

Fifth Series Vol. XXIII—No. 1

Monday, February 19, 1973
Magha 30, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 1—10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs 2.00

C O N T E N T S

[Fifth Series, Vol. XXIII, 7th Session, 1973]

No. 1.—Monday, February 19, 1973/Magha 30, 1894 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Alphabetical List of Members	(iii)—(xii)
Officers of the House	(xiii)
Government of India—Ministers, Ministers of State etc.	(xiv)—(xvii)
President's Address— <i>Laid on the Table</i>	1—24
Obituary References	25—48
Mr. Speaker	25—29
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	29—32
Shri Samar Mukherjee	32
Shri Sarjoo Pandey	32—33
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	33—34
Shri G. Viswanathan	34
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra	34—39
Shri P. K. Deo	39—42
Shri Samar Guha	42—43
Shri Jambuwant Dhote	43
Shrimati M. Godfrey	43—44
Shri Muhammed Sheriff	44
Shri K. Hanumanthaiya	45
Shri Banamali Patnaik	45— 47

(i)

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Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)	Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)
Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)	U
Sanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)	Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)
Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)	Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)
Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)
Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)	V
Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)
Sudarsanam, Shri M. (Narasaraopet)	Veeriah, Shri K. (Pudukkottai)
Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)	Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)	Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)	Venkateswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)
Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)	Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)	Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)
Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)	Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Indore)
Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh (Sangrur)	Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)
Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)
T	Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)
Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)	Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)
Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)	Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)
	Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)

(xii)

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Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad
(Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Z

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Dr. G. S. Dhillon

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

Panel of Chairmen

Shri K. N. Tiwary

Shri N. K. P. Salve

Shrimati Sheila Kaul

Dr. Saradish Roy

Shri Era Sezhiyan

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakdher

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMBERS OF CABINET

The Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Electronics, Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Space.	Shrimati Indira Gandhi
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The Minister of Finance.	Shri Y. B. Chavan
The Minister of Defence.	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of External Affairs.	Sardar Swaran Singh
The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.	Shri Dev Kanta Borooah
The Minister of Planning.	Shri D. P. Dhar
The Minister of Home Affairs.	Shri Umashankar Dikshit
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.	Shri H. R. Gokhale
The Minister of Steel and Mines.	Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam
The Minister of Railways.	Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra
The Minister of Heavy Industry.	Shri T. A. Pai
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah
The Minister of Shipping and Transport.	Shri Raj Bahadur
The Minister of Works and Housing.	Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Dr. Karan Singh
The Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology.	Shri C. Subramaniam

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The Minister of Commerce.	Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.	Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.	Shri D. R. Chavan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning.	Shri Mohan Dharia
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.	Shri K. R. Ganesh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Shri I. K. Gujral
The Minister of Health and Family Planning.	Shri R. K. Khadiikar
The Minister of Supply.	Shri Shah Nawaz Khan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi
The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Works and Housing.	Shri Om Mehta
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department of Personnel.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.	Shri K. C. Pant
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.	Shri Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana
The Minister of Irrigation and Power.	Dr. K. L. Rao
The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation.	Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture.	Shri Annasahib P. Shinde
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence.	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture.	Prof. Sher Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.	Shri Surendra Pal Singh

DEPUTY MINISTERS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development.	Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.	Shri Bedabrata Barua
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.	Shri Kondajji Basappa
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce.	Shri A. C. George
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines.	Shri Subodh Chandra Hansda
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.	Shri A. K. Kisku
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.	Shri F. H. Fohsin
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
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 Defence.	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines.	Shri Sukhdev Prasad
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Heavy Industry.	Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.	Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.	Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi
The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri B. Shankaranand
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.	Shri Dalbir Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Shri Dharam Bir Sinha
The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri Kedar Nath Singh

(xvii)

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation. Shri G. Venkat Swamy

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. 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. XXIII	First Day of the Seventh Session of the Fifth Lok Sabha	No. 1
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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 19, 1973/Magha 30,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Thirty Minutes,
past Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1973.

President's Address

Honourable Members,

You have assembled to perform the exacting tasks which lie ahead of you. Not only have you to transact the formal legislative business but also to take stock of the problems that the nation faces and give guidance to the Government and the people.

2. Barely had the country overcome the extraordinary challenges of 1971, when we were confronted with fresh problems. The after-effects of the influx of refugees and the war were aggravated by drought in several parts of the country. Our hearts go out to all those who have been affected by drought and in certain other areas by cyclone and floods. Works on a large scale have been undertaken in all affected areas to provide employment and relief. Our buffer stock of foodgrains, along with the strengthening of the public distribution system, enabled the Government to meet the

situation. In 1972, about 10.6 million tonnes of grains were distributed through the public system.

3. Inevitably, the drought led to a fall in food production, particularly in the areas of rain-fed cultivation and this, in turn, influenced prices, which have registered a sharp increase since May last year. This has been a matter of grave concern to my Government. In addition to strengthening the public distribution system, as mentioned above, an emergency programme was launched to increase rabi and summer foodgrains production to offset the loss of kharif output. We expect a good rabi crop this year. None the less, we must husband all available food resources and avoid waste.

4. Prices of food articles can be brought under check and the interests of the common people safeguarded by taking over the surplus of wheat and rice, by eliminating wholesale traders and by organising distribution of foodgrains, especially to scarcity areas and the vulnerable sections of the population. The wholesale trade in wheat will be taken over from the coming wheat marketing season. This will be followed by the take-over of wholesale trade in rice. The success of this programme calls for the whole-hearted co-operation of surplus as well as deficit States.

5. The emphasis on credit policy continues to be one of restraint, consistent with the need to maximise production, meet priorities and attend to hitherto neglected sectors. The Government's programme of market borrowings during the year was designed to absorb the surplus liquidity of the commercial banking system.

6. The relatively sluggish rate of growth of industrial production in 1970 and 1971 gave place to an upward trend in 1972. Industrial production increased by over 7 per cent during the year. It would have been still higher but for the shortage of power in most parts of the country. Government is taking short-term and long-term measures to improve the generation, transmission and distribution of power.

7. Government has recently clarified its Industrial Licensing Policy of curbing monopolies and the concentration of economic power, consistent with the objectives and the priorities of production during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Several measures which should stimulate investment on a wide front have been announced. The larger number of applications and approvals for licences, capital goods, finance from industrial financing institutions, registration of companies and capital issues—all indicate a gathering tempo of industrial activity. Government is also laying emphasis on the active implementation of industrial licences already granted and is devising practical measures to increase the pace of implementation.

8. Government has devoted attention to the problems of textile and engineering units which have been lying closed or are facing serious difficulties due to mismanagement and failure to re-invest surpluses and to modernise the plants. The management of a number of these units has been taken over this year in order to revive production and ensure continuous employment. With the restoration of law and order in West Bengal, industrial recovery is gaining momentum under a 16-point programme.

9. In our steady march towards socialism, an increasingly wide segment of economic activity has been brought under public ownership and management. This covers a major part of transport and communications,

power, coal, steel, heavy engineering, banking, insurance and important segments of external and internal trade. As a result of the vigorous steps taken by Government, a definite improvement was discernible in most public sector units last year. Ultimately, production and the quality of service to the people in all these fields depend on the dedication and sense of involvement of managers and workers. In the changed context, both managers and workers have to give up the traditional concept of their roles. Management has to develop new attitudes and look upon workmen as participants in the service of the people. Workers should not allow trade unions rivalry to prevent them from fulfilling their historic role of being in the vanguard of socialist transformation by making our public enterprises successful and models of service to the people. On its part, Government recognises the central role of the worker in the economic process and will do everything in its power to ensure that his legitimate rights are protected. I appeal to workers, particularly in vital industries and sectors, to place the country first and keep in mind the conditions of the vast multitude of the low paid and the unemployed.

10. Government will continue its efforts to bring about a consensus among trade unions on the critical problems of uninterrupted production, increase in productivity, wages and participation in management.

11. Government has been considering methods of improving the performance of public sector undertakings. Some of these need to be restructured as holding companies so as to combine entrepreneurial vigour with effective public accountability. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. has been set up to reorganise the steel industry on these new lines. Further improvements in management practices and general administrative procedures are under examination.

12. The Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan has been approved by the National Development Council. The Approach indicates the effort necessary to attain the twin objectives of self-reliance and the removal of poverty within a reasonable period. A number of programmes proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Plan—the National Programme of Minimum Needs, the Employment programme, the accent on the development of backward classes and backward regions and the reorientation of the pattern of production with emphasis on goods of mass consumption—are designed directly to attack the problem of poverty. The Approach is based on Government's considered view that growth and social justice are inter-linked. Social justice needs growth to be meaningful and growth needs social justice to be sustained and durable. The quality and content of growth are more important than growth by itself.

13. The new directions given to the Fifth Plan and the magnitude of its targets call for major efforts on the part of all sections of our people. We have to sustain and transfer the unity, morale and confidence which we demonstrated in meeting external danger to the fields of economic and social transformation of the country. I have no doubt that the people will respond to this challenge. It will be the privilege of this fifth Parliament of our Republic to give shape to the Fifth Five Year Plan and make it the turning point in our advance towards economic independence.

14. A number of programmes intended for the benefit of rural masses have been in operation for the last two to three years—the small and Marginal Farmers' Programme, the programme for Rural Employment, Drought Prone Areas Programme, provision of house sites to landless labour in rural areas and the Nutrition Programme. A special programme to provide employment opportunities for 5 lakh educated persons in the coming

year has been formulated. These schemes for the provision of house sites to landless labour, creation of rural employment as also provision of water supply and electricity to rural areas will be further accelerated. The implementation of land reforms will be expedited.

15. Simultaneously, a programme of advance action for the Fifth Plan has been prepared. It is proposed to increase the production of pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton, and to accelerate irrigation projects, improve the working of power stations and hasten the commissioning of those which are nearing completion. The production of steel and fertilisers is also being increased.

16. Realising the significance of education, both for social transformation and economic growth, Government has decided to take steps, in concert with State Governments, for programmes of educational reconstruction and development in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

17. A Science and Technology plan, which will form an integral part of the economic plan, is being prepared. This will help us to harness science and technology in a more purposive way for self-reliance and economic growth. At the same time, we must take measures to preserve the quality of the natural environment.

18. A new Department of Space and a Space Commission have been constituted to utilise fully the benefits that can accrue to the country as a result of the peaceful uses of outer space.

19. Government has been deeply concerned at the recent developments in Andhra Pradesh. The problem in that State has a long history. We view with grave anxiety the resort to violence in an attempt to settle this problem. Such violence is opposed to the basic values we cherish; it has resulted in the loss of valuable lives and

extensive damage to public property. I express my sympathy and sorrow for those who have suffered. There is no problem for which a reasonable solution cannot be found through calm and rational discussion. Government's sole consideration is to safeguard the interests of all sections of our people. I appeal to the people of Andhra Pradesh to co-operate fully with the Government in finding a peaceful solution.

20. I now turn to relations with neighbours, near and far. We have desired the establishment of mutually beneficial and friendly relations with Pakistan. We signed the Simla Agreement as the first step towards the establishment of durable peace. The Agreement lays emphasis on bilateralism for the solution of differences by peaceful means and excludes outside agencies and third party involvement. I am glad that India and Pakistan have been able, through bilateral negotiations, to determine a line of control in Jammu and Kashmir which is to be respected, by both sides. Similarly, both sides have withdrawn their troops to the international border in the process. India has vacated about 5900 sq. miles of Pakistan's territory. This by itself is concrete evidence of India's friendly intentions towards Pakistan.

21. The prisoners of war of the Western front have been exchanged. It is hoped that Pakistan will create the necessary conditions which would enable the three parties to the conflict in the Eastern theatre to hold discussions for the repatriation of the prisoners of war who surrendered to the joint command of India and Bangladesh Forces. The Simla Agreement holds promise not only of improving and normalising relations between India and Pakistan but also of establishing durable peace in the sub-continent as a whole. This will enable the countries of the sub-continent to devote their energies and limited resources to the urgent task of furthering the economic and social well-being of their peoples.

22. Our friendship with Bangladesh has taken concrete shape in the historic Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Peace and in Agreements on various matters of mutual interest. Bangladesh has made remarkable recovery from the ravages of the liberation struggle. Within a year, Bangladesh has adopted a Constitution and is about to hold her first General Elections. Seldom has a nation which has been through so harrowing an ordeal progressed so rapidly on the road to political stability and economic recovery. We hope that Bangladesh, which has been recognised by 95 countries, will take her rightful place in the United Nations. We share Bangladesh's concern for her nationals who are detained in Pakistan and hope that they will soon be released.

23. Our friendly relations and close co-operation with Nepal continued to grow during the year. In April-May 1972, we had the pleasure of receiving the Prime Minister of Nepal, the Right Honourable Shri Kirti Nidhi Bista, as our guest. Our Prime Minister paid a visit to Nepal earlier this month and a useful exchange of views took place during the visit. These visits have helped to further strengthen the already close, friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries.

24. In the death of His Majesty Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, Bhutan lost a great statesman and India a dear friend. The news of his demise in Nairobi was received in India with a deep sense of shock and sorrow. We extend our co-operation to the new King, His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuk and are confident that during his rule the existing ties of close friendship between Bhutan and India will be further strengthened.

25. We are happy that the long delayed peace agreement in Vietnam has been concluded and that the terrible war that raged for a whole generation, causing great suffering and hard-

ship to the people, has ended. We hope that the ceasefire will lead to a durable peace which will enable the people of Vietnam to address themselves to the tasks of reconstruction. We hope also that peace and order will come to the neighbouring States of Laos and Cambodia.

26. We have strengthened our ties of friendship, mutual understanding and co-operation with all countries. It is gratifying that with many of them our trade has also registered an increase. We value our close ties with the Soviet Union and will continue to strengthen them.

27. It is our earnest desire to improve understanding and co-operation with the United States of America.

28. The emergence of a new Western Europe, following the entry of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland into the enlarged European Economic Community is a major development. It is our hope that this bigger European Community will look outward rather than inward and pursue a helpful approach to the problems of the developing countries.

29. We welcome the positive trends in the international situation which have created an atmosphere of *detente*. My Government would like to normalise relations with China. We view the moves towards reconciliation between the United States of America and China, Japan and China, and between North and South Korea as positive steps in favour of the relation of tensions. In Europe, the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Germany of existing frontiers has led to relaxation of tensions between the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic, in particular, and other European States in general.

30. We shared with the Zambian people their shock and anger when Rhodesia closed its border with Zam-

bia and stopped the transit over Rhodesian soil of all Zambia's imports and exports. We have offered to help the Zambian Government with such assistance as we can give. We regret that because of the situation created by the Rhodesian action, the Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda could not pay his State visit to India last month.

31. The expulsion of Asians from Uganda has been a matter of serious concern to the Government as it has led to the uprooting of several thousands of people of Indian origin who had made Uganda their home and had contributed to its development. During my visits to Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zambia, I found how these actions had embarrassed enlightened opinion in African countries which are striving for rapid economic development and racial equality and tolerance. We continue to make common cause with the people of Africa who are fighting against colonialism, injustice and oppression. I am happy that our technical and economic co-operation with African countries is rapidly increasing.

32. We regret that there has been no progress towards a solution of the problem created by Israel's occupation of Arab territories. Our stand on this critical issue is based on principles which we have again supported in the last resolution in the United Nations calling on Israel to vacate these territories.

33. Honourable Members, the correctness of our internal and external policies and the basic vitality of our economy, our institutions and our people have been proved time and again whenever the country has had to face grave situations. I am sure that our present difficulties are temporary and that we shall overcome them and emerge more united and disciplined. We shall have to work with clarity of vision and unity of purpose to meet these challenges.

34. During your present Session, you will be dealing with the Demands for Grants for the next financial year as well as with legislative business. Government will bring before Parliament a Bill to replace the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1973. Government also intends to bring before Parliament a Comprehensive Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill. In addition, legislation to regulate foreign contributions and to establish a Newspaper Finance Corporation for rendering financial assistance to small and medium newspapers as well as Bills to amend the Election Law, the Cinematograph Act and the Delhi Development Act will be among the measures that will be brought before Parliament.

35. Honourable Members, I summon you to your new endeavours and wish you well.

आमनीय संसद सदस्यगण !

आप उम कठिन कार्यों के लिए एकत्र हुए हैं जो आपके सामने आये आयेंगे। आपचारिक विधायी कार्य के अतिरिक्त आपको उम समस्याओं पर, जिनका राष्ट्र सामना कर रहा है, विचार कर सरकार और जनता का मार्गदर्शन करना है।

2. जैसे ही देश 1971 की असाधारण चुनौतियों का सामना करने में सफल हुआ कि हमारे सामने नहीं ममस्याएं उठ खड़ी हुईं। शरणार्थियों की बाद और युद्ध से उत्पन्न कठिनाइया देश के कई भागों में सूखा पड़ने से और बढ़ गईं। सूखे और कृषि प्रन्थ क्षेत्रों में तूफान और बाढ़ से जिन लोगों को कष्ट हुआ है उनके प्रति हमारी सहानुभूति है। इन सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार और सहायता के लिए बढ़े ऐमाने पर कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

इस सिलंगि का सामना करने में अमरज के बफर स्टाक और जनता की अनाज मिलने की व्यवस्था को अप्रबल करने से सरकार को बड़ी मदद मिली। 1972 में इस व्यवस्था पर 1 करोड़ 6 लाख टन अनाज बांटा गया।

3. सूखा पड़ने के अनाज की पैदावार में कभी हुई, विशेष रूप से उन क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ खेती बर्बा पर निर्भर रहती है। इससे कीमतों पर भी असर पड़ा, जो पिछली मई के बाद काफी बढ़ी है। सरकार को इससे बड़ी चिन्ता हुई है। जनता को अनाज मिलने की अव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के अतिरिक्त, खरीदी फसल के नुकसान को पूर्य करने के लिए, जी श्री श्रीमत्कालीन फसलों भी उपज बढ़ाने के लिए एक आपातकालीन कार्यक्रम मूल किया गया। आशा है कि इस वर्ष रवी की फसल अच्छी होगी। फिर भी, हमें अनाज के सभी उपचरण लानों को होशियारी से काम में लाना चाहिए और अपर्याप्य की बचाना चाहिए।

4. गैंडूं और चावल के अधिक्षेष को लेकर जोक व्यापारियों को इन भीतों के ड्रापार से अलग करके, और जनता, विशेष-कर असावधान भीतों और अधिक उहरत-मंद लोगों तक अनाज पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बना कर, जाने की जीतों की कीमतों पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सकता है और आम जनता के हितों की रक्षा की जा सकती है। मदियों में जब गैंडूं की अगली फसल आने का समय होगा तब उसका जोक व्यापार सरकार अबने कृषि में ले सकती। बाढ़

में अङ्गबद्र का अंग अपापर भी अस्तित्व ने ले ली । इस कार्यक्रम की सम्भवता के लिए अस्थिरता और कमी कमे, बोनो प्रकार के यज्ञों के पूरा सहयोग देना होगा ।

5. उत्पादन को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता, प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति और उपेक्षित जीवों की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्रृष्ण नीति द्वारा नियंत्रण चर्ची है । सरकार ने इस वर्ष बाजार से क्रृष्ण केने का कार्यक्रम अपनाया था, उसका मकानद भी यही था कि वाणिज्यिक बैंकिंग प्रणाली की बशी नकदी खपाई जा सके ।

6. 1972 में, पिछले वर्षों की श्रीदो-गिक उत्पादन की अपेक्षाकृत धीमी गति में तेजी आई और उत्पादन 7 प्रतिशत से अधिक जड़ा । यदि देश के अधिकांश भागों में विजली फ्री कमी न होती तो उत्पादन और अधिक होता । सरकार विजली पैदा करने, उसके सचार और वितरण में मुद्रार लाने के लिए अल्पकालीन और दीर्घकालीन उपाय कर रही है ।

7. हाल ही में सरकार ने पांचवीं पच-वर्षीय योजना की उत्पादन-प्राथमिकताओं की ध्यान में रखने हुए एकाधिकार और आर्थिक शक्ति के एकत्रीकरण को कम करने के उद्देश्य से अपनी श्रीदोगिक लाइसेंस नीति के बारे में कुछ स्पष्टीकरण किया है । कई ऐसे उपायों की घोषणा की गई हैं जिन से निवेश (इन्वेस्टमेंट) को व्यापक क्षेत्र में बढ़ावा मिलेगा । लाइसेंस, पूजीयत माल (केपीटल गुड्स) श्रीदोगिक वित्तदाता सम्पादों से वित्तीय सहायता, कम्पनियों और पूजी निकासन की अर्जियों की बढ़ती हुई सहया-

ओर उनकी स्वीकृति के पता चलता है कि श्रीदोगिक कार्यक्रमों में तेजी आ रही है । सरकार भी इस बात पर बहु दे रही है कि जो श्रीदोगिक लाइसेंस पहले मिल चुके हैं उन पर जन्मी कार्यवाही हो और इस में तेजी लाने के व्यावहारिक उपाय कर रही है ।

8. अव्यवस्था और अधिशेष पूजी को फिर से न लगा पाने और सयवों के आधुनिकीकरण न कर सकने के कारण कुछ टेक्सटाइल और इन्जीनियरी यूनिट या तो बद पड़े हैं या भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं । सरकार ऐसे यूनिटों की समस्याओं पर ध्यान दे रही है । उत्पादन और रोजगार की सुविधा को बढ़ाने के लिए ऐसे कई यूनिटों का प्रबन्ध इस वर्ष सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है । पर्यावरण बगाल में कानून और अव्यवस्था के फिर से स्थापित होने पर, 16 सूतीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत श्रीदोगिक म्याति नेजी से सुधर रही है ।

9. समाजवाद की ओर हमारी सतत प्रगति में, आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप का एक व्यापक भाग, सार्वजनिक स्वामित्व और प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत आ गया है । इस में परिवहन और सचार का एक बड़ा भाग, विजली, कोयला, इस्पात, भारी इन्जीनियरी, बैंकिंग, बीमा और बाह्य नया आतंरिक व्यापार के महन्व-पूर्ण अश शामिल है । सरकार द्वारा प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पिछले वर्ष अधिकांश सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के यूनिटों में निवेश ही सुधार हुआ है । वास्तव में इन सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन तथा जन-मेवा का प्रभाव बढ़क तथा श्रमिकों की कार्यनिष्ठा तथा

सह अगिता की भावना पर निर्भर है। आजकल के संदर्भ में, 'प्रबन्धकों और श्रमिकों दोनों को ही अपनी भवित्व के सबध में पार-म्परिक धारणा छोड़नी होगी। प्रबन्धकों को नई मनोवृत्तिया अपना कर श्रमिकों को जन-सेवक समझना होगा। श्रमिकों ने सदा समाजवादी परिवर्तन लाने में अगुआ होने की ऐतिहासिक भूमिका निभाई है। उन्हे अब देखना होगा कि हमारे सार्वजनिक उद्यमों को पूरी तरह सफल बनाकर उन्हें 'जन-सेवा का आदर्श बनाने' में ट्रेड यूनियन की आपसी होड कोई बाधा न डाल पाय। जहां तक सरकार का प्रश्न है, वह यह मानती है कि आर्थिक प्रक्रिया में श्रमिकों का विशिष्ट स्थान है। सरकार का हमेशा यह प्रयत्न होगा कि श्रमिकों के न्यायसंगत अधिकारों की रक्षा हो। मैं श्रमिकों से, विशेष रूप से मुख्य उद्योगों और क्षेत्रों में काम करने वालों से, अपील करता हूँ कि देश के हितों को सर्वोपरि माने और बहुत बड़ी सख्ती में कम बेतन बाले और बेरोजगार लागा की स्थिति को अपने ध्यान से न हटाए।

10. निर्वाचित उत्पादन, उत्पादकता की वृद्धि, प्रबन्ध और मजदूरी जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों के बिभिन्न पहलुओं पर ट्रेड यूनियनों में सामर्जस्य लाने का सरकार प्रयास करती रहेगी।

11. सरकार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कार्य में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर विचार कर रही है। इन में से कुछ का पुनर्गठन होलिडे कम्पनी के रूप में करने की आवश्यकता होगी जिस में वास्तविक सार्वजनिक उत्पादनित्य और आर्थिक साह-

सिकता और क्षमता का मिलन हो। इस्पात उद्योग की इन नए तरीकों पर पुनर्गठित करने के लिए 'स्टील औरोरिटी आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड' की स्वापना की गई है। प्रबन्ध कार्य तथा सामान्य प्रशासनिक क्रिया विधियों से और मुद्रार लाने के लिए जांच-पढ़ताल की जा रही है।

12. राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के दृष्टिकोण-पत्र को स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस प्रलेख में उस प्रयाम का सकेत मिलता है जो स्वावलम्बन प्राप्त करने वार गरीबी हटाने के दोनों लक्ष्यों को उचित ममत्य में पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक होगा। पचवर्षीय योजना में कई कार्य-क्रमों को हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है जैसे न्यूनतम आवश्यकता का राष्ट्रीय कार्य-क्रम, रोजगार सबधी कार्य-क्रम पिछडे वर्गों और पिछडे क्षेत्रों के विकास पर बल देना, तथा जन-माधारण द्वारा उद्योग में लाए जाने वाले माल के अधिक उत्पादन की दृष्टि से उत्पादन के ढांच का पुनर्गठन करना। गरीबी की समस्या पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रहार करने के लिए ये कार्य-क्रम बनाए गए हैं। यह दृष्टिकोण-पत्र सरकार के इस विश्वास पर आधारित है कि विकास और सामाजिक न्याय का आविच्छिन्न सबध है। सामाजिक न्याय के लिए आवश्यक है कि विकास अर्थपूर्ण हो और विकास के लिए आवश्यक है कि सामाजिक न्याय दीर्घकालीन और स्थायी हो। कोरे विकास से प्रब्रिक महत्वपूर्ण है विकास की श्रेष्ठता और उस का अर्थतत्व।

13. पंचवर्षीय योजना को जो नई दिशा दी गई है और इसके लक्ष्य की विश्वासता हमारी जनता के सभी बांगों से महान प्रयास की अपेक्षा रखती है। बाहरी खतरों का सामना करते समय, मने जो एकता, मनोबल और विश्वास दर्शाया था, हमें उन पर देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक पुनर्गठन के कार्य में दृढ़त पूर्णक जमे रहना है। मुझे इस में कोई सदेह नहीं कि जनता इस चुनौती को स्वीकार करेगी। हमारे गणराज्य की इस पाचवी संसद को यह सौमान्य प्राप्त होगा कि वह इस पंचवर्षीय योजना को आकार प्रदान करके आर्थिक स्वराज्य की दिशा में एक नया मोड़ देगी।

14. पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों से ग्रामीण जनता के हित के लिए कई कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं—इधरको के लिए छोटे और व्यावहर कार्यक्रम ग्राम-रोजगर र वा कार्यक्रम, सूधा पड़ने वाले लेवा वा कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण लेवा से भूमिग्रीन श्रमिकों के लिए अवारा की व्यवस्था तथा प्राहार-पूर्ण सबध वार्षिकम 5,000 जिलित लोगों को रोजगार देने का एक वि.। कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है। भूमाहन श्रमिकों के लिए आवास स्थान की व्यवस्था ग्राम रोजगर र तथा ग्रामीण लेवा म पानी और बिजला पहुचाने की स्कीमा मे और गति लाई जाएगी। भूमि सुधार के कार्य को पूरा करने मे तेजी लाई जा गी।

15. साथ ही माथ, पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये प्रारंभिक कार्यक्रम भी तयार कर लिया गया है। प्रयत्न यह है कि दाल, तिलहन, गणा और कपास का उत्पादन बढ़े, सिंचाई प्रायोजनाओं मे तेजी आए, बिजली धरो के काम मे सुधार हो और नए बिजली धर जो ग्राम बन जुके हैं, जल्दी काम करने लगे। इसात तथा रासायनिक खादों के उत्पादन मे भी वृद्धि की जा रही है।

16. सामाजिक परिवर्तन तथा आर्थिक विकास दोनों मे विकास के महत्व को समझते

हुए सरकार पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से शिक्षा के नवनिर्माण और विकास के लिए कदम उठाएगी।

17. एक विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी योजना तैयार की जा रही हैं जो आर्थिक योजना वा एक अभियान अग होगी। इससे हम विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को स्वावलम्बन और आर्थिक विकास के लिए अधिक उद्देश्यपूर्ण तरीके से काम मे ला सकेंगे। पर माथ ही ऐसे कदम भी उठाने होंगे जिस से प्राकृतिक परिवेश की स्वच्छता की रक्खा हो सके।

18. बाह्य अन्तरिक्ष के शातिपूर्ण प्रयोग का अधिकतम लाभ उठाने के लिए एक नया अन्तरिक्ष विभाग व अन्तरिक्ष आयोग के स्थापना की गई है।

19. आधि प्रदेश की हाल की घटनाओं से सरकार को बाकी चिंता हूँ है। इस समस्या का एक लम्बा इतिहास है। इसे दृश्यतर बापी चिंता है वि इस ममग्या को सुलझाने मे हिमा वा आश्रग लिया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार की हिमा मे हमारे आधारभूत सूखा को आघात पहुचता है। इसमे जान माल को भी काफी नुकसान पहुचा है। जिह्वेने नुकसान उठाया है उनके प्रति मेरी सहानुभति है। ऐसी कोई समस्या नहीं है जिसवा शाति से विचार-विमर्श करके तर्कमगत हल न निकाला जा सके। सरकार अपनी जनता के भी बांगों के हितों की रक्खा करना चाहती है। मै आधि प्रदेश के लोगों से आपील करता हूँ कि वे एक शातिपूर्ण हल दृढ़ निकालने मे सरकार का पूरा साथ दे।

20. अब मै पास और दूर पड़ोसियो से अपने सम्बन्धों की चर्चा करूँगा। हमारी इच्छा रही है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ आपसी हित के मिलतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो। हमने '१९ शाति की राह पर पहले कदम

के रूप में शिमला समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए। यह समझौता इस बात पर बहुत देता है कि हम दोनों द्वापने अपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानूनी बाहरी एवं देशी या सीसरे पक्ष को स्वयं द्विता आपसी विचार-विवरण और शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से दूर करें। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान ने आपसी बातचीत द्वारा ही जम्मू और कश्मीर में, एक ऐसी नियन्त्रण रेखा बनाई है जिसका दोनों पक्षों को आदर करना है। इसी प्रकार दोनों पक्षों ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर अपनी सेनाएं हटा ली हैं। इस प्रकार भारत ने पांच हजार नी सी बर्ये भील से अधिक पाकिस्तानी भमि छोड़ी। पाकिस्तान के प्रति भारत के मित्रतापूर्ण रवैये का ठोस प्रमाण इसी से मिल जाना चाहिए।

21. पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों के युद्धबन्दी अपने-अपने देश को लौटा दिए गए हैं। जहां तक पूर्वी क्षेत्र में भारत और बंगला देश के समुक्त कमान को आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले युद्ध-बंदियों का प्रश्न है यह आशा की जाती है कि पाकिस्तान ऐसे कदम उठाएगा कि इस युद्ध से सम्बन्धित तीनों देश इस प्रश्न पर बातचीत कर सके। शिमला समझौते से न केवल भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्धों में सुधार हो सकता है और उनको सामान्य किया जा सकता है, बल्कि सम्पूर्ण उप-महाद्वीप में स्थाई शांति की स्थापना भी हो सकती है। इससे इम उप-महाद्वीप के देश अपनी शक्ति तथा सीमित साधनों को अपनी जनता के आर्थिक और सामाजिक कल्याण के आवश्यक कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए लगा सकें।

22. मित्रता, सहयोग तथा शांति की ऐतिहासिक सन्धि और आपसी हित के विभिन्न मामलों से सम्बद्ध समझौते, बंगला देश के माथ हमारी मित्रता के प्रतीक

हैं। बंगला देश ने मुक्तिसंघाम में हुए बिहारी से कुई विद्युत खो दिया, करने में अच्छी अवसरा की है। एक वर्ष के बीतर ही बंगला देश ने अपना कॉम्प्लिकेशन बजा दिलाया है और प्रह्लाद आयम बनाकर होने वाला रहा है। आयद ही कोई देश राष्ट्र है जिस देश तीव्री कठिनाइयों के बावजूद राजनीतिक स्थायित्व और आर्थिक शांतिपूर्ति के मार्ग पर इतनी तेजी से कदम उठाया हो। हमें आशा है कि बंगला देश, जिसे 95 देश मान्यता दे चुके हैं, सम्युक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उचित स्थान प्राप्त करेगा। बंगला देश के साथ हमें भी इस बात की जिता है कि उसके नागरिक पाकिस्तान में रोके रखे बर्ये हैं। हम आशा करते हैं कि वे जल्द ही मुक्त कर दिए जायेंगे।

23. नेपाल के साथ हमारे मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध और सहयोग बराबर बढ़ रहे हैं। अप्रैल-मई 1972 में हमें नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री, सम्माननीय श्री कीर्तिनिधि बिष्ट का अपने देश में स्वागत करने का सुझवसर मिला। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने इस महीने के आरम्भ में नेपाल की यात्रा की जिसके दौरान महत्वपूर्ण विचार-विनियय हुए। इन यात्राओं से दोनों देशों के बीच पहले से चले आ रहे निकट के मित्रतापूर्ण और आपसी हित के सम्बन्धों को और भजबूत होने में 'सहायता' मिली।

24. महामहिम जिमे दोर्जी बांगचुक के निधन से भूटान ने एक महान् राजनीतिज्ञ और भारत ने एक परमप्रिय मित्र खो दिया नैरोबी में उनकी मृत्यु के समाचार से भारत में गहरा शोक हुआ। नये नरेश महामहिम जिमे तिसे बांगचुक को हमारा पूरा सहयोग और समर्पण प्राप्त होया। हमें विश्वास है कि उनके शासन-काल में भूटान और भारत के बीच निकट मित्रता के सम्बन्ध और भी सुदृढ़ होंगे।

25 हमें इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि वियतनाम में बहुत लम्बे असें के बाद शांति समझौता हो गया है। वह भर्यकर युद्ध, जिसने पूरी एक पीढ़ी को तबाह किया, और जिससे लोगों को बहुत कठिनाइयों और कठ्ठो का सामना करना पड़ा, ममाप्त ही गया है। हम आशंका करते हैं कि इस युद्धविराम के बाद स्थायी शांति आवेदी और वियतनाम की जनता पुनर्निर्माण के कार्य में लग सकेगी। हम यह भी आशा करते हैं कि इसके पड़ोसी राज्य लाओस और कम्बोडिया में शांति और व्यवस्था कायम ही रही।

26 हमने सभी देशों के साथ भिन्नता, आपनी समझ बझ और सहयोग के सम्बन्ध मजबूत किए हैं। यह सतोष की बात है कि इनमें से कई देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार भी बढ़ा। सोवियत संघ के साथ आपने निकट सम्बद्धों की महत्ता हम समझते हैं और उन्हें हम सुदृढ़ करते रहेंगे।

27 यह हमारी तीव्र इच्छा है कि समुक्त राज्य अमरीका के साथ समझौता और सहयोग बढ़े।

28 यूनाइटेड किंगडम, डेनमार्क और आयरलैंड के प्रवेश के बाद, विश्वाल योरोपीय अर्थिक समुदाय के रूप से एक नये पश्चिमी यूरोप का प्रकट होना एक महान घटना है। हमारी आशा है कि यह विश्वाल योरोपीय समुदाय आपने मे ही सीमित न रह कर आपनी दृष्टि बाहर भी फैलाएगा और विकासशील देशों की समस्याओं के प्रति सहायक रूपीया अपनाएगा।

29 हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति में ऐसी सभी नतिविधियों का स्वाप्नत करते हैं, जिनसे तनाव में कमी आई है। भैरी सरकार भीन के साथ सम्बन्ध सामान्य करनामा चाहती है। हमारे विचार से समुक्त

राज्य अमरीका और भीन, जापान और चीन, और उत्तर तथा दक्षिण कोरिया के बीच मेल मिलाप बढ़ाने के प्रवक्त्व तनाव कम करने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। यूरोप से जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा वर्तमान सीमाओं को भान लेने में जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य और जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य के बीच विशेष रूप से ग्रीष्म यूरोपीय राज्यों के बीच सामान्य रूप से, तनाव में कमी हुई है।

30 रोडेशिया का जाम्बिया के साथ आपनी सीमा बन्द करने और जाम्बिया के सभी आयात और निर्यात का आना-जाना रोक देने से जाम्बिया की जनता में जो दुख और रोष स्वाभाविक था उसके प्रति हमारी सहानुभूति थी। हमने जाम्बिया सरकार से उस देश को यथायोग्य सहायता देने की बात की है। हमें खेद है कि रोडेशियाई कार्यवाही से उत्पन्न स्थिति के कारण पिछले महीने डा० केनेथ कौष्टा भारत की राजकीय यात्रा पर नहीं आ सके।

31 उगाण्डा से एशियाइयों का निष्पासन सरकार के लिए भारी चिता का विषय है, क्योंकि इसमें भारतीय मूल के ऐसे कई हजार लोग बेघर हुए जिन्होंने उगाण्डा को आपना घर बनाया था और इसके विकास में योग दिया था। मैंने इथोपिया, तनजानिया और जाम्बिया की आपनी यात्रा में पाया कि इसमें उन अप्रीकी देशों के, जो आर्थिक विकास, जातीय समानता और सहिष्णुता के लिए प्रबलशील हैं उदार विचारों वाले समुदायों को काफी हैरानी हुई है। उपनिवेशवाद, अमेरिया और अस्याचार के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में हम अप्रीकी जनता के साथ हैं। जुझे प्रक्षमता है कि अप्रीकी देशों के साथ हमारा तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग तेजी से बढ़ रहा है।

32 हमे खेद है कि अरब क्षेत्रों पर इस राही आविष्पत्य से उन्पश्च समस्या के समाधान की दिशा^{में} कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। इस नाजुक मामले पर हमारा रवैया उन सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित है जिनका हमने समुक्त राष्ट्रमध्य के पिछले प्रस्ताव में फिर से समर्थन किया है, जिसमें इजराइल से यह कहा गया है कि वह इन क्षेत्रों से हट जाए।

33 माननीय सदस्यगण हमारी आन्तरिक और बाहरी नीतियों के आंचित्य तथा हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था, हमारी संस्थाओं और हमारी जनता की आधारभूत जीवन शक्ति कई बार सिद्ध ही चुकी है, जब-जब देश को गम्भीर स्थितियों का मामना करना पड़ा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारी वर्तमान कठिनाइया अस्थायी हैं और हम इनका मरुनापूर्वक मामना करने से अधिक संगठित और अनुशासित बनेंगे। इन चुनौतियों का मामना करने के लिए हमें स्टाट दिविंग और एक ही लक्ष्य में काम करना है।

34 आप इस वर्तमान अधिकेशन में अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अनुदानों की मार्गों पर तथा विधायी कार्य पर विचार करेंगे। सरकार संसद् के समक्ष कोयला खान (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अध्यादेश, 1973 के स्थान पर एक विषेयक पेश करेगी। सरकार संसद् के समक्ष एक व्यापक कर नियम (संशोधन) विषेयक भी पेश करना चाहती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विदेशी अशादानों को नियमित करने के लिए कानून बनाना, छोटे और मध्यम समाचारपत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए एक नमाचारपत्र वित्त निगम की स्थापना करने का विषेयक तथा चुनाव कानून, सीनेमैटोग्राफी अधिनियम तथा

दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम में संशोधन से सम्बन्धित विषेयक संसद् में पेश किए जायेंगे।

35 सम्माननीय सदस्यगण । अपनी शुभ कामनाओं के साथ मैं नए प्रयासों के लिए आपका आङ्गान करता हूँ।

12.31 hrs.

SOME HON MEMBERS rose—

MR SPEAKER Order, please (Interruptions) I am not permitting anybody If you go on speaking without my permission, nothing will go on record (Interruptions) May I request you to sit down? अपने आते ही यह काम शुरू कर दिया है। अभी 11 बीं महीने बैठना है। इतनी तजी से शुरू करना आप नह जायेंगे। (व्यब्धान) यही प्रिमि ट यह चला रहा है कि पहले दिन और कोई कम नहीं होता। आज तो प्रेजिडेंट के पेंड्रेम की कारी यहां ली जायगी। उन के बाद आविचुम्पी रिपरेसेज होंगे। आप जो कुछ आज बर रहे हैं वह कल ही कर तो अच्छा है।

I will consider everything tomorrow. Now we take up the agenda as it is. I am going to take up Obituary References

Interruptions*

MR SPEAKER May I request the hon members to sit down? We shall see tomorrow.

*Not recorded

12.38 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today (Interruptions) Please do not interrupt obituary references. May I tell Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that I have not permitted him to speak?

*Interruptions**

MR. SPEAKER: How do I come in this picture? All Parties talking to each other, they may be retorting each other. Where does the Speaker come in? (Interruptions) You are interrupting even while I am on my legs. Please sit down. (Interruptions).

Hon'ble Members, as we meet to-day after an interval of almost two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of some of our distinguished elders and friends during the interval.

All of us were deeply shocked to learn of the sad demise of Shri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari on the 25th December, 1972. Rare are the moments in the history of a nation when its people, irrespective of caste, creed, political affiliation or notions mourn the death of a man who had earned distinction amongst them. Rajaji, as he was popularly known, was a man who, by virtue of his sacrifices, simplicity and zeal of mission, became an institution by himself. He has been regarded as one of the outstanding statesmen not only in our country but in the world at large. Above all, he was first and last a great patriot.

Rajaji started his public life in 1917 when he was elected as the Chairman of the Salem Municipality. It was the entry of Mahatma Gandhi into the political arena that emboldened Rajaji to join the freedom strug-

gle. He joined the Satyagraha campaign against Rowlatt Act in 1919 and the Civil Disobedience movement in the following year. He suffered imprisonment many a time and came to be regarded as one of the trusted lieutenants and followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

His parliamentary career began in 1933 when he entered the Madras Legislature. Later he served as Chief Minister of that State from 1937 to 1939. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-47 and of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52. He was a Member of the Interim Government during the years 1946-47 and Governor of West Bengal from August 1947 to June 1948. He was Minister without portfolio in the Union Cabinet between July and December, 1950, Union Minister of Home Affairs in 1950-51 and Chief Minister of Madras in 1952-54.

He acted as Governor-General of India in November, 1947 and later had the unique distinction of being the first and the only Indian to hold that office again from June, 1948 to January, 1950. His elevation to the highest office of the country was due to his distinguished services to the country and was a tribute to his outstanding capabilities. In recognition of his services to the country, he was awarded the highest honour of the land, the 'Bharat Ratna', in 1954.

In Rajaji's personality there was a unique combination of a politician, philosopher, intellectual, literateur, journalist and a man of letters. He was indeed one of the greatest leaders this country had produced. An altruist and an accomplished dialectician, he always had a formula to offer for even the most difficult and intricate problems that this country faced. He has left behind a great treasure of his

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

political, philosophical and literary works which are an asset to this nation for all times to come. These works are the living embodiments of his sharp intellect, incisive logic, clear vision and courage of his conviction. He lived a full life and died full of honours.

I have also to inform the House of the sad demise of seven other friends namely, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji, Shri G. D. Somani, Major General Himatsinhji, Shri Mahadevappa Rampure and Shri Jiyalal Mandal.

Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari was a Member of First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 representing Bidar constituency of the then State of Hyderabad. Coming from one of the well-known families of India, he served the country in a variety of ways. He practised medicine till 1947 and later held a number of diplomatic assignments including Chairman of the International Control Commission at Laos. He was Governor of Orissa during the years 1968-71. He passed away at New Delhi on the 26th December, 1972, at the age of 65.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52 and of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1962-70 from Andhra Pradesh. A very affable and soft-spoken gentleman, he was an active parliamentarian. He represented India at the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference at Istanbul and was also a Member of the Parliamentary Delegation to Russia and Mongolia. He was also a Member of the Commonwealth Observers Team to Guyana to observe and report on the elections in that territory and literary Adviser (Press) to the Government of Afghanistan. He passed away at Hyderabad on the 1st January, 1973 at the age of 73.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha

during the years 1967-70 representing Howrah constituency of West Bengal. He had served as Municipal Commissioner for Howrah for 10 years and had also been a Member of West Bengal Legislative Council during the years 1956-57.

He was a close associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and served imprisonment several times for participating in the freedom movement. As a Member of Lok Sabha, he used to take active part in the proceedings of the House. Outside also, he was associated with a number of educational, social and trade union activities. He passed away in tragic circumstances on the 7th January, 1973 at Howrah at the age of 65.

Shri G. D. Somani was a Member of First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952-62 from Nagaur-Pali and Dausa constituencies of Rajasthan. Coming from a noted industrialist family, he used to take active interest in the proceedings of the House, particularly on matters concerning industry. He was associated with a number of social, educational and religious institutions. He passed away at Bombay on the 8th January, 1973 at the age of 65. His son Shri N. K. Somani was a Member in the last Lok Sabha. We express our sympathies with him.

Major-General Himatsinhji was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly representing Indian Armed Forces during 1946-47 and of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1947-48 and 1950-52. He also served as a Member of the Union Constitution Committee. He was elected to Lok Sabha in 1952 but resigned his seat on being appointed the Lt. Governor of Himachal Pradesh. He had also held the office of Deputy Minister of Defence during the years 1958-62. He passed away at Jalandhar on the 9th January, 1973 at the age of 75.

Shri Mahadevappa Rampure was a Member of Second and Third Lok

Sabha during the years 1957-67 from Gulbarga constituency of Mysore. Earlier, he was a Member of the Legislative Council of Mysore and had served as its Deputy Chairman. A great organiser and social worker, he was associated with a number of educational institutions. He was a veteran parliamentarian and used to speak with vigour whenever he took part in the proceedings of the House. He passed away at Bangalore on the 5th February, 1973 at the age of 53.

Shri Jiyalal Mandal was a Member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1957-67 representing Khagaria constituency of Bihar. Earlier he had been a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during the years 1952-57. An agriculturist, he did constructive work for the removal of untouchability. He participated in the freedom movement of the country and suffered imprisonment. He was also associated with a number of social and educational institutions. He passed away at Saharsa on the 9th February, 1973 at the age of 58.

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker Sir, each session of the House begins with a solemn act of homage to those who have left us. The inter-session period has taken a heavy toll of former colleagues.

The foremost amongst them in age, achievement and wisdom was Shri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari. He was the last Governor-General and the first and only Indian to hold that office marking the triumph of our struggle

for Independence. He held many other high offices, but his eminence was not the kind that was derived from the offices he held. It came from within him, from his extraordinary, sharp and powerful intellect and his dedication to the cause not merely of India but of mankind. He served the Congress for nearly 40 years, and he founded the Swatantra Party. But no party could really contain him. He immersed himself in the great books of Indian civilisation and was an eloquent exponent of our culture. Through his deep concern for the great issues of mankind—the problem of war and peace, the problem of guarding moral values from material pressures—he was in fact a guardian of human culture.

Many in this House will also remember him as one of the greatest parliamentarians that our country has produced. The sweep of his intellect, his polemical power, and his profound understanding of administrative and political problems, will remain a model for us and for those who come after us.

As I said at the time of his deeply-mourned death, we have lost not a person but a force.

Our condolences go to members of Rajaji's family and to those who were close to him, but the loss is not theirs alone.

Dr Shaukat Ansari began life as a distinguished medical man and later proved his mettle in national service, in diplomacy and administration. He came from a family which toiled with unceasing energy and gave all it had for the national cause. Dr. Ansari embodied in himself the finest values of our secular culture. I should like particularly to recall Dr. Ansari's work as our representative in Laos, Vietnam and Sudan, and as Governor of Orissa.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza had a brilliant academic career and was associated

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

early in his life with the trade union movement and in the fight against imperialism. He served Andhra Pradesh in many capacities and was a conscientious parliamentarian.

Shri K. K. Chatterji spent all his adult life in the thick of politics. A youth leader, a freedom fighter, a close associate of Netaji Subhas Bose, a trade unionist and author, he served Bengal and the country with tireless energy and intensity of living.

Shri Gajadhar Somani was prominent in the business world and was an active office-bearer of many institutions connected with trade and industry. He also supported a number of social service organisations. The House will remember the interest he took in economic matters.

Major-General Himatsinhji brought to Parliament deep knowledge of defence acquired through service in our Army. He earned high respect as Deputy Minister of Defence and later as Lieutenant Governor of Himachal. He was a fine and large-hearted man, deeply concerned for the welfare of others.

Shri Mahadevappa Rampure was prominent in the Congress in the old Hyderabad State and later in Mysore. He was the founder and moving spirit of a large number of educational institutions in Gulbarga.

Shri Jiyala Mandal was drawn into the national movement while still in his teens. He devoted his energies equally to political activity and constructive work. He organised the Kisans of Bakhtiarpur and made a mark as a legislator both in the Bihar Assembly and in the National Assembly.

We mourn the loss of these colleagues, distinguished Indians. Sir, I request you to convey our sincere

sympathy and condolences to their families.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): On behalf of our Party, I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed here at the demise of the eminent statesman, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, and seven other ex-Members of Parliament, Dr Shaukatullah Shah Ansari, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji, Shri G. D. Somani, Major General Himatsinhji, Shri Mahadevappa Rampure and Shri Jiyala Mandal.

I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

श्री सरजू घांडे (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब भी हम रा मदन बैठता है, तो हम मरने वालों के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करते हैं। उम बार मरने वालों में कई नो खास नौर मे मेरे मित्र थे जिन को मैं अकिञ्चन रूप से जानता था। उन की मृत्यु मेरे लाए बहुत दुखदायी है।

जहा तक श्री गजगोगलाचारी का सम्बन्ध है स्वाक्षीनता संगम में उन की भूमिका से सारा देश परिचित है। इसलिए उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

डॉ शीकानउल्ला अंसारी मेरे ही जिने के निवासी थे और मेरे बडे निकट के निवासी थे। इतना शरीक इन्सान और इतना बड़ा महामानव मैं ने आज तक नहीं देखा है।

13.00 hrs.

श्री बाकर अरी मिर्जा साहब मेरे साथ सोचियत मूलियन मये हुए थे। वह बहुत भी अच्छे वक्ता थे, हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता के प्रतीक थे और बहुत ही विश्व दृष्टि अकिञ्चन थे। उन का निधन बहुत ही दुखदायी है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार चट्टर्जी के सम्बन्ध में मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि उन्होंने बेकारी से ऊब कर आत्महत्या की । मैं नहीं जानता यह कहा तक सही है । अबर सही है तो यह हम सब के लिए बहुत ही दुख का विषय है इस प्रकार के एक बड़े ही कर्मठ कार्यकर्ता का ऊब करके आत्महत्या करना सचमुच बहुत ही दुख की बात है ।

श्री गजाधर सोमानी को भी मैं जानता हूँ हालांकि मुझे से पहले वे डम सदन में थे । वाकी जो सदस्य थे श्री महादेवापा रामपुरे और श्री जिया लाल मंल ये दोनों साथ ही इस सदन में थे । ये तमाम लोग अब हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं । यह हमारे लिए महान दुखपूर्ण अवसर है । मैं इस अवसर पर अपनी ओर अपने दल की ओर से उन के प्रति सम्मेदना कट हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सम्मेदनाएँ उन के परिवार तक पहुँचा दी जाय

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दल की ओर से और अपनी ओर से सभी दिवयत आत्माओं के प्रति विनक श्रद्धालूनि समर्पित करता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन्हें सद्गति प्रदान करे ।

राजा जी के निधन से आधुनिक भारत का एक ऋषि हमारे बीच से उठ गया । राजा जी विलक्षण प्रतिभा के धनी थे । उन का व्यक्तित्व समय समय पर कसौटी पर कसा गया और अधिकाधिक उज्ज्वल हो कर वह हमारे समने निकला । एक महान देशभक्त, प्रोग्रामक भारतीय सरकृति के ज्ञाता भारतीय दशन के व्याख्याता राजा जी न ज्ञाताद्विदों के महानतम पुरुषों में से जै जाएंगे । उन के निधन से इस पीढ़ी को पुरानी पीढ़ी से जोड़ने वाली एक और कड़ी टूट गई । राजा जी जीवन के

प्रन्तिम क्षण तक सतत कर्म करते रहे, विश्वासो पर अडिग छुड़े रहे । मनमेद पर परदा डालने का उन्होंने प्रयास नहीं किया । उन की लेखनी और वाणी में बड़ा व्यग्र था लेकिन विशेषियों पर कभी उन्होंने घटिया आगेप नहीं लगाया । कभी किसी की प्रमाणिकता पर सन्देह नहीं किया । आखिरी दिनों में इस बात को म्वीकार कर कि मनमेद की गुजाइश है वह अपने विश्वासा पर अडिग छुड़े रहे और उन्होंने अमहमति के स्वर को जो लोकतव के निया आवश्यक है वह प्रदान किया । राजा जी के निधन से हमारा सार्वजनिक जीवन अकिञ्चन हो गया । उन की कमी शायद ही हम पूरी कर सके ।

मैं उन के साथ अन्य महानुभावों के प्रति भी अपनी विनम श्रद्धालू एक बार फिर समर्पित करता हूँ । ।

SHRI G V SWANATHAN (Wandiwash) My Speaker, Mr Rajaji's death is the greatest loss to the country which cannot be compensated. That intellectual giant the only living example of simple living and high thinking is no more with us.

There is no subject on earth which has escaped his attention. One could disagree with his views, but not with his logic. One could question his opinions on various problems, but not his sincerity of purpose. The nation in general and Tamil Nadu in particular will miss the advice and writings of that erudit scholar for ever.

On behalf of my party I request you to kindly convey our condolences to the bereaved family of Rajaji and the other colleagues of ours.

श्री इषामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुमराय) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह कोई औपचारिक कहना नहीं होगा कि हम एक गहरे गोक की छाया में इकट्ठे हुए हैं । भारतीय आकाश

[इथाम नमन मिथ्या]

से आश नक्षत्र विलोन हो गए और उन में से एक नक्षत्र तो प्रकाश के पुंज की तरह सूर्य की तरह था । मुझे प्रायः सभी व्यक्तियों को निकटतम रूप से जानने का मौका मिला था ।

मैंने इस सदन में राजा जी को काम करते हुए केखा था और मुझे यह भी याद है कि उन से बिना मिले हुए भी मैं उन का विशेष रूप से स्नेह-भाजन बना था । आज जब बहुत दरवाज खट्टवटाने पड़ते हैं तो उस समय की याद आती है कि मैंने कभी भी राजा जी के समीप जाने की हिम्मत नहीं की । लेकिन फिर भी उनका आशीर्वाद और वरदान मेरे सिर पर था ।

मेरे जैमा श्रीसत दर्जे का व्यक्ति राजा जी जैसे महामानव के बारे में कुछ कहे यह एक दुम्हाहम होगा । लेकिन जैसा कि संस्कृत के एक कवि ने कहा था कि वाणी की भी उपयोगिना नभी होनी है जब बड़े विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के बारे में कुछ कहा जाय, नहीं तो वाणी विफल हो जाती है । इसी-लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आज राजा जी के बारे में कहना कुछ अपनी वाणी का श्रीचिन्त्य ही साधित करना है । राजा जी की जिन्दगी वैसी थी जिस को सफलता या असफलता नहीं छू पानी थी । वह एक सच्चे कर्मयोगी थे जिस में असफलता की जितनी भी नहरें आएं लेकिन राजा जी की जिन्दगी को वे झकझोर नहीं सकती थी और मानवता ने भी उन की जिन्दगी को सफलता और असफलता के मापदण्ड से नहीं मापा था । उन के मरने के बाद जितनी भी श्रद्धांजलियां हुईं उन में यह कहा गया कि वह एक महामानव थे और मानवता उन से गौरवान्वित होती थी ।

मैंने एक व्यक्ति से अप्रेज़ी में बातें करते

हुए कहा था :

He was one of the dizzy heights of humanity.

वह मानवता की बैसी चोटियों में से वे जिन की तरफ सिर उठाने से सिर चकरा जाता था । ऐसी चोटियों में से वह थे । इसी-लिए तो किसी उर्दू के सायर ने कहा है कि ऐसे इन्सान खाक के परदे में आसासी से नहीं उभरते हैं । आकाश बहुत दिनों तक तलाश करता है तो ऐसे इन्सान खाक के परदे से उभरते हैं । राजा जी वैसे ही व्यक्ति थे जो हमारे बीच में आए थे । वह हमारे भीष्म पितामह और जनक की परम्परा के व्यक्ति थे । लायनाल फिल्डन ने तो यहां तक कहा था कि वे आज के जमाने के सब से बड़े व्यक्ति थे । मैंने भी अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए राजा जी के प्रति कहा था कि अगर सभी नक्षत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों का सम्मेलन होता और पृथ्वी को भी अपना कोई प्रतिनिधि भेजने का सौभाग्य होता तो राजा जी से बढ़ कर हम कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं चुन सकते थे । ऐसे वह थे । राजा जी के जीवन ने जिस तरह की बातें देखी थीं, जिस तरह की परिस्थितियों में भूमिका अदा की थी और भूमिका बहुत कम व्यक्तियों ने अदा की है । 93-94 सालों तक भौत की छाती पर बड़े रह कर मुस्कराना और आखीरी सांस तक दिमाग में थोड़ी सी कमज़ोरी न आना यह एक बड़े जीवन की कहानी है । राजा जी जीवन के प्रारम्भिक काल में भी दमा से ग्रस्त हुए थे । उस के बाद भी 94 साल तक की जिन्दगी निभाई । तो जरा गौर कीजिए कि वह कैसी जिन्दगी थी । मैं समझता हूँ कि राजा जी की जिन्दगी एक बड़े पुर्ण, सर्यम और आत्म-बल सब की परिचायक थी और उन की जिन्दगी में ज्ञान, कर्म और भक्ति की जिवंगी बहती थी । उनका जीवन कोई शूक ज्ञान का जीवन नहीं था । वह श्रद्धा से भ्रोत प्रोत, भक्ति से भ्रोत प्रोत

जीवन था और उस ज्ञान को भी कर्म में परिणित करने का उन में एक अद्भुत सकल्प था । मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के सिंहद्वार पर जो राजा जी ने कहा था उसको कहीं अंकित करना चाहिए या इस सदन में अंकित करना चाहिए । नहीं तो सेन्ट्रल हाल में, केंद्र य कक्ष में अतिम अंकित करना चाहिए जो उन्होंने लोक-तंत्र के सदर्भ में कहा था । उन्होंने लोक तंत्र के सदर्भ में वही शब्द कहे थे जो तिलक ने परतन्त्रता के सदर्भ में कहे थे ।

राजा जी ने कहा था :—

"A dumb people and a deaf government cannot make democracy, do not make democracy."

लोक मान्य तिलक ने हम को वह महान्त्र दिया था :

"Swaraj is our birth-right."

इन दोनों वाक्यों को हम एक ही कक्ष में रखने हैं, इन को कहीं पर दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए और मैं ममझता हूँ कि सरकार और मंसद् के लोग दस में एक राय होंगे कि सभी सासदों को बराबर यह बात याद दिलाई जाने कि "गूँग जनता और बहरी सरकार दोनों मिल कर लोक-तन्त्र नहीं बनाते" । इस को हमें कहीं पर रखना ही चाहिए ।

यों, अध्यक्ष महोदय, बचपन की ऊँसा और जवानी की दोपहर और बुढ़ापे की शाम तो चलती ही है, परन्तु जितनी स्वाभाविकता से राजाजी के जीवन का क्रम बढ़ा और आदिर में चल कर निस्सीम में विलीन हो गया, उतनी स्वाभाविकता हम लोगों ने न देखी और न पढ़ी । इतनी स्वाभाविकता—जैसा कि अभी माननीय बाजपेयी जी ने कहा—अहंयिंगों के जीवन

के अलावा कहीं और देखने को नहीं भिलेगी । मैं राजा जी के बारे में और ज्यादा कथा कहूँ, मगर इतना आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—राजा जी के परिवार के प्रति सबदना तो हम जाहिर करेंगे ही, लेकिन राजा जी का जीवन हम को बराबर प्रेरणा प्रदान करे, इस के लिए सरकार के स्तर पर या संसद् के स्तर पर भी कोई कार्य जरूर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि राजा जी ने जैसी जिन्दगी बिताई, जिस तरह की सादगी की जिन्दगी थी, उस को आज भी हम लोगों को—चाहे हम संसद् में हो या सरकार में हों—बराबर याद रखना चाहिए । राजाजी ने तीन ही सेट कपड़े रखे थे, हर दिन अपने कपड़ों को साफ किया करते थे । जिस को आज राष्ट्रपति भवन कहते हैं, उन दिनों उस को गवर्नर जनरल हाउस कहा जाता था । उम गवर्नर जनरल हाउस में जब वह 200 वर्षों की परतन्त्रता के बाद आये, तब भी उन की जिन्दगी पर वहा की रसीनिया हावी नहीं हो पाई—यह राजाजी थे । अध्ययनशील ऐसे थे कि वहां आ कर उन्होंने सारी शैक्षणिक पढ़ डाली ।

राजाजी ने ईश्वर को जब अपने जीवन की चादर मुपुर्द की है तो मैं ममझता हूँ कि वैसी ही चादर मुपुर्द की जिस पर कोई धब्बा नहीं था, निपुण, निर्मल चादर जो ईश्वर ने उन को दी थी, उसी को उन्होंने मुपुर्द किया । इस से बढ़ कर हमारे लिए और कोई सन्तोष की बात नहीं हो सकती है—हमारे जीवन में ऐसा अक्षित आज नहीं रहा ।

हमारे कुछ और भी ऐसी थे, जिनके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि मैं इतने दिनों से संसद् में हूँ, सभी लोगों को जानने का मार्का मुझे को मिला था । रामपुरे साहब इतनी छोटी जिन्दगी में हम को ऐसे छोड़ कर कैसे चले गये—यह समझ में नहीं

[श्री श्यामनन्दन मिथ्या]

आया । वैसे ही श्री जियालाल मण्डल थे जो कल तक हम से बातें करते रहे । हम एक ही संस्था के थे, कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर काम करते थे । जब दो तीन दिन पहले यह समाचार मालम हुआ, मैंने आप के कार्यालय को उस की सूचना दी तो यह लगा कि बिन बादल बिजली गिर पड़ी । हमारे और सभी साथी राष्ट्रीय जाग्रात में, राष्ट्रीय जागरण में, भावात्मक कता में बड़े अप्रणी थे और हमारा देश और समाज उन को बराबर याद रखता । मैं अपनी तरफ से, अपने दल की तरफ से इन सभी व्यक्तियों के प्रति हार्दिक श्रद्धांजली अपित करता हूँ ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with profound sorrow and grief, I associate myself and the Swatantra Party with the sentiments expressed in this House by the various Leaders of the Parties and yourself at the passing away of Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, the founding father of the Swatantra Party.

When he was most wanted in this world, this world has lost an elderly statesman, a giant among intellectuals and foremost among Mahatma Gandhi's associates, known as his conscience-keeper and the authentic interpreter of his conscience.

He dominated the Indian political scene for nearly seven decades. Most part of the twentieth century of this country's history has been inter-woven by his various activities. He took a leading part in the freedom movement. He championed the cause of the down-trodden. He always fought for the preservation of the fundamental rights and democratic values which we had the privilege of learning at his feet and for which the Swatantra Party always stands.

A man of strong conviction, when he differed from his colleagues, he did not hesitate to go out from the orga-

nization and propagate his very ideas for which he stood for

At the ripe old age he had the clarity of vision and started the Swatantra Party to fight the growing totalitarian socialistic tendencies in this country. He could easily analyse, dissect and diagnose and find a remedy for any intricate problem. With his razor-sharp intelligence he had a vision to see twenty five years ahead. He had a sharp mental acumen and his masterly exposition of the various intricate problems in the simple language of the masses and his contribution of articles in the *Swarajya* on current topics will not be available to us.

In office and out of office, in prison and outside, he devoted himself to the study and exposition of the various Indian classics like *Bhagwat Gita*, *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* and *Kuran*.

A versatile genius, a born leader who never followed anybody without conviction, a great fighter who could not be cowed down by any opposition, he gave up his most lucrative legal practice in his young days and joined the mainstream of the national struggle and he courted imprisonment several times.

As an administrator, he had a firm grip of various intricate problems. In 1937, as the Prime Minister of Madras, he first introduced prohibition and to make good the loss, he introduced the Sales Tax which contributes the major share of revenues of the various States today. He had the courage to abolish food control and rationing and has proved that all these artificial barriers lead to shortage.

Though not in the Congress, he was called to take part in Delhi and Simla talks during Sir Stafford Cripps and the Cabinet Mission's visits to this country. A life full of service to the nation and the world and to the humanity, he is no more. He was a man among men of his era who dedicated his heart and soul for the uplift of humanity.

His trip to the United States to impress upon President Kennedy on non-proliferation of nuclear armaments had a tremendous impact.

Contemporary history has given him a prominent place not only as a freedom fighter but as the first Bharat Ratna and the first and last Indian Governor-General and a statesman of rare order. He never ran away from responsibility. He acquitted himself as a very able administrator, first as the Prime Minister of Madras in 1937, then as Governor of the problem-ridden and famine-stricken Bengal, then as Governor General in the aftermath of partition, then as Home Minister in post-independent Cabinet and then again as Chief Minister of Madras State in 1952, after the Congress debacle in that State.

Sir, the last of the Romans, the great Titan has passed away and we join the nation in mourning at his great loss and we send our condolences to the bereaved family, and at the same time, Sir, we re-dedicate ourselves to the noble ideals which we learnt at his feet.

Sir, regarding the various colleagues of ours, I express our condolences on behalf of my party. Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari was the Governor of my State and he was very affable in nature, he was true to the tradition, and in a very difficult period of Orissa's history, he worked with great distinction.

Mr. Bakar Ali Mirza was a freedom-fighter and a very good friend of mine. He was a prominent Praja-mandalist and he helped in the integration of the Hyderabad State in this country.

Shri G. D. Somani was a prominent industrialist, a philanthropist and an extremely religious man. I did not have the personal acquaintance with the others, but, at the same time, I, on behalf of my party, offer my condolences and I request you to pass them

on to the members of the bereaved family. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, I associate myself in expressing our deep respect for Rajaji and the other former Members of this House and also in paying our condolences to their bereaved family.

Sir, there is no word adequate enough to pay our tribute to the great contribution of Rajaji and to his great personality. Rajaji lived to the very fullness of his life, with a purpose,—not common, but uncommon, not only for our generation, but for many generations to come. Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari was known popularly as Rajaji. Indeed, he was a king among the people of our country. He had monarchical stature as one of the profound thinkers of our country, as a philosopher, as an erudite scholar,—not only so, but as a man who was a true Indian,—a true Indian in his thinking, in his living, in his everyday behaviour. He will be remembered not only by our generation, but for generations to come. He was one of the giants among the leaders of the freedom struggle of our country. He was also one of the rare architects of freedom of our country after we attained our independence. Not many people live beyond their deaths but Rajaji will be remembered not only by our generation, as I have said, but by posterity for many centuries to come.

I pay my respectful tributes to the memory of one of the wisest men India has ever produced in this era of ours.

I had the privilege to know Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji. He was member of the Forward Bloc and had close association with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He was a very fiery type of freedom-fighter and had been with Netaji in jail for many years.

[Shri Samar Guha.]

I do not know what happened to him. He was suffering from an incurable disease, and the tragic way he ended his life is a real shock to all of us who know him very closely. He was a very emotional man; he was a very sentimental man. Perhaps something happened to him as a result of which he ended his life tragically.

I had the privilege to know Shri Bakar Ali Mirza in the last Lok Sabha. He was a very simple man, an amiable man but very firm in his ideological conviction.

I did not know Dr. Ansari, but his name was known to all of us. Particularly, I remember those days of Partition when the communal storm created wavering tendencies among many freedom-fighters in our country, but he remained a patriot and he remained an Indian and braved all the storms of communalism in those days.

To other former Members of the House whom I did not have the privilege to know personally, I pay my respects and express our condolences to their bereaved families.

श्री जामदंत बोटे (नागपुर) ।
अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेताजी के साथी, स्वतन्त्रता संघाम के एक महान् सिपाही श्री कृष्ण कुमार बटर्जी, भारत के भूतपूर्व जनरल श्री सी० राजगोपालाचारी, डा० शौकतुल्ला शाह असारी, श्री बाकर अली मिर्जा, श्री जी० डी० सोमानी, भेजर जनरल हिम्मतसिंह जी और श्री महादेवप्पा रामपुरे—इन सभी दिवंगत नेताओं को, अमर आत्माओं को मैं अपने संगठन फार्मडूलाक की ओर से बिनब्र अद्वैति अपित करता हू।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I wish to associate myself and my group with

the House and by the Leader of the House and the other Members who have spoken, in regard to our revered Rajaji who not only endeared himself to every Indian but endeared himself to every human being.

I would also like our condolences to be sent to the bereaved members of the families of all our other colleagues who had passed away during the last few months, and particularly, I would like to tell them that we all pray for repose to their departed souls in heaven.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF (Periakulam): The demise of Rajaji is a great loss to the nation. He was the most eminent politician and a pioneer Gandhian leader. Even before our Constitution made untouchability an offence, he was the first man who had the guts to allow Harijans into the Meenakshi temple at Madurai, while he was the Premier of the then Madras State during 1937—39. As the first Prime Minister of the undivided Madras State, after the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy Act, he introduced prohibition in his own district Salem in Tamil Nadu.

During the period when inter-caste marriage was considered as a horrible one, he bravely gave his daughter Lakshmi in marriage to Shri Devdas Gandhi, son of Gandhiji. Thus, he was the first man in every respect.

His works on the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita and Tirukkural are considered as finest literary pieces for our future generations. No doubt, he was a devout Hindu but at the same time, he was the best friend of the minority communities such as Muslim and Christians.

I offer my condolences with deep sorrow to his bereaved family and to the families of the other departed ex-Members, on behalf of my party, the Indian Union Muslim League.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Sir, we have come to count Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Nation and Prophet of freedom. If the analogy could be carried a little further, as every Prophet had apostles, he had, in my opinion, four apostles, Nehru, Patel, Rajendra Prasad and Rajaji. These were the four persons who faithfully followed Mahatma Gandhi and gave strength and content to the freedom movement.

As some of my radical friends use the word, Rajaji was for a long time the "theoretician" of Gandhi and his ideas. There are personalities who enhance the stature of one's country, and Rajaji was one such. Apart from many of his achievements to which this House has testified, he was even a model so far as the Opposition is concerned, when he founded the Swatantra Party and acted as the spokesman for the Opposition; the dignity and sweet reasonableness with which he did his work is one of those achievements given to very few people.

Many a time when we are in opposition, we become irritable. We become what is called over-enthusiastic in earning the approbation of the people. But even here, Rajaji exercised what it called the detachment described in the Gita and showed how a perfect opposition mind could work.

Sir, my appeal to you, and through you, to this House, is to have a fitting memorial for him in this capital city of ours. These four apostles of Mahatma Gandhi must find their proper place in the heart of the country, that is, the capital, always to inspire the coming generations with the high ideals for which they worked and died.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri): I would like to associate myself with the sentiments expressed here and pay a personal tribute to

Rajaji. I came into contact with Rajaji when I opposeded him. When I was a student of Ravenshaw College, I greeted him with black flag. But he met me with love and affection. This was in 1941 when he was opposing the Congress and the Quit India movement. Again in 1946, when an unknown young boy, was elected to the Orissa Assembly, he sent me a telegram from Madras congratulating me, saying 'Young man, remember me'.

Again in 1949, as the Governor-General of India, he was camping in Puri. I had an opportunity of meeting him then along with a few others. Shri Asaf Ali was then the Governor of Orissa. He had invited us to dinner. Then I had the courage to ask him: 'Rajaji, you are the apostle of non-violence. You are a follower of Gandhiji. How could you confirm the death sentence on those who murdered Gandhiji?' Immediately, he said: 'Yes, I expected this question. I was then puzzled what to do. Followers of Gandhiji from all over the world sent me telegrams not to confirm the death sentence, except his youngest son Devadas, whom I have spoiled by giving my daughter in marriage. I was feeling shy. I sent for Devadas and got all the writings of Gandhiji. From those writings, I found that when Swami Shraddhanand was murdered and the culprit was hanged, Gandhiji did not say anything. That led me to confirm the death sentence'.

His was a great mind and it cleared various things from conflict in regard to non-violence and all that. I have no words to express my gratitude to Rajaji.

Dr. Shaukatullah Ansari was Governor of Orissa. I had the pleasure of working with him for three years. He was a great nationalist. I had the opportunity of meeting him several times when he was Governor. He used to think of the

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

past He was very sorry that India was partitioned. He used to tell me how Mr Jinnah liked to influence him. But he told me ultimately that Pakistan could not last and it would be soon dismembered. And during his lifetime we could see that Pakistan was dismembered.

I do not know the others, but I pay my homage to all of them.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

13.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday February 20, 1973/Phalguna 1, 1894 (Saka)