Shri F. H. Mohsin
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	Shri Arvind Netam
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Jagannath Pahadia
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Prabhudas Patel
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik
The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri B. Shankaranand
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Energy	Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Sukhdev Prasad
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Buta Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Dalbir Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Kedar Nath Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Dharam Bir Sinha
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri G. Venkat Swamy
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri Balgovind Verma
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	Shri D. P. Yadav

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. LV

First Day of the Fifteenth Session
of the Fifth Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, January 5, 1976/Pausa 15 1897
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at fifteen minutes past
Twelve of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. RESIGNATION
BY DR. G. S. DHILLON FROM THE
OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that Dr. G. S. Dhillon has resigned the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha on the 1st December, 1975 at 7 A.M.

MEMBER SURNED

SHRI S. K. RAI (Sikkim)

12.16 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 5th January, 1976.

President's Address

माननीय सदस्यगण,

मैं बहुत खुशी से आप सब का स्वागत करता हूँ, खास कर मिक्रिकम के नुमाइन्दों का जो मई 1975 में भारतीय यूनियन का 22वां राज्य बना। सरकार की यह कोशिश होगी कि इस पिछड़े पहाड़ी राज्य का तेजी से विकास हो।

2. पिछले साल, सरकार की मजबूत कार्रवाई की वजह से अर्थ-व्यवस्था में अच्छे नतीजों का जिक्र करते हुए मैं आपका ध्यान कुछ जमातों को उन कोशिशों की तरफ भी दिलाया था जो मौजूदने निजाम और संस्थाओं को छिन्न-भिन्न करना चाहतों थीं जिससे देश की तरकी और पायेदारी को खतरा पैदा हो गया था। मैंने उनसे अपील की थी कि तबदीलियां गाने के लिए वे वात-चीत का रास्ता अपनायें और सुधार के लिए तजीजों का स्वात किया था। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस अपील पर कोई तबज्जो न दी गई। कुछ जमातें और ऐसे लोग, जिनके विचार एक दूसरे से विलकूल अलग थे, देश के आर्थिक और राजनीतिक जीवन में रुकावट डालने के लिए आपस में मिल गये। उन्होंने लोगों के मन में गलतफहमी पैदा करने और बदग्रमनी फैलाने के लिए हर मौके का गलत फायदा लठाना चाहा। उनकी इन कार्रवाईयों से देश को अन्दरूनी सलामती बढ़े खतरे में पड़ गई थी। उनका मकसद था कि किस तरह आर्थिक अपराध रोकने, पैदावार बढ़ाने और बढ़ती हुई इन्प्लेशन पर काबू पाने, माल को सही ढंग और तेजी से एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुँचाने, अर्थ-व्यवस्था को पायेदार बनाने और लोगों को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए सरकार की जोरदार कोशिशों को नाकाम बताया जाये। देश के हित में कड़ा और फैलाकुन कदम उठाना लाजमीं हुआ।

3. 25 जून, 1975 के इमरजेंसी के एलान, 1 जुलाई, 1975 की 20 सूत्री

आर्थिक प्रोग्राम की घोषणा और कौमी जिन्दगी के सभी क्षेत्रों में, कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने के लिए उठाये गए कदमों से राष्ट्र के जीवन पर नुमाया असर पड़ा। मायूसी और बेहिसी की जगह जो एतमाद पैदा हुआ उसमें हमें भृत्यगत हुआ कि अगर हमसे एकता और उन्मिलन हा प्राप्ति अपनी शक्ति को जाया न होने दे तो हम अपनी समस्याओं को कामयावी में तल वर सकते हैं। जनता ने सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों की भरपूर ताईद की ह और देश की फिरा में आई हुई तबदीली वा रवागत दिया है। इससे उत्तम हा नर भृत्या ने बहुत से मामलों में फैसलाकृत कार्रवाई की है। इन्हें उत्तम हा नर भृत्या ने नियम दिया गया है। सिनम्बर 1974 में बहु। बड़ी हुई की मतों के मुकाबले में अब श्रीसनन दम पी मदों गिरावट आई है और खान पीले की चौजा की बीगतों में तबरीवन 20 पी मदी वसी हुई है। आर्थिक आपाद्धा के पिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की गई है। 1973 में और 1974 के शर्म कोयला, विज्ञती, इस्पात और सोमेट जैसी चीजों की वसी और ट्रांसपोर्ट गिरावट में गडबड़ी और खराब कार्रवाई स हमारे अर्थ व्यवस्था, जो काफी नुसान पहुंचा था। इस साल उत्पादन बढ़ा है और इन मधी धेत्रों के काम में नुमाया सुधार हुआ है। मजदूरों के सहयोग से कुछ को छोड़ वर सभी उद्योगों में शान्ति रही है। हमारी इकत्त्वादी हालत में जो बहुत से टिट्टांगन्ज और इम्बलेमिन पैदा हो गये थे उनमें सुधार हुआ है। इसकी वजह से कुछ तबकों के जो विशेषाधिकार थ उनमें वसी हुई है। लेकिन यह याद रखना चाहिए कि कोई भी तबका अलग रह वर सिर्फ अपने ही हितों को नहीं बढ़ा सकता है। हर एक तबके की भलाई का दारोमदार मजमुई इकत्त्वादी मजबूती पर ही है।

4. गरीबों की बहवृदी के प्रोग्रामों में एक नई जान डाली गई है। जिन लोगों के पास फ़र्मीन नहीं है उन्हें वर बनाने के लिए जमीन दिलाने, भूमि सुधार लागू करने, खेती बाढ़ी पर काम करने वालों की मजदूरी बढ़ाने और कर्जे से राहत दिलाने के बाम तेजी से आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

5. गरीबी का हल थोड़े असरों में नहीं निकाला जा सकता। लगातार बड़ी मेहनत और जिन्दगी के सभी शोबा में डिमालिन में ही इसमें तबदीली लायी जा सकती है। इसलिए पिछले कुछ महीनों में जो नया जोश पैदा हुआ है उसमें कभी नहीं आनी चाहिए और उस जारी रखना है।

6. 27 सूबी आगवा प्रोग्राम पर पूरी लगत में अमल लिया जायेगा। मरवार जनता वा पूरा महायाग चाहती है, क्योंकि यह जनता वा प्रायाम है और इस सिरके सरदारी एजेंसिया से ही नहीं चलाया जा सकता।

7. इस माल जैसी घरीफ़ की प्रसल पहले कभी नहीं तैरी। अनाज की ज्यादा से ज्यादा बस्ती वर्षी जागमी ताकि विसान प्रोकोमेंट प्रार्थना में कम पर अनाज बेचने पर मजबूर न हो और साथ ही साथ नागहानी ज़रूरत के लिए हमारे पास काफी रसाक हो।

8. हम चाहते हैं कि 1979 के पहले ही और 50 लाख हैंटेंग की सिच्चाई का इन्तजाम हो सके। राज्यों वे आपसी झगड़ों की वजह से कई प्रोजेक्टों को शुरू करने में देरी हुई है। मरकार इस उम्रुल को मनवाने को कोशिश करेंगी कि पानी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है जिसका इस्तेमाल देश के बहुतरीन कायदे के लिए होना चाहिए।

नवी शास्त्रियों के भास्टर प्लान को तैयार करने के लिए एक नैशनल बाटर रिसोर्सिंग कॉन्सिल काफी इच्छारात के साथ कार्यम की जाएगी। इस असें में, सम्बन्धित राज्यों को एक सार्थी ला करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा अंगड़ों को नय करने की तेजी से कोशिश की जा रही है। इसी कोशिश का नतीजा है कि नर्मदा धाटी के कुछ प्रोजेक्ट, बेतवा नदी पर राजधाट प्रोजेक्ट और माही नदी पर कदाना प्रोजेक्ट के सम्बन्ध में समझौते हो गये हैं। हाल ही में, गोदावरी नदा के पानी के अधिक भाग के इन्तेमाल के सम्बन्ध में पाच राज्यों के बीच हुआ समझौता, राज्यों के दर्शनी पानी के अंगड़ों को बातचीत के जरिये हल करने का दिशा में एक अहम कदम है। गोदावरी धाटी देश के रकवं का दमवा हिरमा है और इस समझौते में पचास लाख हैक्यैर जमीन की भिजाई करने के प्रोजेक्ट बनाने में मदद मिलेगी।

9. इस माल मालाना योजना के लिए पिछले भाल के मुकाबले में 25 फो सदी ज्यादा का प्रावधान है। प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों पर जो जल का ध्यान देते हुए, इसे अगले साल और बढ़ाया जायेगा ताकि विहास की तहरीक में भी तेजी आये। साथ ही साथ कपड़े और चीनी जैसे उद्योगों को, जो जनता की आम जरूरतों को पूरा करते हैं और जिनकी मर्शिने पुरानी हो चुकी हैं, जदीद बनाने के लिए कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

10. सनाती लाईसेंसिंग की पालिमी और उसके काम करने के तरीकों पर फिर में गौर किया जा रहा है। आर्थिक शक्ति को कुछ ही हाथों में जमा होने पर रोकथाम लगाने की नीति का पालन करते हुए, प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने और नई सनाती को बढ़ावा देने की खातिर ऐसे कानून लाये जायेंगे जिनकी अब जरूरत नहीं है।

11. पिछले 3 सालों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक घटनाओं की वजह से हमारे बैलेंस आफ पेंटेस 40 भारी बोझ पड़ा है। इकल्यादी हालत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए निर्यात में काफी इजाफा जरूरी है। निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए हाल ही में बड़ी कदम उठाये गए हैं। हैडलूम और दस्तकारी की चीजों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों की मदद में खाम बदम उठाये जायेंगे। रकाबटों और कमियों को दूर करने के लिए नीति और काम के तरीकों पर गौर किया जायेगा।

12. इन्तजामी बार्यकुशलता को बेहतर बनाने की कोशिशों को जारी रखा जायेगा और इन्हे बढ़ाया जायेगा। हमारे इन्तजाम के नरीकों और नजरियों में ज्यादा तबदीली नहीं हुई है, खास तौर से माली इन्तजाम में, जिमका अमर मरकार के मध्यी क्षेत्रों की कार किंवदं पड़ता है। मरकार ने माली इन्तजाम में सुधार लाने की एक मुकाबिल योजना तैयार करने का फैसला किया है, जिस पर इस साल से अमल होगा। धूनियन का हिसाब-किताब आडिट से अलग करके डिपार्टमेंट्स के सुपुर्द किया जाएगा। तनखाह और पैन्शन की अदायगी, प्रोविडेंट फंड का हिसाब किताब रूपया जमा करने, निकालने और खर्च की मंजूरी के नियमों और तरीकों को आमना और जदीद बनाया जाएगा। कर्मचारियों के काम करने के तरीकों का जायजा लेने के दृग को बदलना होगा ताकि हर सतह पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अपनी कार किंवदं के बारे में जवाबदेह और रिजल्ट-ऑरिंग्रिटिड हो।

13. चेचक का जड़ से दूर करना सेहत के क्षेत्र में एक बड़ी कामयादी है। यह बद्य दीवारा न हो, इसके लिए कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है। छूत की दूसरी विमारियों के खिलाफ भी मुहिम तेज की जा रही है।

14. हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अगले कीन सालों में जन्म दर घट कर 30 फी हजार आ जाये। इस मकासद को हासिल करने के लिए, फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम को जन-आन्दोलन का रूप लेना होगा। इन्सेटिव और डिस्ट्रिंग्युट की नई स्कोर्स तैयार की जा रही हैं, ताकि छोटे परिवारों की मकबूलियत में इजाफा हो।

15. दूसरे देशों की तरह हमने भी 1975 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष के रूप में मनाया। बहुत से शेत्रों में महिलाओं के मामलों का तकनीक से अध्ययन किया गया है। महिलाओं को बराबर काम के लिए बराबर उत्तर दिलाने का आर्डिनेन्स इस सेशन में आपके सामने आएगा महिलाओं के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय योजना तैयार की जा रही है, जिसके अमल से उन कमियों को दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी जिनकी वे शिकार हैं।

16. पहले सेटलाईट "आर्यमट्ट" के निर्माण पर स्पेस साईटिस्ट्स और इन्जीनियर्स को मै बधाई देता हूँ। देहात की जनता के हित में साइन्स और टैक्नोलॉजी को अमली तौर से इस्तेमाल में लाने के लिए सेटलाईट इस्ट्रक्शनल टेलिविजन एवं सैरीमेंट की कामयाबी एक तुम्हारा कदम है। इस तर्जुवें से हम टेलिविजन को गाव में जन-पर्यावरके माध्यन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने के बारे में तय कर सकें।

17. अनंती के नए जरियों के विकास की अहमियत को मान लिया गया है और कई शेत्रों में काम को तेज किया जा रहा है। बायो-गैस और मोलर अनंती के इस्तेमाल को ज्यादा तरजीह दी जा रही है।

18. अब मैं दूसरे देशों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों के बारे में जिक्र करूँगा।

19. हमारा यह पक्का विश्वास है कि इस उप-महाद्वीप के सभी देशों में क्षमान्य और दोस्ती के तालुकात अवाम की तरकी लिए जरूरी हैं।

20. बंगला देश में हाल की घटनाओं से हमें दुःख और चिन्ता हुई। शेष मुजीबुर-रहमान, उनके परिवार और साथियों की बेरहमी से हत्या का हमें बड़ा दुःख और गहरा सदमा पहुँचा। फिर भी, हमने बंगलादेश की घटनाओं को उस देश का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामला समझा है। इस लिये, कुछ हल्कों में, जो गलत प्रचार किया जा रहा है, उससे हमें बहुत दुःख है। दोनों देशों के नुमाइँदों के बीच हाल को बातचीत में हमने इस बात पर जो दिया है कि हम सीमा पर शांति चाहते हैं और यह भी कि बंगलादेश पायेदार और स्वतंत्र रहे जहां तभी तबके के लोगों के हित और कल्याण की रक्षा हो। बंगलादेश ने अपनी नीति बनाये रखने और अपनी जनता को, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति, मज़हब या धर्म में तालुक रखती हो, समान अधिकार देने का खाहिंग पर जोर दिया है।

21. मुझे दब्ब है कि शिमला समझौते पर अमल को रक्कार धीमो रही है, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान का जन्म निराशाजनक रहा है जो कि भारत को गलत नम्बीर पेश करने की अपनी मुहिम जारी रखे हुए है।

22. भूटान के साथ दास्ती के हमारे पुराने सबध और बढ़ रहे हैं और मजबूत हो रहे हैं। चूखा पनविजली प्रोजेक्ट वा काम शुरू होने से आर्थिक सहयोग का प्रोग्राम बहुत आगे बढ़ा है।

23. 1975 में नेपाल के महामहिम नरेश और महागनी की भारत यात्रा से उस मिक्रोडॉसी देश के साथ हमारे सबध और मजबूत हुए हैं; उनकी यात्रा के बौरान जो बातचीत हुई, उस का नतीजा यह निकला कि नेपाल से

भारत से बहने वालों नवियों के पानी के इस्तमाल के बारे में बाहमी फायदे का बेहतर अन्वाजा हुआ है।

24. श्रोतका के साथ हमने अनोपचारिक बातचीत और आपसी हित के मामलों में सहयोग की परम्परा को और मजबूत किया है। बर्मा के साथ हमने अपने आर्थिक, सास्कृतिक और विज्ञान सबंधों तालुकान बढ़ाया है।

25. हमने दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के साथ अपने सबंधों को मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है। हिन्दू-चीन में बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही लडाई खत्म होने पर हमे खुशी हुई और हमने उस समझौते का स्वागत किया, जिसके मुताबिक वियतनाम के दोनों इलाके फिर से एक दूसरे से मिल गये। हमारा विश्वास है कि री-युनाईटेड वियतनाम और पायदार और आर्थिक लिहाज से मजबूत कम्बोडिया और लाओस दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में शाति और इन्हेताम वा बाईं होंगे। मैंने मार्च, 1975 में इन्डोनेशिया की यात्रा की और पाया कि इन्डोनेशिया और भारत के बीच प्राप्ती हिं का आर्थिक, सनातनी और टेक्नोलोजिकल महायाग वा फायद वा अहमान बढ़ रहा है।

26. नारायणी और मण्डलिक ममानताँ प्रीर मीजूदा मसना पर ए। जैसे नजरिये के आधार पर अकागनिन्मान वे साथ हमारे करीबी और दोस्ताना नालुकान है। हम खुशी हैं कि टैक्नीकल और आर्थिक महायोग वे प्राप्ताम में अच्छी तरक्की हो रही है।

27. इगन वे साथ एक दूसरे के नजरिये को बेहतर समझने और आपसी हित के मामलों में हमारे आदान प्रदान बढ़े और फैले। खुदरूमुख आयरन और प्रोजेक्ट के विकास के लिये समझौतों पर दस्तखत होना इस खिलखिले से एक नमाया कदम है।

28. अरब देशों के साथ आर्थिक, तिजारती और सास्कृतिक सबध बढ़ रहे हैं। मिस्र अरब गणराज्य और सूडान यात्रा से मुक्त पश्चिम एशिया की समस्याओं को और गहराई से समझने का मीका मिला है। सरकार अपने इस विश्वास पर जोर देती है कि जब तक ताकत के जोर से कब्जा की हुई अरबों की जमीन को खाली नहीं किया जाता और फिलिस्तीनियों को उनके जाइज हुक वापिस नहीं दिये जाते, तब तक पश्चिम एशिया में पायेदार अमन कायम नहीं हो सकता।

29. मोजाम्बिक, अगोला, केप बर्डे, सन तोम और प्रिमिपे को सदियों पुरानी पुतंगाली कलोनियलिज्म से आजादी हासिल करने पर हम बधाई देते हैं साथ ही साथ कमोरोस, सूरीनाम और पश्चिम न्यू गिनी के स्वतन्त्र होने का हम स्वागत करते हैं।

30. हम अगोला के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दक्षिणी अफ्रीका की हथियार बन्द मदाखलत की निन्दा करते हैं। भारत ने अफ्रीका एकता समर्थन का बगावर समर्थन किया है और अपार्थाईड को खत्म करने, नमीबीया को आजाद कराने, जिम्बाब्वे और दक्षिण अफ्रीका में माइनोरिटी रूल खत्म करने की सभी कोशिशों में भारत अफ्रीका का साथ देगा।

31. मोवियत सध नथा पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों के साथ भारत के सबध गहरी दोस्ती समझ-बूझ और बढ़ते हुए क्षेत्रों में आपसी हित में सहयोग की बुनियाद पर कायम है। इन देशों ने सभी अहम मामलों में भारत वा हमेशा समर्थन किया है। पिछले महीना में कई बड़े नुमाइन्दे एक दूसरे के देश गय और मैंने हगरी और यूगास्लाविया की यात्रा की।

32. यूरोप में सुरक्षा व सहयोग सम्मेलन की कामयाबी पायेदार शाति की तरफ एक अहम कदम है। तनाव कम करने की यह भावना

दुनिया के उन देशों में भी फलवी चाहिए जहां क्षणडा और तनाव अब भी है। ई०ई०सी० और पश्चिम यूरोप के दूसरे देशों के साथ व्यापार और ताइंस टैक्नोलोजी के क्षेत्रों में हमारे आर्थिक सहयोग और संबंध बढ़ रहे हैं।

33. हम चाहते हैं कि य०० एस० ए० के साथ हमारे संबंध पक्के और अमल पक्के हो। शांति, पायेदारी और सहयोग को मजबूत बनाने के लिए एक दूसरे के विचारों को समझने की पूरी कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

34. नान-एलाइन्ड देशों के राज्याध्यक्षों का अगला सम्मेलन इस साल अगस्त में धीलंका में होगा। हमें खुशी है कि नान-एलाइन्ड को व्यापक रूप में मान्यता मिली है। लेकिन साथ ही कुछ ऐसी कोशिशें भी की जा रही हैं कि नान-एलाइन्ड मुव्हेट कमजोर और धीमी हो। हम गुटों से दुर रहने के बुनियादी उम्मीदों और नान-एलाइन्ड देशों की एकता और प्रभाव बनाये रखने के लिए कोशिश करने रहेंगे।

35. दुनिया की अर्थव्यवस्था की मव्हें खटकने वाली बात यह है कि इस पर कुछ अमीर देश हावी हैं और सारा वॉर्ल गरीब और विकासशील देशों को सहना पड़ा है। ज्यों ज्या समय गुजरता है, इन देशों की समस्याये और भी कठिन होती जा रही हैं। इस समय को जल्दी बदलना होगा और ऐसे उपाय बरने होने पर जिन में दुनिया में एक नवीं अर्थव्यवस्था नायम हो सके। य०एन० जनरल अमेंट्स के सातवें विशेष अधिकेशन में गवका डर्फोफाव राय होना आपमी बातचीत की जस्ती अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संवाद में रायक दर्दम है। अनर्जी, कच्चे माल आर सनातनी पैदावार की कीमते मर्कर करने के लिए और गरीब देशों के आर्थिक विवास की समस्याओं का उचित हल निकालने की गणज से हमने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग पर पैरिस सम्मेलन में ताओरी हिस्सा लिया। हमें उम्मीद है कि सभी सम्बन्धित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों में कारंबाई के लिए जल्द से जल्द ठोस समझौते हो जायेंगे।

36. भाननीय सदस्यगण, अस्तराष्ट्रीय स्विति में, खास कर हमारे सब-कॉटिनेट और पड़ोसी देशों में गैर यकीनी हालत का होना देश में विषटनकारी शक्तियों की चुनौती का जारी रहना और सामरिक और आर्थिक प्रोग्रामों को तेज करने की जहरत मानते हुए राष्ट्र को चौकस और अनुशासित रहना होगा। कार्य कुशलता बढ़ाने और गण्डीय जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में तबदीली और सुधार लाने की लगातार कोशिश जारी रहनी चाहिए।

37. खत्म करने से पहले मैं चाहता हूं कि चासनाला कोयला खान के दर्दनाक बाक्या, जिसकी मिसाल नहीं मिलती, का जिक्र करूँ जिसमें सारे देश में गहरा रज छा गया है। खान से पानी निकालने का काम जारी है। बहुत से दोष्ट मुक्त और देश में कई सस्थाये इस काम से मदद पहुँचाने के लिए आगे आई है। जिन परिवारों पर इस दुर्घटना से मृमित आई हैं उनकी नकलीके दूर करन और खान मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के इनामाम में सुधार लाने ने नियं मरनाएँ कोई दक्षिका बाकी न रखेगी।

38. आपका पठ अधिकेशन मरम्भर होगा, निकन इमवा एजेंटा भारी है। पिछले मेशन के बाक्या मामलों न्या आडिनेन्सों को पालियामेट के एक्टों में बदलने के अलावा आपको इस अधिकेशन पर विशेष जाने वाले अर्वत लैण्ड सम्बन्धी बिल पर विचार करना है। ऐसा बक्त है कि एक मिनट भी जाया नहीं किया जा सकता। मुझे यकीन है कि आप साफ, माहमपूर्ण और मजबूत रहनुमाई करेंगे, जिसकी जनना आपसे आशा रखती है। मैं आपको इन अहम कामों को शुरू करने की दावत देना हूं और आपकी सफलता की बाबना करता हूं।

जय हिन्द ।

HONOURABLE MEMBERS :

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all and particularly to have in our midst the representatives of Sikkim, which became the 22nd State of the Indian Union in May, 1975. It will be the endeavour of Government to ensure speedy development of this neglected hill State.

2. Last year, while noting the positive trends in the economy arising out of the firm measures taken by Government. I drew attention to the efforts of some groups to disrupt the existing system and institutions and the danger this posed to the stability and progress of our country. I appealed to them to follow the path of discussion to bring about changes and welcomed suggestions for reform. It is most unfortunate that this appeal was not heeded. Groups and elements of widely differing persuasions joined together to paralyse the country's economic and political life. They clutched at every opportunity to create confusion in the minds of the people and to foment chaos and disorder. Their activities seriously threatened internal security. They were directed towards undermining Government's vigorous efforts to curb economic offences, increase production and ensure the smooth and speedy movement of goods in order to stem the rising tide of inflation, stabilise the economy and bring relief to the people. The nation's interests demanded firm and decisive action.

3. The declaration of emergency on June 25, 1975, the 20-point Economic Programme launched on July 1, 1975 and the steps taken to tone up efficiency in all spheres of national life have had a dramatic effect on the health of the nation. Diffidence and apathy have given place to confidence that we can face our problems successfully if we are disciplined and united, and do not allow our energies to be frittered away. Our people have given overwhelming support to the steps taken by the Government

and have welcomed the change in the atmosphere in the country. Strengthened by this decisive action has been taken by the Government on a wide front. Inflation has been checked. The over-all price level has come down by 10% when compared to the peak level reached in September, 1974, the fall in the price level of food articles being nearly 20%. Stringent action has been taken against economic offences. Shortage of coal, power, intermediate goods like steel and cement and the dislocation and inefficient working of the transport system had severely strained the economy during 1973 and early 1974. This year production has increased and performance improved significantly in all these sectors. With the co-operation of workers, industrial peace has been maintained, save in a few isolated cases. Several distortions and imbalances that had developed in the economy have been corrected. As a result of this, the privileges enjoyed by some groups have been reduced. But it should be remembered that no single group can further its interests in isolation. The interests of each group are dependent on the soundness of the economy as a whole.

4. New vigour has been imparted to the implementation of programmes for the uplift of the poor. Rapid progress is being made in allotment of house sites to the landless, implementation of land reforms, increasing agricultural wages and giving relief from debts.

5. The problem of poverty cannot be solved in a short time. We can make a dent in it only through sustained hard work and discipline in all walks of life. The new spirit that has been generated over the last few months should therefore be maintained unimpaired.

6. The 20-point Economic Programme will continue to be implemented with zeal. Government invites the full co-operation of the people as it is a people's programme and cannot be implemented by official agencies alone.

7. We have a record kharif crop this year. The maximum quantity of grain will be procured so that farmers will not have to sell below the procurement price and in order to have sufficient stocks to meet any unforeseen eventuality.

8. We aim to extend irrigation to five million more hectares before 1979. Disputes between States have delayed a number of projects. Government will try to get acceptance of the concept of water as a national asset to be utilised to the best advantage of all the people. A National Water Resources Council with adequate powers, to prepare master plans for river basins will be constituted. Meanwhile, efforts have been intensified to settle as many disputes as possible by bringing the concerned States together. As a result, agreements have been reached regarding some projects in the Narmada basin, the Rajghat project on the Betwa river and the Kadana project on the Mahi river. The recent agreement amongst five States on the utilisation of a major portion of the waters of the Godavari River is a landmark in the settlement of inter-State water dispute by negotiations. The Godavari basin covers a tenth of the area of the country and the agreement will enable the construction of projects to irrigate five million hectares of land.

9. The outlay on the annual plan this year is 25% higher than last year's. This will be further increased next year with emphasis on priority sectors so that the impulses of growth are quickened. Simultaneously, steps will be taken to ensure the modernisation of industries like textiles and sugar, which are engaged in the production of mass consumption goods and have been suffering from obsolescence and sickness.

10. Industrial licensing policies and procedures have been under review. Controls which are no longer relevant will be removed to increase production in priority

areas and widen the entrepreneurial base, consistent with the objectives of curbing the concentration of economic power.

11. International economic events of the last three years have imposed severe strain on our balance of payments. A big increase in exports is essential to achieve a self-reliant economy. Several measures have recently been initiated to promote exports. Special steps will be taken with the assistance of State Governments, to increase exports of handlooms and handicrafts. A review of policies and procedures is being made so as to remove constraints and obstructions.

12. Measures to improve administrative efficiency will continue and will be expanded. Our administrative procedures and attitudes have remained largely unchanged, specially in the field of financial administration which affects the working of all wings of Government. Government has decided upon a comprehensive scheme of reform of financial administration, which will be put through this year. The maintenance of accounts of the Union will be departmentalised and separated from Audit, Rules and procedures for payment of salaries and pensions, maintenance of provident fund accounts, remittance and withdrawal of moneys, and for sanction of expenditure will be simplified and modernised. Methods of evaluation of performance will have to be changed in order to make the administration at every level result-oriented and accountable.

13. A major achievement in the field of health is the eradication of small pox. Strict vigil is being kept against the recurrence of this scourge. The campaign against other communicable diseases is being intensified.

14. We are aiming to reduce the birth rate to 30 per thousand in the next three years. To achieve this, the family planning programme will have to become a mass

movement. New schemes of incentives and disincentives are being evolved to increase the acceptance of a small family.

15. Along with other countries, we observed 1975 as International Women's Year. The problems faced by women in a number of areas have been studied in detail. The Ordinance guaranteeing to women equal remuneration for equal work will come before you this session. A National Plan for Women is being prepared, the implementation of which will help to remove some disabilities from which they suffer.

16. I congratulate our Space scientists and engineers on the construction of our first Satellite, Aryabhata. The successful working of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment is a landmark in the practical application of science and technology for the benefit of the rural population. This Experiment will help us to decide on the use of television as a means of mass communication in rural areas.

17. The importance of developing new sources of energy has been recognised and work is being intensified in a number of areas. Bio-gas plants and the utilisation of solar energy are being given high priority.

18. I shall now deal with our relations with other countries.

19. We remain firm in our conviction that normal and friendly relations between all the countries of the sub-continent are essential for the progress of their peoples.

20. Recent events in Bangladesh have caused us anguish and concern. We were shocked and grieved by the brutal assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the members of his family and his associates. Nevertheless, we have treated developments in Bangladesh entirely as an internal affair of that country. We are therefore distressed by the false propaganda that is being carried on in some quarters. In recent talks between representatives of

the two countries, we have reaffirmed our desire for a peaceful border and a stable, strong and independent Bangladesh in which the interest and welfare of all sections of its people are safeguarded. Bangladesh emphasised its desire to continue the policy and ensuring equal rights to all its people, irrespective of caste, creed and religion.

21. I regret that the progress of implementation of the Simla Agreement has been slow because of disappointing response from Pakistan, which has continued a campaign of misrepresentation of India.

22. Our traditional bonds of friendship with Bhutan are growing. The programme of economic co-operation has taken a giant stride with the starting of work on the Chukha hydro-electric project.

23. Relations with our friendly neighbour, Nepal, were further strengthened by the visit to India of their Majesties the King and Queen in 1975. As a result of the discussions held during the visit, there is better appreciation of the mutual advantages of a joint approach to the utilisation of waters of the rivers flowing into India from Nepal.

24. With Sri Lanka we have strengthened the tradition of informal and mutually beneficial exchanges and collaboration on matters of common interest. We have improved our economic, cultural and scientific links with Burma.

25. We have sought to strengthen our relations with our neighbours in South East Asia as well as with Japan and other countries of East Asia. We rejoiced at the ending of the prolonged hostilities in Indo-China and have welcomed the negotiations leading to the reunification of the two Zones of Vietnam. We believe that a reunited Vietnam and a stable and economically strong Cambodia and Laos will constitute forces for peace and stability in South-East Asia. I visited Indonesia in

March, 1975, where I found a growing awareness of the possibilities and mutual advantages of increased economic, industrial and technological co-operation between Indonesia and India.

26. We have close and friendly ties with Afghanistan, based on historical and cultural affinity and on similarity of approach to current problems. We are gratified that programmes of technical and economic co-operation are making good progress.

27. Our understanding and mutually beneficial exchanges with Iran have grown and become more varied. An important landmark in this process has been the signing of agreements for the development of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project.

28. Economic commercial and cultural contacts with the Arab countries continued to make progress. My visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Sudan gave me deeper insight into the problems of West Asia. Government reaffirms its belief that lasting peace in West Asia will not be achieved until Arab territories seized by force are speedily vacated and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people restored.

29. We greet Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe on their achievement of independence from centuries of Portuguese colonialism. We also welcome the emergence to independence of Comoros, Surinam and Papua New Guinea.

30. We cannot but condemn armed intervention by South Africa in the internal affairs of Angola. India has steadfastly supported the organisation of African unity and will join with Africa in all measures to end apartheid, to liberate Namibia and to end racist minority rule in Zimbabwe and South Africa.

31. India's relations with the Soviet Union and countries in Eastern Europe

are characterised by a spirit of warm friendship, understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation in a widening variety of fields. These countries have consistently supported India on all issues of vital concern. In the last few months, a number of high level visits have been exchanged and I visited Hungary and Yugoslavia.

32. In Europe, the successful conclusion of the conference on Security and Co-operation marks an important step in the consolidation of peace. This spirit of detente should extend to other parts of the world where conflict and tension persist. Our economic co-operation as well as relations in the field of trade and science and technology with the E.E.C. and other countries of Western Europe has continued to expand.

33. We desire a mature and constructive relationship with the United States of America. A serious effort should be made to understand each other with a view to strengthening peace, stability and co-operation.

34. The next conference of Heads of State and Government of non-aligned countries will be held in Sri Lanka in August this year. We are glad that the validity of non-alignment has come to be recognised more widely. At the same time attempts are being made to weaken and dilute the non-aligned movement. We shall continue to strive to preserve the fundamental principles of non-alignment and the solidarity and effectiveness of non-aligned countries.

35. The most striking feature of the world economy is dominance by a small number of rich countries. The developing poor countries bear the brunt of the burden. As each year passes, the problems of these countries become more acute. This trend must be reversed urgently and steps taken to establish a new world economic order. The consensus reached at the seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly marks the beginning of a dialogue.

In the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation, we contributed constructively in an effort to evolve equitable solutions to the problems of energy, the pricing of raw materials and industrial products and of the economic development of poor countries. We hope that concrete agreements for action will be reached in relevant international forums as early as possible.

36. Honourable Members, in view of the uncertainties of the international situation, especially on our sub-continent and the neighbourhood, the continuing challenge of forces of disruption at home and the need to accelerate our social and economic programmes, the nation should remain vigilant and disciplined. There must be constant effort to improve performance and bring about changes and reforms in every sphere of national life.

37. Before concluding, I should like to refer to the unprecedented tragedy in Chasnala Colliery, which has plunged the whole nation in deep sorrow. The work on clearing the mine of the flooded water is in progress. Several friendly countries and a number of organisations within the country have come forward to assist this operation. Government will spare no efforts to mitigate the sufferings of the affected families and to improve conditions of safety for workers.

38. Your present session will be a short one, but the agenda is heavy. In addition to pending business from the last session and the conversion of Ordinances into Acts of Parliament, you have to consider the bill on urban land, which will be introduced during the session. There is not a minute to waste. I am sure you will provide the clear, bold and firm lead which the people expect. I summon you to your labours and wish you all success. Jai Hind.]

12.16½ hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we meet today after nearly five months. During the interregnum, it is my sad duty to inform the House, death overtook one of our dear colleagues, a sitting member of this House, Shri K. Kamraj, and also six former colleagues, Shri K. R. Achar, Dr. V. Subramaniam Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya, Shri Mathew Maniyangadan, Sardar Teja Singh Akarpuri and Shri B. Shiva Rao.

Shri Kamraj passed away in Madras on 2nd October, 1975. A great national leader and an eminent Member of this House representing Nagapattin constituency of Tamil Nadu, Shri Kamraj had a long Parliamentary career. He was first elected to the Madras Assembly in 1937 and re-elected in 1946, 1952, 1957 and 1962. He had also been a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-50, of First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-54 and of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1969-70. He entered the political arena at an early age and suffered imprisonment during the Salt Satyagraha Movement and again in 1932, 1941, 1942 and 1945 in connection with various National movements. He was Chief Minister of Madras during 1954-63. A man of few words but fully dedicated to the tasks undertaken by him, he rose from the ranks to positions of high eminence in the national life through hard work, dedication and unbounded faith in the people who in turn gave him unstinted loyalty and affection. A great organiser and administrator, his statesmanship and tact in solving various problems, his calmness and resoluteness in hours of trial, provided the country with the dynamic leadership it needed at crucial moments. Though, in accordance with his character, he rarely spoke in the House, yet he left a great impact of his personality and his views

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

on various national problems through the talks many Members had with him in the Lobbies, the Central Hall and other places. In his passing away the country has lost an illustrious son, a tireless champion of the poor and downtrodden and a great patriot.

Shri K. R. Achar was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957-62 representing Mangalore constituency of Karnataka. An eminent lawyer and also a journalist. Shri Achar took active part in the freedom movement and led the Salt Satyagraha Camp in 1930. He passed away at Mangalore on the 22nd August, 1975 at the age of 81.

Dr. V. Subramaniam was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-50. A freedom fighter who took active part in the Quit India Movement and courted arrest several times, he passed away at Srirangam on the 18th October, 1975 at the age of 73.

Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52. Starting his career as an advocate, he entered judicial service in Bengal in 1927 but resigned it in 1935 to join the freedom movement. An educationist of repute he was the Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Allahabad for several years. He passed away at Allahabad on the 25th October, 1975 at the age of 77.

Shri Mathew Maniyagadan was a Member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1957-67 from Kottayam constituency of Kerala. Earlier he had been a Member of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly during the years 1952-53. He took part in the struggle for responsible Government in the State of Travancore and suffered imprisonment twice. He passed away at Kottayam on the 14th November, 1975 at the age of 64.

Sardar Teja Singh Akarpuri was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 representing Gurdaspur constituency of Punjab. He participated in the freedom struggle of the country and suffered imprisonment first for three years in a political conspiracy case and later on two occasions during the Quit India Movement. A renowned social worker he was connected with several Gurudwara Prabandhak Committees and took keen interest in the welfare of the people in rural areas and worked for rehabilitation of the refugees in Punjab. He passed away at his village Akarpura in Gurdaspur district on the 20th November, 1975 at the age of 82.

Shri B. Shiva Rao was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and of First Lok Sabha during the years 1946-57. Later he was a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1957 to 1960 and of the University Grants Commission from 1962 to 1968. A veteran journalist who started his career in Annie Basant's paper "New India" and a man of deep erudition, he played an important role in the fields of journalism, education, constitution-making, labour movement and parliamentary affairs. He was, a Member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly sessions held during 1947-52. He passed away at New Delhi on the 15th December, 1975 at the age of 85.

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

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

The House then stood in silence for a short while

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
(Alipore) : May we depart a little from the usual practice and permit this House also to express its condolences at the death of so many of our workers in Chasnala ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is over now. You should have said it before. Now, that will mean going back. That is over.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Let us not presume that they are all dead.

12.25 hrs.

MOTION RE ELECTION OF THE
SPEAKER

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I beg to move :

" That Shri B. R. Bhagat a member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House ".

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I second the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Shri Ram Dhan, Absent.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : I beg to move :

" That Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, a member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House. "

SHRI D. N. SINGH (Hajipur) : I second the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would draw the attention of the House to rule the governing this particular business, Rule 7(4) :

" The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in

which they have been moved, and decided, if necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall, without putting later motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried, has been chosen as the Speaker of the House".

I call a division because there are two motions.....

There is an opinion that the matter may be decided by voice vote, if that is the pleasure of the House.

SHRI K. S. CHABDA (Patan) Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will first put the motion to the House. If there is any challenge, then I will call for a division.

The question is:

" That Shri B. R. Bhagat, a member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House."

Those in favour may say " Aye".

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against may say " No ".

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the " Ayes " have it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The " Noes " have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

" That Shri B. R. Bhagat, a member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House"

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 1 AYES [12-32 hrs.]

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
 Ahirwar Shri Nathu Ram
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Balakrishnaiah, Shri T.
 Banamali Babu Shri
 Banera, Shri Hemendra Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Bhasheshwar Nath
 Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Bhuvrahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhari Shri Amarsinh
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitraj Singh

Chavan, Shrimati Premabai
 Chavan, Shri Yestwantrao
 Chellacham, Shri A. N.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhuttan Lal Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhury, Shri Monul 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
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharamgai, Singh, Shri
 Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti Shri Biren
 Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 George, Shri A. C.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri S. B.
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Godfrey, Shrimati M.
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chanana

Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Smgh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Ismail Hussain Khan, Shri
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamulurrahmar, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 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
 Kakoti, Shri Robin
 Kale, Shri
 Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
 Kamakshaish, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri N. S.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katharmuthu, Shri M.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Latkappa, Shri K.

Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inter J.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola
 Mancharan, Shri K.
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mayathevar, Shri K.
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohammad Tahir, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohan, Swarup, Shri
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Sheriff, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
 Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nair, Shri Sreekantan
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pairuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pajanor, Shri Aravinda Bala
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
 Panda, Shri D. K.
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar

Pandit, Shri S. T.	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Pant, Shri K. C.	Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Reddy, Shri P. V.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.	Reddy, Shri Sidram
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Patel, Shri Arvind M.	Richharly, Dr. Govind Das
Patel, Shri Natwarlal	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Patel, Shri Prabhudas	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri C. A.	Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Patil, Shri Krishnarao	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Patil, Shri T. A.	Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Patnayk, Shri Banamali	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Patnayk, Shri J. B.	Sangliana, Shri
Peje, Shri S. L.	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Prabodh Chandra, Shri	Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Purty, Shri M. S.	Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Satish Chandra, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Raj Bahadur Shri	Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Raju, Shri P. V. G.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Ram Dayal, Shri	Sethi, Shri Arjun
Ram Prakash, Shri	Shafee, Shri A.
Ram Sewak, Ch.	Shifquat Jung, Shri
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri	Shahawaz Khan, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri	Shulari, Shri Charanrao
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri	Shar kar Dayal Singh, Shri
Ramshankar Prasad Singh, Shri	Shar kar Dev, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Rabhai A.	Sharkaranand, Shri B
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Rao, Shri M. S. Sajjevi	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan	Sharma, Shri R. N.
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Sharma, Shri R. R.
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada	Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh	Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Raut, Shri Bhola	Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Ray, Shrimati Maya	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Reddi, Shri P. Antony	Shetty, Shri K. K.
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rama	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna	Shivnath Singh, Shri

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Speaker*

Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vibya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Si Meshwar Prasad, Prof.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.

Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K
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
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkateswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgwind

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*Election of the
Speaker* 34

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Badal, Shri Gurdas Singh
Bade, Shri R. V.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Brahman, Shri Rattanlal
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhary, Shri I. hwar
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chunnaraj, Shri C. K.
Chittibabu, Shri C.
Das, Shri R. P.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Horo, Shri N. E.
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha

Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Krishnan, Shri M. K.
 Lakshmanan, Shri T. S.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mohamad Ismail, Shri
 Mohanty, Shri Surendra
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
 Nayak, Shri Baksi
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Kumari Maniben
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Saksena, Prof. S. L.
 Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de
 Sezliyan, Shri Era
 Shristri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri C. M.
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Solanki, Shri Somchand
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Veeriah, Shri K.
 Yadav, Shri G. P.
 Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The
 result* of the Division Ayes 344 ;
 Noes 58

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I declare that Shri B. R. Bhagat has been duly elected as the Speaker of this House. Before I invite Shri Bhagat to take the Chair, I would like to say how happy I am at his election. Shri Bhagat is a very senior member of the Government. He has been a distinguished Member of the Government. During the last three or four years, when he was sitting in those benches as an ordinary Member, I had always admired from this Chair his performance in the House. His contribution has been rich and may I make a little bit of a confession that whenever I saw his name in the list of Congress Members, I had always broken ranks and given him priority to speak in the full confidence that he would set the tone of the debate and help me to contain heat and passion; and Mr. Bhagat had never belied my expectation. Now, it will be his duty to run this House and set its tone. As far as I am concerned, I assure him my fullest co-operation to ensure that this House plays a central role in the affairs of the nation.

Shri B.R. Bhagat was conducted to the Chair by the Prime Minister and Shri Samar Mukherjee.

12.32 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
 OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC

*The following Members also recorded their votes :
 AYES : Sarvshri, S. C. Besra, S. B. Patil, B. S. Murthy, M. Bheeshmadev, Bhagatram
 Manbar, Genda Singh and S. K. Rai ;
 NOES : Sarvshri K. S. Chavda and Narendra Singh

- (ii) the entire land for the project will be supplied free of cost by the State Government;
- (iii) losses on this project will be under-written by the State Government; and
- (iv) to agree to the closure of the uneconomic narrow gauge Bangalore City-Bangarapet line.

The reply from the State Government is awaited.

(c) The updated survey reports for this conversion have recently been received from the Railway, and are under examination. Final decision on this conversion will be taken after the reports are examined, and clearance obtained from the Planning Commission. The proposed assistance from the State Government will also be taken into consideration, while taking final decision.

Damage due to Rains and Cyclones in Gujarat

*20. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total damage done to the Railways by unprecedented rains and cyclones in several areas of Gujarat State during the last monsoon;

(b) the number of railway bridges washed away and damaged by the floods due to rains and cyclones; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to repair them and how much time will be taken to make them fit to face heavy floods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A sum of Rs. 68.5 lakhs approximately.

(b) Only one bridge was damaged and partly washed away due to floods.

(c) Temporary repairs were carried out immediately to restore through communications, and the Bridge will be made fit to face heavy floods before the onset of next monsoon.

Compulsory Retirement of Railway Officers during the last three months

1. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compulsorily retired many Rail officers during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). In accordance with a policy decision taken by Government with a view to strengthen the administration by retiring Government servants who have outlived their utility or whose integrity is doubtful, the cases of all railway officers who had attained the age of 50/55 years or who had completed 30 years' service, have been reviewed and as a result of which notices of compulsory retirement have been served on 43 officers till 30-12-1975.

Alternate construction on Kangra Valley Railway

2. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced the completion of the alternate construction on the Kangra Valley Railway by 31-3-1976;

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

is not normal. The conditions are abnormal. While congratulating you, I have a heavy heart because of the absence of a large number of our colleagues who are now in detention under MISA and we are now under an Emergency.

The role of Parliament, particularly the role of the Opposition has been eroded to a very great extent and, in the coming days, we apprehend that it will be further mutilated. Virtually, there is the danger that it will turn completely into a mockery.

I will request you not to consider our opposition to your election as a personal matter. Because of the special circumstances, we have been forced into a position where we have opposed your election; but we are not opposed to the dignity of your position.

The way Parliament has to function, we have a strong feeling that that atmosphere is absent—the way the Opposition is gagged, the way they have been prevented from ventilating their views and grievances and the way censor has been imposed on their speeches not to get any publicity outside. It is a very painful thing for us to refer to all these things here, while congratulating you. A bigger burden and responsibility devolves on the Speaker—on you, Sir,—to give protection at least to the rights of the Members and particularly the Opposition. We represent a section of the people in our constituencies; we also represent certain Parties who are working among the people—people oppressed with various problems and difficulties. Generally, we are here to reflect those grievances and difficulties in the House and it may be that sometimes tension may arise. But it is up to the Speaker, the Chairman, to have a proper sobering influence and to create proper conditions for Members to give due expression to their problems and views.

I am referring to this because we have had some unfortunate experience in the past

The conditions under which you have been elected as Speaker also creates doubts in our minds as to whether a Speaker, who was so long piloting the House, should be made a Minister. This is not a personal question; I am not referring to any personal problem, but whether it is conducive to healthy tradition that a Speaker should be made a Minister should be seriously thought over because the position of the Speaker is very important. It is a very high position where he will have to act as an impartial Chairman of this House and defend, as the custodian, all the rights of the Members—particularly at this juncture when the Opposition is under serious attack. I hope you will realise the special situation through which we are now passing. You can expect our full cooperation if we are afforded a proper atmosphere inside the House to express freely our points of view and to represent the people outside who have elected us to this House. As a Party of the proletariat, a working class Party, we very strongly feel that the working class is now under serious attack at this stage. Because we are working among the working class and the masses, it may be that whenever we come here we may raise the problems of the toiling masses, the working people among whom we are working outside. They are faced with serious questions. So you can easily imagine under what circumstances, under what mental conditions we come here to speak out our minds. So, keeping all these in mind, we expect that you will try to create inside this House a new atmosphere, so that the rights of the Members, and particularly the rights of the Opposition, are in no way curtailed or maimed and their voice is not gagged. I hope your election will be helpful for improving the situation, and I assure you that, in that respect, you will get our full cooperation.

Mr. Speaker : I purposely did not interrupt the hon. Member. But I would like to seek the indulgence of the House to

say that it would be better if, on this occasion, controversies are avoided. There will be occasions to deal with these questions.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): On behalf of my Party, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you our warm congratulations on your elevation to this high office, and as far as our Group is concerned, we may assure you of our fullest cooperation in the conduct of the proceedings of this House and in maintaining the dignity of this House.

Sir, it is not necessary for me to tell you that you have been elected Speaker at a time when the country is passing through very unusual and critical circumstances. We did face a situation a few months ago which, if allowed to develop, might have led to, perhaps, the extinction of Parliamentary democracy itself. But, since you have advised us not to indulge in controversies, I do not wish to pursue this matter; there will be other occasions to discuss and review the events which have taken place. But it does mean that a very heavy responsibility has fallen upon your shoulders to see that this Parliament, of which we are all very proud, remains a fundamental institution in our country; it is your duty, as custodian of this House, to exercise whatever powers and authority at your disposal to see that the sovereignty and the supremacy of this Parliament are not whittled down or curtailed or sought to be eroded in any manner whatsoever by or from any quarters. The sovereignty and the supremacy of this Parliament representing the people's will are what we, at present at least, have come to take as synonymous with the expression of democracy in this country. And you, as Speaker, I am sure, will discharge your duty not only objectively and impartially but fearlessly and not allow yourself—I am sure you will not allow yourself—in any way to be subjected to any kind of undesirable pressures from whichever quarters they may come.

I had occasion, a few months ago, to meet Mr. Bhagat abroad when he had just returned from a very successful Chairmanship of the United Nations Sub Committee on Human Rights. I had read in the press, in the foreign press, that a very controversial and difficult subject, which was being discussed there and which, for the time being, had appeared as though it would not be possible to reach any kind of consensus or unanimity, was finally solved due in no small measure to the skill and persuasiveness of the Indian Chairman. But that foreign press report did not mention the name of that Indian Chairman. It was our friend, Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat. And when I met him in London, I asked him, "How did you bring about this result? What was the secret of it?" because the people who were involved in that controversy were generally the forces which do not come together very easily. But Mr. Bhagat, in this characteristic modesty, said: No, no, it is not my credit, everybody cooperated and we were able to do our work. About his capabilities, I have not the slightest doubt in my mind and I am sure that the same kind of wise, sagacious, tactful and statesman like role will be played by him while he is occupying this high chair.

Sir, whenever any Speaker is elected at any time, it is always routine for us to say and to hope that he will be impartial and objective and that he will particularly protect the rights of this side of the House because they are in a minority after all and the Treasury Benches are in a very very large majority. But I am sure, you are well aware of that and we are conscious that our rights will be safe in your custody.

With these words, I once again congratulate you and I extend to you the full cooperation of our party to see that this Parliament—Lok Sabha—is conducted in the way, it should be conducted and that all Members, irrespective of the side they belong to, are able to exercise all the rights

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

entitled within this House. I think, we had occasions to remark rather critically in the last Session; I hope that this time there will be no cause for complaint under your stewardship.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakanam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of D.M.K. party, to which I have the honour to belong, I offer my warm felicitations to you as the Speaker of this august House. Inside the House, you are the supreme authority and in you rests the supremacy and functioning of the Parliament. In a parliamentary democracy, the functioning of the Parliament in its established and traditional ways brings so much stability in the country. To the outside world, you are the spokesman of this House and you are the conscience and guardian of this House.

It is traditional on behalf of those who speak from this side of the House to ask for a protection to the opposition. That oft-repeated thing, I would not repeat here, except to say that whatever are the rights given to a Member, whether on this side or that side, should be protected. A Member on the side of the minority should not feel handicapped and a Member on the side of the majority should not try to take advantage of his position. Whatever are the rights given under the Rules of Procedure, what is due for the proper functioning of the House, I plead that those rights and opportunities be given to all the Members inside the House irrespective of the place they occupy. After all, persons may come and go, Member come for five years, they may be returned or may not, be returned, the parties may come and go, but this Institution of Parliament has to go on. If this country still believes in the parliamentary democracy, you have to move forward on the ideals for which the Constitution was drafted and this Parliament was set up, I hope, this House will gather more strength, more glory under your august leadership and guidance. Personally, I

feel that as you are endowed with long years of parliamentary experience and have been in the freedom struggle of this country, the speakership is in the best of the hands that could be thought of inside the House.

In the years 1942-43, I was a student. In the college days at that time, I used to read very avidly some of the pamphlets and brochures brought out then. One of the brochures at that time, I think, was called 'Our Struggle'. We used to read it very avidly in those days. 'Our Struggle' was written and distributed in these dark and oppressive days of the British imperialism when our leaders were inside the jail.

Some Members had the boldness to publish this thing underground at that time. I do not know who was that person. Only years later I found that it had been edited by no less a person than Shri Bali Ram Bhagat who now occupies this Chair. I hope you will bring the same spirit of fearlessness and love of freedom to the deliberations of this House.

Sir, on behalf of my party I assure you of our wholehearted cooperation that had never been found wanting in the past years and I assure you that we will never be found wanting in future years also.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate myself not only on behalf of the United Independent groups but on my own behalf also as the father of the House with the sentiments that have fallen from the Leader of this House.

I have known Bali Ram Bhagat as a colleague in this House for the past twenty-five years. I have verified it a few minutes before the House met. I thought he had come in from 1952. But, he corrected me that he came here from 1950.

I congratulate you—but it is qualified—because I think the Speakership is one of the most onerous of all responsibilities.

Without finding any odious comparison I think it is much more onerous in many respects than being a Member of the Union Cabinet.

Your first, and perhaps, the greatest responsibility, if I may say so, is as a custodian of the independence of Parliament. By independence, I do not mean the kind of independence that was perhaps suggested by my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. I mean independence from the Executive. Remember that independence from the Executive was perhaps first asserted and consolidated by Shri Vithalbhai Patel and that convention hardened into a tradition under subsequent Speakers. There, it would be your greatest responsibility to ensure that Parliament does not become a handmaid of the Executive. Perhaps, your most important responsibility, as has been pointed out, is that you should be as humanly impartial as possible to every Member irrespective of his party affiliations. May I say that—this is not in reply to the Leader of the C.P.M.—while we have sought to model ourselves on the British pattern, the complete impartiality of the Speaker is by his completely severing himself from all party affiliations? We have not fulfilled that sort of model completely.

Several Speakers to whom I spoke in the past did not subscribe completely to the British thesis that the Speaker must completely sever himself from all party affiliations.

Only a few minutes ago I was talking to Dr. Dhillon and he mentioned that perhaps the fault did not really and entirely lie with the Speaker but the fault also lay with the Opposition Groups, in that they did not fulfil their role. The convention was that when once a person was a Speaker, after that, he was not to be opposed. But, that convention, unfortunately, was not subscribed to by the Opposition Parties in this country. We have to develop this particular aspect of the Speakership fully.

So far as Parliamentary standards are concerned, during the past two or three years, I have had occasion to repeatedly draw attention to the precipitous decline in Parliamentary standards where as the most effective Parliamentary instrument was the debate, we were treated increasingly to a premium we placed on the techniques of the market place. I am sorry to have to say that in this respect, the press played its own dubious role by placing a premium on rowdyism and these techniques of the market place. Very often the Speaker was unable to control the House. Respect for the Chair was conspicuous by its absence and techniques were used almost everyday which were not only improper but also scurrilous in character. By saying this I am not inviting you to be ultra-stern but so far as I am concerned the rot had set in after the Speaker, Mr. Mavalankar and that after him certain Speakers more than others tolerated these improper techniques and behaviour. Therefore, we had this decline in standard. Allow me once again to welcome you and to congratulate you.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the BLD party in the Parliament and on my behalf I deem it a privilege to congratulate you for having been elected as the Speaker of this august House. Sir, this mantle of responsibility has fallen on able shoulders. I had the privilege of knowing you from the thirties and from the forties when both of us were the students in the same 'Alma mater' at Patna. In those days you distinguished yourself as an eminent scholar. Your contribution in freedom struggle in the student movement will be remembered for all times to come. You distinguished yourself when you became a Minister and we sincerely hope that as Speaker you will be one of our most eminent Speakers.

When the future of Parliamentary democracy a big question mark and when

[Shri P. K. Deo]

several attempts are being made to scuttle the Constitution—for the upholding of which we have taken the oath—I look upon you to preserve this Parliamentary democracy and the Constitution.

Lastly, I extend my full cooperation to you and I hope that this House will become an ideal Parliamentary institution. Sir, I would like to request you to see that whatever we speak is properly reflected. So, I request you to kindly relax the ban on the publication of House proceedings so that those who have voted us to this House should know what is actually happening here.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhondhuka): Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate you on your elevation to this position of Speaker. I certainly voted against your election but that was symbolic. We are confident that you will from today consider yourself as not belonging to any party. That, in fact, you belong to all parties, and that you will act with complete impartiality. As the father of the House said just now, I hope you will maintain your independence and not allow the executive to influence your decisions in any manner whatsoever. We, in the Opposition, certainly expect that of you. We may assure you and I speak on behalf of the Janata Front. (Interruptions). . There is no need for any protection. I am witnessing that right from this moment, the discipline for which the Prime Minister has been so anxious is being displayed by the Members of the ruling party. I am amazed that this is happening on an occasion like this when you yourself have requested that there should be no controversy. I am not proposing to bring in any controversial matter although it cannot be kept out altogether. Mr. Indrajit Gupta began by referring to a controversial matter and then added that he would not enlarge on the matter. Sir also, the father of the House had to say that.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is the father of the House ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Frank Anthony. Since Mr. Frank Anthony's claim was not objected to by anybody, I assumed that his claim was accepted. Although my claim to speak on behalf of the Janata Front was questioned....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Where is the Janata Front ?

MR. SPEAKER: Let him proceed please.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, going on from this point, that so far as behaviour in the House is concerned, to which special references have been made, I would like to point out that that depends very much upon the Speaker. When the Prime Minister included in her first statement, not today, but when the Emergency was proclaimed that it was the Opposition Parties, which made it impossible for Government Business to be proceeded with, she was really reflecting upon the competence of the Speaker.

HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I continue ? Because, the Speaker possesses all the powers to see to it that the proceedings in the House are conducted satisfactorily. If the Rules of the House are not carried out, the Speaker has every right to take action, effective action. If the Speaker is supported by the Leader of the House, then anything that is unseemly can be controlled immediately. In fact, Sir, there is no doubt whatsoever in my mind and I believe there can be none in anybody else's who is objective that the proceedings in this House can be conducted satisfactorily and in the manner in which they ought to be conducted, if the Speaker exercises his full authority of course, at the same time, while exercising his full authority, Mr. Speaker, it may be assumed, he acts with complete impartiality. While he has always to function in a judicial way he also has

to bear in mind this fact—that the opposition is here to give expression to points of views which should be pointed out in the interest of the public.

They may be small in numbers, but that would make it even more your duty, if, I may say so, to allow us in the opposition adequate freedom and adequate time to give expression to what we have to say. I have no doubt that you will do so.

I was encouraged by what Shri Indra-Gupta said, that you were able, in a very difficult situation, to bring about a consensus. I have no doubt that here also

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
That was Human Rights.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : That does not make it easier to resolve differences.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : Here we want fundamental rights.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Here what we are claiming are democratic rights. I have no doubt that you will be able to safeguard our rights. I am fully confident of that because I know that if you act, as you have undertaken to act, with impartiality, uninfluenced by the executive and succumbed to no pressure, I am certain that our rights will be safeguarded.

As I said, you may expect the fullest co-operation from us, from all out parties. I would like to remind you of this that we cannot ignore the fact that a large number of our members, members from this side of the House, are under detention. They have not only been in detention for many months now, but they have not been brought before a court of law. Quite apart from the resentment we must feel, if democratic rights have to be preserved, and democracy is to continue, to say that democracy, the parliamentary form of democracy can only be continued by ignoring the rule of law, then we are bound to protest and urge that that has no right to obtain in a parliamentary democracy.

I hope that you will do everything possible to see that the rights of this House are maintained and that in doing so, you will assist the Opposition in putting forward its point of view fearlessly and freely.

I once again congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of this high office and assure you of the fullest co-operation from all of us.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Anna DMK Party in Parliament, I congratulate you on your election as the presiding deity with a thumping majority.

You are one of the seniormost members of the Parliament well-equipped with parliamentary procedure, rules, regulations and practice, and more so, the every spirit and mood of this august body. Mr. Speaker, you have been a Minister of Commerce, Finance and External Affairs and with the rich experience you have had, I have no doubt in my mind that you would conduct the House admirably well, and successfully too.

You are aware of the fact that Opposition is a must in our parliamentary set-up. It is a *sine qua non* for the efficient functioning of democracy. As has been said by somebody, the Opposition is the lubricating oil in the wheels of the democratic machine. But admittedly here the Opposition is very very weak and, still worse divided. So as everybody has requested, let me also request you to protect the rights of the opposition. Your compassion as well as consideration must largely be with the Opposition parties in this House.

The qualities of your office, Mr. Speaker, are one, impartiality, two, sobriety, three, authority and four, adjustability. I am convinced of the fact that you are the embodiment of all these fine qualities. So I am very sure that you will definitely guide this House in a proper manner. Conditions

[Shri K. Manoharan]

must be created for business like, meaningful and purposeful transaction of business in this House. Time should not be wasted and the hard-earned money of the people should not be wasted. Free, frank and fearless exchange of views must be permitted. Constructive criticism must be guaranteed. Criticism of the failure of the policies of the Government must be tolerated. While I say freedom of expression, freedom should not be allowed to degenerate into licence, vilification, character assassination, vituperation, witch-hunting and what not. We the Members of Parliament should behave properly. I am sorry to say that even in the morning our ex-Speaker Mr. Dhillon was asking me . Mr. Manoharan, why shouldn't you take part in the deliberations of the House. The same question was asked by my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA . When ?
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM . I think Mr. Dhillon also has not asked the question.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN I think Mr. Dhillon is capable of speaking the truth .. *(Interruptions)* For the last two years--before the proclamation of the emergency I have been watching this House--this House had been shamelessly reduced into a fish market... *(Interruptions)* I am sorry to say this at times fishing also was done. Now, Sir, you have come to this office.

AN HON. MEMBER...As a fisherman.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN . I am glad you have come to our rescue and to properly streamline the House and see that the business of the House is transacted without any loss of time.

Lastly you will, I am sure, keep up the tradition which was built by your predecessors based on dignity, decency and decorum. So far as my party is concerned,

here is my promise that our contribution in maintaining and preserving the dignity of the House would be total and complete. I wish you well. I wish you all success.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr, Speaker, Sir, may I join several of my hon. colleagues in extending to you my most warm congratulations on your election to the exalted office that this Parliament can have in its custody for any of its Members. To a large extent the success of parliamentary democracy depends on the office of the Speaker and the holder of that office. If I may say so, the office of the Speaker is pivotal and crucial because it is through the office and the person of the Speaker that the independence and integrity of this hon. House representing the sovereign will of the entire nation are reflected. Therefore, to the extent that we all co-operate with you in maintaining and enhancing this dignity and independence and impartiality and integrity of the speaker and of the House, to that extent we shall also have done our duty to democracy and the vast masses of people who live in this democracy, inspite of the fact that since the proclamation of internal emergency this democracy has been twisted and perverted

I should also like to say that by the very nature of things, almost by instinct, temperament and upbringing I have always had great respect for the office of the speaker. I have come here comparatively recently, but I have watched the proceedings of the House earlier for many years. The hon. Prime Minister in her speech of congratulation referred to some of the stalwarts of the past both before Independence and after Independence. I recall that when the first speaker of Parliament of free India died almost twenty years ago, the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in agony, paying a tribute to him, said that the Lok Sabha had become almost a headless body. What did it show? It only showed that without the Speaker and without the office of the speaker we are really

in many ways orphaned because we look to you for guidance, for independence and for protection of minority rights of even one individual. Parliamentary democracy does not mean that there should be an endless debate; but it does not also mean that a free debate should be crushed, especially because, and when, a particular point of view is held by one lone individual. An individual Member may be independent, he may belong to any party he may belong to any group, but the whole purpose of coming to this House from various constituencies is to see that we carry on the free debate so that the freedoms of the people, not only political freedoms but economic and social contents of those freedoms, are also enhanced through proper, legitimate, complete, unruffled debates in this House.

Now, one of the important points is, I believe, that your position is a very exalted position, the most exalted position that is in the custody of this House. Therefore, the maximum that once a Speaker, always a Speaker and the Speaker continues to function as the Speaker. But when he ceases to be the speaker, can be only either an honourable man in public life or he can go on to the higher post in the ladder, if that higher position is within the competence of the people of India to give and not within the custody of the executive authority to offer. That is the position and that is the tradition of the office of the Speaker and, therefore, Sir, like all hon. Judges and Justices of our High Courts and the Supreme Court, the offices of the Speaker in our State Legislatures and in our Parliament are offices where holders of the offices, while functioning as Speakers hold scales of justice even, with propriety and sobriety, and see to it that their decisions are not in any way influenced by party considerations, political considerations and much less by any considerations of personal or political careers of the holders of that high office. That is the great spirit in which I look to the office of the Speaker and I hope and trust that restoration of

some of those well-established conventions build up in the early period of our democratic sovereign republic in the 40s and 50s will take place and indeed will be further enhanced by you.

Sir, you have many qualities of head and heart. I have come here only three years back but even from distance—from Ahmedabad in Gujarat—and as a citizen of India I have seen your work and I have read about you and I am quite sure that given the qualities that you possess in such abundance, of head and heart, and given the infinite patience and a sense of humour and the care and concern for democratic rights which also ensure that dissent will be exhibited and expressed through decorum and through discipline which is a mental process and not imposed by any outside agency. We all here can strengthen the democratic processes. This is what we can do, all of us put together, and I am quite hopeful that your election as Speaker of this august body will mean restoration of some of the best standards that this democratic nation of ours has seen, particularly in the formative period of our democratic republic. With these words, may I join all my colleagues in extending to you our warm welcome and our warm congratulations? The fact that we opposed you did not mean that we opposed you as a person, but, I must say that Government would have been wiser and Government would have been more in tune with the democratic functioning if they had consulted at least informally the various Opposition groups and parties when the question of choosing the new Speaker came up. But that as it may, this thing is over and we need not cry over the spilt milk. I can only hope that in the days and months to come, this House, although meeting under very difficult and trying circumstances, will still give a lead to the country, and that you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, while carrying on this very difficult, delicate and tender task will see to it that the nascent plant of democracy planted in our country by our forefathers and by the founding fathers of

[Shri P.G. Mayalankar]

our Constitution and by your distinguished predecessors in this House will be carried further to greater and taller heights.

श्री एस० ए० श्रीविम (धीनवर):
आज जब मूल्क में सर कट रहे हैं आपके सर
पर स्पीकरशिप का ताज सजाया गया है।
इसके माने यह है कि आपको इस संसद् के
अहल समझा गया है और आपकी इज्जत
अफराई दृढ़ी है। एक संसद का यह पहलू है।
दूसरा पहलू यह है कि छः महीने पहले भगवर
आपको यह भ्रोहदा सौंप दिया गया होता तो
मुझे यकीन है कि आप शायद इसे कुबूल नहीं
करते क्योंकि आपके प्रेरितेसर जो हैं उन्होंने
अकसर शिकायत की थी कि इस हाउस
में उन्हें जिस तरीके से इस हाउस को
कट्टक करना पड़ा उसकी वजह से उन्हें
बर जाकर एस्प्रीन खानी पड़ती थी। अब
जबकि अपीजोन को हो जामें बेहोशी पिला
दिया गया है स्पीकर को एस्प्रीन खाने की
जरूरत नहीं रही।

आज मेम्बरान ने मुतालिबा किया है कि आप हमपार्श्व रहे और उनके हृकूक की निगाहें दाश्त और हिकाजत करें। मैं आप से हम किस्म का कोई मुतालिबा नहीं करता हूँ। आपका जो जी चाहे करे। अगर आप हमपार्श्व भी रहें, तो क्या बात है और अगर खुदा-नखालस्ता आप पार्श्व होंगे, तो भी क्या फक्क पड़ता है? हमारी ये बातें अब हमारे ही दरभियान रहने वाली हैं। पहले अगर लोग चोखते और चिल्सते थे, और कभी कभी स्पीकर साहब के लिए वायसे-मुसीबत बनते थे, तो इसलिए कि उन की नज़र कहीं और होती थी। अब उन की नज़र बहाँ नहीं रही है। आप ने जो करना है, वह तो आप करेंगे ही। लेकिन मेरो तरफ से इस किस्म की कोई दरखास्त नहीं है।

आप जिस मंसव पर फायज हुए हैं, वह पालिमानी डेमोक्रेमी में सब से बलन्द मर्तंदी

हुआ करता था। लेकिन अब इस मंसब की कीमत यह रह गई है—यह तिर्फ़ पासिवार्मेंट की ही बात नहीं है, बल्कि स्टेट एसेम्बलीज में भी यह हो रहा है—कि अगर किसी को अव-दैसी पकड़ कर स्थीकर बनाया जाता है, तो वह कहता है कि मुझे छिप्पी मिनिस्ट्री दे दो लेकिन स्थीकर न बनायो। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप जिस मंसब पर फायज हुए हैं, अपनी कंडक्ट से, अपनी शाराफ़त से और अपने दूसरे समूह से आए उस को ऊपर करें।

आप से हमदर्दी करने को भी जी चाहता है। अब से आप एक ऐसी पार्लियामेंट के स्पीकर होंगे, और हम एक ऐसी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर होंगे, जिस की मियाद क्रांतवरी में जल्दी होती है। महीने, सवा महीने की बात है। आप इस पार्लियामेंट के स्पीकर और भी इस पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर इसलिए हूँ कि कोई और चाहता है कि हम यह रहे मिसेज इन्विंट्रा गांधी के साथ उन के अपने बनाये हुए कांग्रेस के 350 मेम्बर थे। आज के बाद हम भी उन के बनाये हुए हैं। अब वह हमें भी अपने गुलामों में समझ लें। आप भी इस कैटिव पार्लियामेंट के कैटिव स्पीकर हैं।

[شہر ایس. اے. شمہر (سرپریلکر):

اچ چب ملک مہن سر کت دی ہیں
آئکے سو پر سوپیکو شب کا تاج سچایا
کھا ہے - اسکے معنی یہ ہوں کہ آئکو
اس سلسلہ کے اہل سماجہا کیا ہے
آئکی حیثیت الفاظی ہوئی ہے - ایک
سلطہ کا یہ پہلو ہے - دوسرا پہلو یہ
ہے کہ چھوپھٹے پہلے لکھ آئکو یہ
چھڈہ سونپا دیا کھا ہوتا تو سمجھو
یقین ہے کہ آئکہ شاید اسے قبول نہیں
کریں کیونکہ آئکے پوچیدا سوسر جو ہیں
الہوں نے اکثر شکایت کی تھی کہ اس

ہاؤس میں انہیں جس طریقہ سے
اس ہاؤس کو کلڈگٹ کرنا یوا اُسکی
وجہ سے انہیں کوہ جاکر ایسپری
کہانی یوچی تھی۔ اب جیکہ ایروڈینہن
کو ہی جام بھوٹھی ہے ہیا کہا ہے
سوہکر کو ایسپری کہانی کو، خروجت
نہیں ہے۔

اُج میمبروں نے مطالعہ کیا ہے کہ
اپ امہاوشل دھیں اور اُنکے حقوق کی
نکاہدشت اور حفاظت کریں۔ میں
اپ ہے اس قسم کا کوئی مطالعہ نہیں
کوتا ہوں۔ اپ کا جو جی چاہی کریں۔
اگر اپ امہاوشل یہی دھیں گے تو کہا
بات ہے اور اگر خدا نہ دوست اسے اپ بارشی
ہونگے تو بھی کہا فرق پوتا ہے؟
ہماری یہ باتیں اب ہمارے ہی دمہل
دھنے والی ہیں۔ پہلے اگر لوگ
چھپتے اور چلتے تھے اور کہیں کہیں
سوہکر صاحب کے لئے باعث مصیبہت
یلتے تھے تو اسلئے کہ اُن کی نظر
کہیں اور ہوتی تھی۔ اب اُنکی نظر
وہاں نہیں دی ہے۔ اپ لے جو کرنا
ہے وہ تو اپ کریں گے ہی۔ لیکن مہیں
طرب سے اس قسم کی کوئی
درخواست نہیں ہے۔

اپ جس ملصب پر فائز ہوئے
ہیں وہ پارلیمنٹی ٹیمکویسی میں
سب سے بلند مرتبہ ہوا کرتا تھا۔
لیکن اب اس ملصب کی قیمت
یہ رکن ہے۔ یہ صرف پارلیمنٹ کی

ہی بات نہیں ہے بلکہ ستھت اسٹبلہر
یہ میں بھی یہ ہے ہو رہا ہے۔ کہ اگر
کسی کو زیردستی پکتو کر سوہکر بلایا
جاتا ہے تو وہ کہتا ہے کہ مجھے
قیمتی سفستی دے دو لیکن وہ کو
نہ بلاؤ۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ آپ
جس ملصب پر فائز ہوئے ہیں، اپنی
کلڈگٹ ہے، اپنی شرافت سے اور اپنے
حسن سلوک سے اب اسکو اونچا
کریں گے۔

اپ سے مدد دی کوئے کو بھی ہی
چاہتا ہے۔ اب سے اپ لیک ایسی
پارلیمنٹ کے سوہکر ہونگے اور ہم ایک
ایسی پارلیمنٹ کے سوہکر ہوتے جس
کی معیاد فرودی میں ختم ہوتی ہے۔
مہیں سوا مہیں کی بات ہے۔ اپ
اس پارلیمنٹ کے سوہکر اور میں
اس پارلیمنٹ کا سوہکر اس لئے ہوں
کہ کوئی اور چاہتا ہے کہ ہم یہاں
دھیں۔ میز اندر اگدھی نے ساتھ اُنکے
اپنے بلائے ہوئے کانٹوپیس کے 350 میہم
تھے۔ اُج کے بعد ہم یہی اُنکے بلائے
ہوئے ہیں۔ اب وہ مہیں یہو اپنے
غلاموں میں سمجھ لہن۔ اپ بھی
اس کہیتو پارلیمنٹ کے کاہتو سوہکر
ہیں۔

پڑو۔ اس۔ ایل۔ سکسونا (مہاگراج-
گڑ) ایڈیشن مہوادی۔ میں لوک سما کے سب سے
پورا نے سدھیوں میں سے اک ہوں۔ میں نے آپکو
پیارے 25 سال میں دیکھ رکھیں گے میں دیکھا

[प्रौ० एम० एल० सक्सेना]

है। मैंने आपको फ्रीडम फाइटर इस हाउस के मेम्बर और मिनिस्टर के रूप में काम करते हुए देखा है। आपने जिस योग्यता से हर औहदे को निभाया है, मैं उससे परिचित हूँ। आज आप एक बहुत ही मुश्किल समय में एक सबसे मुश्किल औहदे पर चुने गये हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने आपको इस औहदे के लिये चुना। मेरे ख्याल से उनकी पार्टी में आपमेरे बेटर आदमी हम औहदे के लिये नहीं होगा। यदि आपने इस औहदे का भी उस शान से निभाया जैसे आपने और औहदों को निभाया है, तो आपकी गणना हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े स्पीकरों में होगी।

अन्त में मैं आपको यह सलाह दूगा कि आप इस हाउस के सबसे बड़े स्पीकर श्री विठ्ठलभाई पटेल द्वारा स्थापित परम्पराओं और सिद्धान्तों पर अमल करें और उनके समान हिंडिपेंडेंस आर हिम्यासेंलिटी दिखायें। हिंडिपेंडेंस को यह शिकायत रहती है कि स्पीकर हमारी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देत है। मुझे आशा है कि आप उनके साथ भी न्याय करें।

मैं आपकी स्पीकर के पद पर चुने जाने पर हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री अंबुजसंग थोड़े (नागपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश की सार्वभौम लोक-सभा के अध्यक्ष पद पर चुने जाने पर मैं आपका अभिनन्दन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। देश तथा विदेशों के माहोल, हमारे देश की बदलतों हुई राजनीति और आपतकालीन स्थिति का प्रतिविम्ब हनारे सदन पर पड़ना स्वाभाविक है। बेस्टेट हटरेस्ट्स के लोग, पूजीपति तथा उद्योगपति आपतकालीन स्थिति का फायदा बहुत बुरी तरह से उठा रहे हैं। मेरननक का आवाज आज इस देश में दबी हुई है। उनकी आवाज इस सदन में उठना स्वाभाविक है और इसकी जिम्मेदारी हम सब लोगों की है। हमें यह भी ब्याल रखना चाहिये

कि 15 साल पहले को सोक-सभा और इस लोक-सभा में काफ़ी कर्क आया है। इस बहत जो लोग सोक-सभा में आये हैं, वे लोगों में से, सबसे और सप्राप्त में से हो कर आये हुए लोग हैं। चूँकि वे बकिंग मल्टम के लिये लड़ते हैं, इसलिये वे उन्हीं की आधारजनने-प्रयत्ने द्वारा से यहाँ रखने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में जो भी शिकायतेया प्रतिक्रियाएं देश में होती हैं, उनकी आवाज इस सदन में उठेगी और उसको आपकी रक्षा की जरूरत है।

आज हम सब लोग आपका अभिनन्दन करने के लिये खड़े हुए हैं। आपने पहले सरदार गुरदयाल मिह ठिलो एक बायाब अध्यक्ष रहे हैं उन्होंने जिस ढंग से बदलती हुई हस्त में आपेजिशन के लोगों द्वारा बड़ी बुरी तरह से टृट पड़ने पर भी जाति भग नहीं होने दी और इस मन्त्रन का काम सभाला वह आपके सामने है।

पार्लियामेंटरी डमोक्रेसी में स्पीकर की हैमियत से उन्होंने जो भी बदल उठाये और जो भी परम्पराएं कायम बीं, वे भी आपके सामने हैं।

मैं फावड़ ब्लाक और महाबिद्ध राज्य मध्यं भमिति की तरफ में आपका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER I do not know in what words to express how I feel at the moment over the choice you have placed on me for the high office of the Speaker of this august House. You have been abundantly generous to me in this, as also in the many kind words, words of assurance and also of warning with which you have welcomed me to the Chair. I am deeply beholden to the Leader of the House and the Leaders of the Opposition Groups and everyone of you here for the faith you have reposed in me. I see in this only the measure of your kindness and goodwill; for, I cannot think of any special merit in me for this high honour except

perhaps that I have been part of this House for long years, and have grown in veneration of it and its traditions.

I had privilege to fight and suffer for the freedom of our country. After Independence, I have served this great nation in my own humble way. This House also I have served, though from different positions and in other capacities. I have lived with it great moments in the nation's life. But to be called to the Chair is quite another thing. For the Speaker's Chair is an awesome and lonely place in the House. And, this Chair has traditions of its own. Illustrious men about whom references have been made in this House today, have filled it with great ability and distinction. And, I am following close upon one who has been vigorous as the Presiding Officer of this House and steered it through very difficult times and who brought to this office uncommon gifts in uncommon measure. Legion has it that the throne of Vikramaditya had this quality, that whosoever came to occupy it, inherited the king's wisdom. This great Chair, I like to think, will also have something of this quality. There are then quite a few here who have been as long in this House as I have been; and there are many who are zealous of its traditions as the Chair is expected to be. I am confident too that the goodwill that has seen me installed in this place, will ever be available to me in the orderly conduct of the proceedings of this House. These auspicious auguries for success are more than any incumbent could wish for, and which I consider to be on my side as I assume the responsibilities of my demanding office to-day.

On this occasion, need I remind you of what must always be foremost in our minds, viz. that this Parliament as the people's prime institution must ever be primarily concerned with the people's cause, that it has ever to ask itself as to how far it vindicates itself as an instrument of socio-economic regeneration, how effective it is in subserving the great end-purpose of

democratic existence. The debates within our walls, and our practices and procedures, in other words, will always have to be geared to the fulfilment of this central aim. We can ill afford the luxury of preoccupation with mere forms, losing sight of the substance. If we keep this in view in whatever we do in this House. I have no doubt we shall not be labouring in vain.

The Speaker is but a servant of the House and as such he equally belongs to all sections in the House. He is expected to discharge his responsibility, impartially and judiciously. I shall follow this golden rule as long as I occupy this Chair. Rules and regulations as framed by this House and traditions set down by my great predecessors will be my guidelines in conducting the business of this House. It is one of the duties of the Chair to maintain firm and fair control to keep up the dignity and decorum of the House. I shall ever seek your cooperation in this task.

May I, once again, express my deep gratitude to all of you for the trust you have placed in me and look forward to your indulgence and cooperation in the House at all times?

13.38 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you, and through you to the House, my new colleagues: Shri Bansi Lal, Minister of Defence; Dr. G. S. Dhillon, Minister of Shipping and Transport; Shri P. C. Sethi, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers; Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing; Chowdhury Ram Sewak, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and

[Smt. Indira Gandhi]

Family Planning; Shri Vithal Gadgil, Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence; and Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad, Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

₹3.39½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER ARTICLE 123 (2) OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) issued by the President under provisions of article 123 (2) of the Constitution :—

- (i) The Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 8 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 9th September, 1975.
- (ii) The Election Laws (Extension to Sikkim) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 9 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 9th September, 1975.
- (iii) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 10 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 25th September, 1975.
- (iv) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 11 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 25th September, 1975.
- (v) The Equal Remuneration Ordinance, 1975 (No. 12 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 26th September, 1975.

(vi) The Regional Rural Banks Ordinance, 1975 (No. 13 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 26th September, 1975.

(vii) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 14 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 26th September, 1975.

(viii) The Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 (No. 15 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 8th October, 1975.

(ix) The Maintenance of Internal Security (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 16 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 17th October, 1975.

(x) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 17 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 24th October, 1975.

(xi) The Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 18 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 31st October, 1975.

(xii) The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Ordinance, 1975 (No. 19 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 4th November, 1975.

(xiii) The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture) of Property) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 20 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 5th November, 1975.

(xiv) The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 21 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 12th November, 1975.

(xv) The Maintenance of Internal Security (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 22 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 16th November, 1975.

(xvi) The Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 23 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 29th November, 1975.

(xvii) The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 24 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 1st December, 1975.

(xviii) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication Repeal) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 25 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 8th December, 1975.

(xix) The Press Council (Repeal) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 26 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 8th December, 1975.

(xx) The Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Amendment Ordinance, 1975 (No. 27 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 8th December, 1975.

(xxi) The Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Ordinance, 1975 (No. 28 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 8th December, 1975.

(xxii) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (No. 29 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 10th December, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt-9944/76]

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO
UTTAR PRADESH AND PRESIDENTIAL ORDER
AND REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF
UTTAR PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA
REDDY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 30th November, 1975 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh published in Notification No. G. S. R. 572 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1975, und. r article 356 (3) of the Constitution.
- (2) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 30th November, 1975, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 573 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1975.
- (3) A copy of the Report dated the 29th November, 1975, of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to the President (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-9945/76]

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF NA-
TIONALISED BANKS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
THE 31ST DECEMBER 1974, STATEMENTS
RE. RESULTS OF MARKET LOAN FLOATED
BY GOVERNMENT AND ISSUE OF 5-3/4
PER CENT BONDS, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN-CHARGE OF REVENUE AND
BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR
MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on
the Table

(i) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub- section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1974 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9946/76]

(a) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of the market loan floated by the Government of India in December, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9947/76]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 533 (B) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1975 regarding issue of 5-3/4 per cent Bonds, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-9948/76]

NOTIFICATION UNDER DEFENCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY OF INDIA ACT AND PRESIDENTIAL ORDERS RE: PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF (HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN)

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions under section 35 of the Defence of Internal Security of India Act, 1971:—

(i) The Defence and Internal Security of India (Second Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 443 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1975.

(ii) The Defence and Internal Security of India (Third Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 444 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1975.

(iii) The Defence and Internal Security of India (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 501 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1975.

(iv) The Defence and Internal Security of India (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 552 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1975.

(v) The Defence and Internal Security of India (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 557 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See LT-9949/76]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under clause (3) of article 359 of the Constitution:—

(i) G. S. R. 503 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1975 containing Presidential Order rescinding Order No. G. S. R. 1843 dated the 5th December, 1971 and Order No. G. S. R. 694 (E) dated the 23rd December, 1974 and making certain amendment to Order No. G. S. R. 361 (E) dated the 27th June, 1975.

(ii) G. S. R. 558 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1975 containing the Order of the President suspending certain rights conferred by clause (1) of article 20 and article 31 of the Constitution for the period during which the Proclamations of Emergency made under clause (1) of articles 352 of the Constitution on 3rd December, 1971 and on the 25th June, 1975 are both in force.

[Placed in Library. See No. I.T-9950/76]

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(I) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde (Sangli) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(II) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the record of Evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

**CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FIRST
AMENDMENT) BILL**

As Passed by RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL :— Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Constitution (Forty-first Amendment) Bill, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 4th August, 1975:—

1. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
2. The Delhi Sales Tax Bill, 1975.
3. The Customs Tariff Bill, 1975.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following fourteen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 4th August, 1975.

1. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
2. The Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1975.

3. The Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
4. The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
5. The Banking Service Commission Bill, 1975.
6. The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1975.
7. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
8. The Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
9. The Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1975.
10. The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
11. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
12. The Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1975.
13. The National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
14. The Public Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975.

13.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, January 6, 1976/व
पुस्त 16, 1897 (Saka).*