

Seventh Series, Vol. XXXIV, No. 1

Friday, February 18, 1983

Magha 29, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price, Rs. 4.00

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Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. C. (Chamrajanagar)

Stephen, Shri C. M. (Gulbarga)
 Subba, Shri P. M. (Sikkim)
 Subburaman, Shri A. G. (Madurai)
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Simla)
 Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Balia)
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)
 Swami, Shri K. A. (Visakhapatnam)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Sivaganga)
 Swaminathan, Shri V. N. (Pudukkottai)
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North East)

T

Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan (Damoh)
 Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)
 Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)
 Tayeng Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)
 Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash (Allahabad)
 Tewary, Prof. K. K. (Buxar)
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh (Khandwa)
 Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandharpur)
 Thungon, Shri P. K. (Arunachal West)
 Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Naini Tal)
 Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Janjgir)
 Trilok Chandra, Shri (Khurja)
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati (Varanasi)
 Tripathi, Shri R. N. (Bilhaur)
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)
 Tur, Shri L. S. (Taran Taran)
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla)
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)
 Velu, Shri A. M. (Arakkonam)
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)
 Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu (Udaipur)
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)
 Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)
 Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhlishahr)
 Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra (Buldhana)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
 Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)
 Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)
 Yadav, Shri R. N. (Parbhani)
 Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Khargone)
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)
 Yusuf, Shri Mohamed (Siwan)

Z

Zainal Ahedin, Shri (Jantgirpur)
 Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. Lakshmanan

Panel of Chairmen

Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

Shri N. K. Shejwalkar

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister (All Ministries/Departments not specified below).	Smt. Indira Gandhi
Minister of Finance.	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
Minister of External Affairs	Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of Home Affairs	Shri P. C. Sethi
Minister of Energy	Shri Shiv Shankar
Minister of Defence	Shri R. Venkataraman
Minister of Railways	Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri
Minister of Planning	Shri S. B. Chavan
Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.	Shri Jagannath Kaushal
Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation	Shri Veerendra Patil
Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy
Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Vasant Sathe
Minister of Health & Family Welfare	Shri B. Shankaranand
Minister of Agriculture	Rao Birendra Singh
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and Works and Housing	Shri Buta Singh
Minister of Commerce and of the Department of Supply	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh
Minister of Industry	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari

MINISTRY OF STATE

Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Z. R. Ansari
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri H. K. L. Bhagat
Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	Shri K. P. Singh Deo
Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	Shri Dharmavir
Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications.	Shri V. N. Gadgil
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare	Smt. Sheila Kaul
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Shri S. M. Krishna
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Yogendra Makwana
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Irrigation	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
Minister of State in the Department of Petroleum in the Ministry of Energy.	Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Rural Development.	Shri Hari Nath Mishra
Minister of State in the Departments of Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics and Ocean Development	Shri Shivraj V. Patil
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri A. A. Rabim
Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Kalp Nath Rai
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao
Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri R. C. Rath
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri N. K. P. Salve
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief
Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh
Minister of State in the Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Shri Virbhadra Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing.	Shri Mohammad Usman Arif.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation,	Shri Ashok Gehlot
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Miss. Kumudben M. Joshi
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri Mallikarjun

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Vijay N. Patil
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Janardhna Poojary
Deputy Minister in the Department of Electronics	Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri P. A. Sangma
Deputy Minister in the Department of Environment	Shri Digvijay Singh
Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare	Shri P. K. Thungon

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXXIV First day of the Eleventh Session of Seventh Lok Sabha No. 1

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 18, 1983 [Magha 29,
1904 (Saka)]

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मनोराम बागड़े (हिंसार) : अध्यक्ष जी कुछ मिनिस्टरों की सीटें खाली हैं। निकालें तो नहीं गये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप माननीय सदस्य हैं, आपको ज्यादा पता है।

MEMBERS SWORN

SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Mathurapur)
SHRI PUCHALAPALLI PANCHALAIAH (Nellore)

श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : पहला प्रवेश है, तेलगु देशम का।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला) : इनको शुभकामनाएं दीजिए।

12.25 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both

Houses of Parliament assembled together today.

President's Address माननीय सदस्यगण

वर्ष 1983 में, संसद के इस पहले अधिवेशन में, मैं आपका स्वागत करता हूँ। आने वाला वर्ष हमारे लिए चुनावीयों और अवसरों से भरा हुआ है, जिसके लिए संसद, सरकार और जनता को मिल-जुल कर काम करना होगा।

2. आर्थिक मोर्चे पर, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार लाया जाए, उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाया जाए, अनुत्पादक खर्च को खत्म किया जाए और कीमतों पर काबू रखा जाए। कई देशों में मुद्रा फैलाव के बावजूद, हम मुद्रा के फैलाव पर नियन्त्रण रखने में सफल रहे हैं, जिस पर हमारा गर्व करना वाजिब है। वर्ष 1983 की मध्य जनवरी में थोक-बाजार कीमतें इससे पहले के 12 महीनों की अपेक्षा केवल 2.8 प्रतिशत ही अधिक रहीं। और यह सब उस व्यापक सूखे के बावजूद है, जिसकी लपेट में 4.8 करोड़ हैक्टेयर भूमि आ गई थी और 31.2 करोड़ लोगों पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ा था। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार किया गया और उसे अधिक कुशल बनाया गया। पिछले तीन वर्षों में लगभग 50,000 उचित दर दुकानें खोली गईं। इस वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार सूखा, बाढ़ और तूफान के शिकार लोगों को राहत देने के लिए राज्यों को लगभग 700 करोड़ रुपये की राशि देगी, जो राहत कार्य के लिए किसी भी वर्ष में दी जाने वाली राशि से ज्यादा है। इन कदरती आफतों के शिकार लोगों से हमें हमदर्दी है और हम उनके साहस और राहत कार्यों में लगे कार्यकर्ताओं की कर्तव्य-निष्ठा की सराहना करते हैं।

3. हमारे बुनियादी ढांचे और हमारे उद्योग ने विकास की गति को बनाए रखा है। अप्रैल 1982 और दिसम्बर 1982 के बीच, बिजली के उत्पादन में 7.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और कांयले का उत्पादन 4.2 प्रतिशत बढ़ा तथा सीमेंट का उत्पादन 10.2 प्रतिशत और फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन 9.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। रेल गाड़ियां द्वारा माल की दूलाई 3.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। बन्दरगाहों में, जहाजों को माल उतारने के लिए जो काफी समय तक इन्तजार करना पड़ता था, वह अब लगभग खत्म हो गया है। इस्पात के उत्पादन में फिर से बढ़ातेरी हुई है। तेल की ऊंची कीमतें अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बोझ बनी रहीं, परन्तु इस अरसे के दौरान देश में कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 30.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। जहां 1980-81 में, कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 1.05 करोड़ मीटरी टन था, वहां 1981-82 में यह उत्पादन 1.62 करोड़ मीटरी टन हो गया और अनुमान है कि 1982-83 में यह उत्पादन बढ़ कर 2.1 करोड़ मीटरी टन हो जायेगा। भुगतान-शेष की कठिनाइयों, मौसम की प्रतिकूल स्थितियों और साधनों की भारी कमी के बावजूद, अर्थ-व्यवस्था में लगातार दूसरे वर्ष भी उचित विकास हुआ है। चालू वर्ष के पहले 9 महीनों में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कुल टन और 21 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण विस्तार हुआ है और इसने लगभग 10 प्रतिशत के विकास की दर को बनाए रखा है। खरीफ और रबी की फसलों के सामने आई समस्याओं के बावजूद, चावल और गेहूं की वसूली इससे पहले के किसी भी वर्ष की अपेक्षा रही। सरकार ने किसानों को वसूली की ऊंची कीमतें दी है।

4. नियति में वृद्धि को कायम रखा जा रहा है। पिछले वर्ष के पहले सात महीनों की अवधि में, नियति के अनन्तिम आंकड़े 3,960 करोड़ रुपये थे, जब कि चालू वित्त वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान नियति उससे लगभग 17.8 प्रतिशत अधिक होने की आशा है। आयात में तीव्र वृद्धि को प्रवृत्त करे रोक दिया गया है। हालांकि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की विकासात्मक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए कुल आयात खर्च में

कुछ वृद्धि दिखाई पड़ सकती है, फिर भी, तेल का खोजे में तेजी से काम करने के कार्यक्रम और इस्पात तथा फर्टिलाइजर्स जैसे अन्य क्षेत्रों में अधिक उत्पादन और पूँजी लगाए जाने से, आयात में और आगे वृद्धि पर काबू रखना सम्भव हो सकेगा। विकास-शील देश जिस कच्चे माल का नियति करते हैं, उसकी कीमतों में तेजी से गिरावट आई है, परन्तु जिस तैयार माल को हम आयात करते हैं उनकी कीमतें काफी बढ़ गई हैं। पश्चिमी देशों में ब्याज की ऊंची दरों ने भारत जैसे देशों के लिए स्थिति को और भी गम्भीर बना दिया है।

5. संसार एक गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट के दौर से गुजर रहा है। वहां से देश मंदी की लपेट में है और वे इन्वेस्टमेंट में कटौती करते रहे हैं। फिर भी हमने अपनी विकास की गति को बनाए रखा है। केन्द्रीय योजना खर्च 27 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य योजनाओं को मिला कर उन पर कुल खर्च 21 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। 14 जनवरी, 1982 को घोषित संशोधित 20-सूक्ती कार्यक्रम के, जिसमें निर्धन और कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोगों की भलाई पर बल दिया गया है, उत्साहजनक नतीजे निकले हैं। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन इस वर्ष 33 करोड़ से अधिक अतिरिक्त श्रम-दिवसों का देहाती रोजगार पैदा किया जाएगा। खादी और ग्राम उद्योग कमीशन के कार्यकलापों में भी महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई है और सक्रिय रूप से इस बात के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं कि इनका सम्बन्ध ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए की जा रही सभी कौशिशों के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए। पीने के पानी की सुविधा एसें और 24,000 गांवों में पहुँचाई गई जहां पीने के पानी की समस्या थी। 5 लाख 40 हजार मकान बनाने के लिए जगह दी गई है। आवास और शहरी विकास निगम 2 लाख 25 हजार घर बनाने के लिए सहायता देगा। इस वर्ष 23.5 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि पर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की सुविधा जुटाई जा रही है।

6. जिन लोगों ने हमें आजादी दिलाई है, राष्ट्र उनका कृतज्ञ है। उनके प्रति आभार के प्रतीक के रूप में सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता

सेनानी सम्मान पेशन योजना में विस्तार किया है।

7. अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार पूरी तरह प्रयत्नशील है और इसके लिए उसने त्रिमुखी नीति तैयार की है। इसमें राज्यों की विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजनाओं, और अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगमों के अलावा राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों की विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजनाएं, और विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता भी शामिल हैं। जनजातीय उपयोजनाओं के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय राहायता को वर्ष 1982-83 में 85 करोड़ रुपये से दोगुने 95 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है।

8. हमारे समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर लोगों और पिछड़ी थेणियों के लोगों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति की दिशा में किए जा रहे कार्य को सरकार के विकास कार्यक्रमों में प्राथमिकता दी जाती रहेगी। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित मिथिधारों की एक दीमा योजना भी शुरू की गई है।

9. परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों में लोगों के भाग लेने और उराके आम समर्थन की एक लहर पैदा हुई। अप्रैल 1982 से जनवरी 1983 की अवधि के दौरान परिवार नियोजन के सभी तरीकों को स्वीकार करने वालों की संख्या इससे पहले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की संख्या से 16 परसन्ट अधिक थी। संशोधित 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन कुष्ट रोग, नेत्रहीनता और तपेदिक पर नियंत्रण पाने के कार्यक्रमों को एक नये जोश के साथ लागू किया जा रहा है।

10. औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए हमें उतनी ही चिन्ता है जितनी कि कृषि मजदूरों और किसानों के लिए है। औद्योगिक विवाद एकट में जो संशोधन किए गए हैं उनमें शिकायतों को निपटाने के लिए एक बंदरुनी मशीनरी की व्यवस्था है और उसमें यह भी सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि शमन्यायालय एक निर्धारित समय में ही अपना निर्णय दे दें।

11. शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार लाने, बालिगों में निरक्षरता समाप्त करने और

6 से 14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को व्यापक बनाने के कार्यक्रमों और नीतियों को जिसमें बालिकाओं की शिक्षा पर विशेष बल दिया गया है, उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती रही है।

12. पिछले वर्ष की दो महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएं रहीं, जिनका हमारे नौजवानों के भविष्य पर और उनकी शारीरिक तथा मानसिक स्फूर्ति पर दूरगमी भ्रमण पड़ेगा। ये घटनाएं हैं—खेल विभाग की स्थापना और सफलता के साथ एशियाई खेलों का आयोजन। जिस ढंग से इन खेलों का आयोजन किया गया, उसकी व्यापक सराहना हुई है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के मुताबिक खेलकूद सुविधाओं के जटाए जाने और 17 स्टेडियमों के निर्गमण एवं दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने से यह रिद्धि कर दिया है कि हम बड़े पैमाने पर खेलों को आयोजित करने की क्षमता रखते हैं। खेलकूद का यह बुनियादि ढांचा आने वाले वर्षों में हमारे प्ररूप तथा स्थिति खिलाड़ियों के काम आता रहेगा।

13. एशियाई खेलों के कारण हमें बहुत से नए क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन का विस्तार करने और रंगीन प्रसारण का "प्रारम्भ" करने का अवसर भी मिला है। हमारी दूरदर्शन नीति में देहाती लोगों की जरूरतों, और शिक्षा तथा विकास के लिए इस शक्तिशाली साध्यम के उपयोग पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

14. विज्ञान और टेक्नालॉजी की दृष्टि से हमारे लिए यह एक घटनापूर्ण वर्ष रहा है। हमने टेक्नालॉजी सम्बन्धी अपना नीति वक्तव्य तैयार किया है और उसकी घोषणा कर दी है, जिसमें उन बातों को निर्धारित किया गया है जो देसी टेक्नालॉजी के विकास और ऐसी टेक्नालॉजी के आधार के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने में हमारा मार्ग दर्शन करेंगे, जिससे हम शक्तिशाली हों। टेक्नालॉजी के क्षेत्र में हम आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने की दिशा में अपना कार्य जारी रखेंगे। हम मूल विज्ञान के साथ-साथ BIO-TECHNOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY, NUCLEAR SCIENCE में FAST BREEDER TECHNOLOGY और समुन्द्र इंजिनीयरी जैसे नए क्षेत्रों की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। इक्षिण ध्रूव में अब हमारा दूसरा

वैज्ञानिक अभियान चल रहा है जिसमें महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोग किए जा रहे हैं और गतिविधि में एक ऐसा स्थायी केन्द्र कायदम करने के लिये स्थान का सर्वों किया जा रहा है जहां आदमी रह कर काम कर सकें।

सागर-तल में POLY-WETALIC NODULES के सर्वों के हमारे कार्य को सागर-नियम सम्मेलन में PIONEER INVESTOR के रूप में मान्यता मिली है। भारत ही एक मात्र ऐसा विकासशील देश है जिसे इस प्रकार की मान्यता हासिल हुई है।

15. इस वर्ष INSAT-IB छोड़ा जाएगा जो उन्चे दर्जे की दूर-संचार, दूर-दर्शन और सैसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी क्षमता हासिल करने में हमारी सहायता करेगा। INSAT-IA के छोड़े जाने से जिसका मूल डिजाइन ठीक था, जो अनुभव हमें हासिल हुआ उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए INSAT-IB में आवश्यक संशोधन किए जाएंगे।

16. माननीय सदस्यरण उन सामस्यों से वाकिफ हैं, जो तारापुर NUCLEAR POWER REACTOR के लिए ईंधन की पूर्ति को निश्चित रूप से बरकरार रखने में हमारे सामने आई हैं। इन्हें अब फ्रांस और अमेरिका की सरकारों के साथ सलाह-मशवरे से हल कर लिया गया है।

17. अब मैं देश की अंदरूनी राजनीतिक स्थिति की ओर आता हूँ। फूट डालने वाली और विघ्नकारी ताकतें हिंसा भड़काने और राष्ट्रीय ढांचे को कमज़ोर करने में लगी हुई हैं। इनका मुकाबला द्रढ़ता के साथ किया जाना चाहिए। असम और पंजाब जैसे मूँख मुद्दों पर विचार-विर्माश में विरोधी दलों को शीमित करने के लिए सरकार ने पहल की है और यह सहारनीय प्रवृत्ति जारी रहनी चाहिए। बहुत से क्षेत्रों में साम्प्रदायिक और राष्ट्रविरोधी तत्व आरंतिजनक गतिविधियों में लगे हुए हैं। इनको कारगर ढंग से दबाना होगा। उत्तर-पूर्वी कुछ राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उग्र-

वादी संगठन सरगर्म हैं। इनकी गतिविधियों से निपटने तथा शांति और सामान्य स्थिति बनाये रखने के लिए हमने अच्छे ताल-मेल के साथ एक अभियान चलाया है। इसी बीच पूरे उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में विकास कार्यों की गति को बढ़ाया गया है।

18. हाल में आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, ग्रिपुरा और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र दिल्ली में और इससे पहले हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल में चुनाव हुए हैं। मेघालय में चुनाव अभी-अभी समाप्त हुए हैं और असम में चुनाव चल रहे हैं। ये चुनाव हमारी लोकतांत्रिक परम्परा का हिस्सा और एक संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी रहे हैं।

19. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति बिगड़ गई है। तटवर्ती देशों की इच्छाओं का अनादर करते हुए हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी सैनिकों का बढ़ता हुआ अनाधिकार प्रवेश, ईरान और इराक के बीच लगातार युद्ध, इजराइल का बढ़ता हुआ दूसराहस और फिलिस्तिनियों की मुसीबतें, दक्षिण अफ्रिका की जातिवादी सरकार की अपनी ही जनता और अपने पड़ोसी देशों के विरुद्ध आक्रामक कार्रवाइयां तथा निरस्त्रीकरण की बातचीत, और उत्तर-दक्षिण वार्ता में गतिरोध-- ये सब चिंताजनक मामले हैं। दक्षिण-पश्चिम और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के हालात के राजनीतिक हल अभी निकाले जाने बाकी हैं।

20. पड़ोसी देशों में होने वाली कुछ-एक गतिविधियों से हमारी सुरक्षा का वातावरण बिगड़ा है। हमारे पड़ोसी देश, पाकिस्तान द्वारा सौफिस्टकेटेड हथियार हासिल किए जाने से सारा राष्ट्र चिन्तित है। हमारी अपनी नीति पड़ोसी देशों के साथ रामदन्व सुधारने और इस दिशा में पहल करने की रही है। उम्मीद की जाती है कि पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति के साथ और दोनों देशों के उधिकारियों के बीच जो बैठकें हुई हैं, उनसे अंततः शांति, दोस्ती और सहयोग के स्थायी सम्बन्धों का रास्ता तैयार होगा।

21. बंगलादेश के मुख्य मार्शल ला प्रशासक के साथ भी हमारी बातचीत हुई है। इनसे हमारे दोस्ती के सम्बन्ध और मजबूत हुए हैं। चीन के साथ सीमा के सवाल तथा दोनों देशों के अन्य आपसी मामलों पर सरकारी-स्तर की बातचीत का तीसरा दौर पिछले महीने बीजिंग में हुआ था। भूटान, नेपाल और श्रीलंका के साथ हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध बने रहे हहैं।

22. सारे संसार में तथा अपने क्षेत्र में शांति, दोस्ती और स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए गुटनिरपेक्षता को हमारी नीति ने हमें बिना विचिलित हुए काम करने में सहायता दी है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यगण जानते हैं, अगले महीने के शुरू में दिल्ली में गुटनिरपेक्ष देशों का सातवां सम्मेलन हो रहा है। गुटनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से अनुरोध किए जाने पर हम इस सम्मेलन की मेजबानी कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश में हमें बाला राष्ट्राध्यक्षों का यह सबसे बड़ा सम्मेलन होगा। हम यह आशा करते हैं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समदाय के सामने दो समस्याएं हैं उनके हल निकालने में यह शिखर सम्मेलन महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देगा। बाद में इसी वर्ष राजधानी में एक और मुख्य सम्मेलन हो रहा है, वह है राष्ट्र-मण्डल देशों की सरकारों के अध्यक्षों की बैठक। इन दोनों सम्मेलनों को सफल बनाने के लिए हमें अपनी पूरी ताकत लगा देनी चाहिए।

23. मैं अपने पूर्वदतीर्त राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की गई आयरलैण्ड तथा यूगोस्लाविया और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की ब्रिटेन, राजदी अरब, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, जापान, भारीशस, मुजाम्बिक और सोवियत संघ की यात्राओं का भी जिक्र करना चाहूँगा तथा साथ ही तंजानिया और ग्रीस के राष्ट्रपतियों, भूटान नरेश, मुजाम्बिक, अल्जीरिया, नारू, पाकिस्तान, फ्रांस, मिश्र और नाइजीरिया के राष्ट्रपतियों, ब्रिटेन, नेपाल और मारुती शस्त के प्रधान मंत्रियों, फिलिस्तीनी मुकित मोर्चे के अध्यक्ष, बंगलादेश के मुख्य मार्शल ला प्रशासक तथा दूसरे राजनेताओं द्वारा की गई भारत की यात्राओं का भी उल्लेख करूँगा। यात्राओं के इस आदान-प्रदान से आपसी लाभ हुआ है।

24. माननीय सदस्यगण, संसार में आर्थिक और राजनीतिक संकटों के कारण जो तनाव बढ़ा है उसका मुकाबला भारत के लोकसभा, एकता और अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता के इष्टतम उपयोग द्वारा ही कर सकता है। भूष्टाचार और अकुशलता से जूझने के अलावा, यह भी सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि मतभेदों को इस तरह प्रकट न किया जाए जिस से हिंसा भड़के या हमारी धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था कमज़ोर हो। पिछले तीन वर्षों में हम अपनी स्थिरता और प्रदर्शित को बरकरार रख सके हैं। मेरा हार्दिक अनुरोध है कि समस्त राष्ट्र भारत की अखण्डता को बनाए रखने और उसके कल्याण तथा सम्मान को बढ़ाने के लिए मिलकर काम करें।

25. मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि उनके सामने जो महत्व पूर्ण कार्य है उन्हें सहयोग और सद्भावना से पूरा करें। बजट कार्य, विधाई कार्य तथा अन्य कार्य जो आपके सामने हैं उन्हें सफलता के साथ पूरा करने के लिए मैं आपको अपनी शुभकामनाएं पेश करता हूँ।

जय हिन्द

Honorable Members,

I welcome you to this first session of Parliament in 1983. The year ahead is full of challenges and opportunities, which will require the united efforts of Parliament, Government, and the people.

2. On the economic side, the need is to tone up the economy, enhance production and productivity, eliminate non-productive expenditure and contain prices. In the midst of inflationary pressures in several countries, we can take legitimate pride in our success in containing inflation. Wholesale prices in mid January 1983 were only 2.8 per cent higher than 12 months earlier. And this in spite of widespread drought affecting 48 million hectares and 312 million (31.2 crores) people. The public distribution system was expanded and made more efficient. About

50,000 fair price shops were opened in the last three years. This year the Central Government would be releasing to the States about Rs. 7,000 million (Rs. 700 crores), the highest in any year for relief to victims of drought, floods and cyclones. Our sympathies go to the people hit by these natural calamities and we admire their courage and the sense of duty of relief workers.

3. The performance of our infrastructure and our industry has maintained improvement. Between April and December 1982, power generation rose by 7.2 per cent and production of coal by 4.2 per cent, cement by 10.2 per cent and fertilizers by 9.6 per cent. The railways increased the movement of freight by 3.5 per cent. The ports have, by and large, eliminated the waiting time of vessels. There has been a recovery in steel production. The high prices of oil continued to be a burden on the economy, but domestic production of crude during the period rose by 30.6 per cent. Against 10.5 million (1.05 crores) tonnes in 1980-81, production was 16.2 million (1.62 crores) tonnes in 1981-82 and is anticipated to be 21 million (2.1 crores) tonnes in 1982-83. In spite of the difficulties of balance of payments, unfavourable seasonal conditions, and the severe constraint on resources, the economy achieved reasonable growth for a second successive year. The turnover of public sector has increased by 21 per cent in the first nine months of the current year. There has been significant expansion in the small industry sector which has maintained a rate of growth of around 10 per cent. Despite the problems faced by kharif and rabi, procurement of rice and wheat was higher than in any previous year. Government have given farmers the benefit of higher procurement prices.

4. The increase in exports is being maintained. In the first seven months of the current financial year exports are expected to be about 17.8 per cent higher than the provisional figure of Rs. 39,600 million (Rs. 3960 crores) in the corresponding period of the previous year. The trend towards rapid increases in imports

has been curbed. Although the overall import bill may show a rise to meet the developmental needs of our economy it will be possible to check the growth of imports further with the accelerated programme of oil exploration and production and increased investments in other sectors such as steel and fertilizers. Prices of the raw materials which developing countries export have fallen sharply, while the prices of manufactured goods which we import have gone up considerably. The high interest rates in the West have further aggravated the situation for countries like India.

5. The world is going through a critical economic period. Many countries are in the grip of recession and have been cutting down investment. We, however, were able to maintain the tempo of our development. Central Plan outlay has increased by 27 per cent and the total outlay on Central and State Plans put together has gone up by 21 per cent. The Revised Twenty-Point Programme, which was announced on 14 January, 1982 with its emphasis on the service of the poor and the weak, has shown heartening results. This year, more than 330 million additional man days of rural employment will be generated under the National Rural Employment Programme. There has also been significant spurt in the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and efforts have been consciously made to link these with the overall effort towards rural employment. Drinking water facilities have been extended to a further 24,000 problem villages. More than 540,000 house sites have been provided. Loans from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation will help the construction of 225,000 dwellings. An additional irrigation potential of 2.35 million hectares is being created during the year.

6. As a token of the debt which the nation owes to persons who brought us freedom, the Government have enlarged the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme.

7. Government are vitally concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes and have evolved a three-pronged strategy. This consists of the Special Component plans of State Governments and Central Ministries, special Central assistance in addition to the States' Special component plans, and the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations. Special Central assistance for tribal sub-plans has been stepped up from Rs. 850 million (Rs. 85 crores) to Rs. 950 million (Rs. 95 crores) for 1982-83.

8. The social and economic advancement of the economically weaker sections and of the backward classes of our society will continue to be given priority in Government's development programmes. A Centrally sponsored scheme of fishermen's insurance has been launched.

9. There was a surge of popular support to and participation in the Family Planning Programmes. During the period April 1982 to January 1983, the number of acceptors of all family planning methods was 16 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period of the previous year. Programmes for the control of leprosy, blindness and tuberculosis are being implemented with renewed vigour under the Revised Twenty-Point Programme.

10. Our concern for industrial workers equals our concern for agricultural workers and farmers. The amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act provide for internal machinery to settle grievances and ensure that labour courts give decisions within a stipulated time.

11. Programmes and strategies for improving the quality of education, eradicating adult illiteracy and universalising elementary education in the age group of 6-14 continued to receive high priority with special emphasis on the education of girls.

12. Two significant events of last year which will have a far-reaching impact on the future of our young people, and their physical and mental alertness, are the creation of a Department of Sports and the successful holding of Asian Games. The manner in which the Games were organised has been widely acclaimed. The construction and upgradation of 17 stadia

and sports facilities conforming to international standards proved our capacity to rise to major challenges. This infrastructure will serve our sportsmen and sports-women in the year to come.

13. The Games also provided the occasion for the extension of television to many new areas and the introduction of colour telecasting. Our television policy will give special attention to the needs of our rural population and the utilisation of this powerful medium for education and development.

14. It has been an eventful year for our science and technology. We have formulated international standards proved our capacity Statement setting out the considerations that will guide our decisions in the development of indigenous technology and the import of such technology as will strengthen us. We shall pursue our search for technological self-reliance. We are paying attention to both basic science and to new areas like bio-technology, immunology, fast breeder technology in nuclear science and ocean engineering. Our second scientific expedition is now in Antarctica continuing important experiments and surveying the area for setting up a permanent manned station in future. Our work in the survey of polymetallic nodules on the ocean floor has been rewarded with our recognition, at the Conference of Law of the Sea, as a pioneer investor. We are the only developing country so recognised.

15. INSAT-1B which will be launched this year will help us to attain a high level of telecommunication, television and meteorological capability. It will incorporate the modifications required in the light of our experience with INSAT-1A, the basic design of which was sound.

16. Honourable Members are aware of the problems we faced in ensuring continuity of fuel supplies for our Tarapur nuclear power reactor. These have now been sorted out in consultation with the Governments of France and USA.

17. I shall now turn to the domestic political scene. Divisive and disruptive forces are at work fomenting violence

and weakening the national fabric. These must be fought resolutely. Government have taken the initiative to associate the Opposition in discussions on major issues like those relating to Assam and the Punjab, and this welcome trend must continue. Communal and anti-national elements have been indulging in objectionable activities in many areas and these will have to be effectively curbed. Extremist organisations have been active in certain north-eastern States and territories. We have adopted a well-coordinated drive to combat these activities and maintain peace and normalcy. Meanwhile the tempo of development effort all over the north-eastern region has been stepped up.

18. Elections have recently taken place in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura and the Union Territory of Delhi and in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal earlier. Polling has just concluded in Meghalaya and is in progress in Assam. These elections have been part of our democratic tradition and a constitutional obligation.

19. The international situation has deteriorated. The escalation of foreign military intrusion in the Indian Ocean in disregard of the wishes of littoral States, the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, the increasing recklessness of Israel and the sufferings of the Palestinians, the aggressive acts of the racist regime of South Africa against its own people and its neighbours and the lack of progress in the Disarmament Talks and in North-South dialogue are all matters of concern. Political solutions are yet to be found to the situations in South-West and South-East Asia.

20. Certain developments in our neighbourhood have worsened our security environment. The entire nation is exercised over the acquisition of sophisticated weaponry by our neighbour, Pakistan. Our own policy has been to pursue initiatives and improve relations with our neighbours. It is hoped that the meetings that have taken place with the President of Pakistan and between officials of the two countries will eventually lead to the conclusion of an enduring relationship of peace, friendship and cooperation.

21. We have also had talks with the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh. These have led to strengthening of friendly relations. The third round of official-level talks with China on the boundary question and other bilateral matters took place in Beijing last month. Our relations with Bhutan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka have maintained their even course.

22. Our policy of non-alignment has helped us to work unwaveringly for the objectives of peace, friendship and stability throughout the world and in our region. As Honourable Members are aware, the Seventh Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will take place early next month in New Delhi. We are playing host to it at the unanimous request of the non-aligned community. It will be the largest gathering of Heads of nations to be held in our country. It is our ardent hope that the summit will make an important contribution to the solution of the problems be setting the international community. Later in the year another major conference is being held in the Capital—the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. We must put all our energies into the task of making a success of both these conferences.

23. I should refer to the visit of my predecessor to Ireland and Yugoslavia and of our Prime Minister to the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America, Japan, Mauritius, Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the visits to India of the Presidents of Tanzania and Greece, King of Bhutan, the Presidents of Mozambique, Algeria, Nauru, Pakistan, France, Egypt and Nigeria, the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Nepal and Mauritius, the Chairman of the P.L.O., the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh as well as other statesmen. These exchanges have been of mutual benefit.

24. Hon. Members, the economic and political crises in the world have led to a sharpening of tensions which India can withstand only through vigilance, unity and the optimal use of its own productive capacity. Apart from fighting corruption and inefficiency, it must be ensured that

differences are not aired in a manner which provokes violence or weakens our secular democratic fabric. In the last three years we have been able to maintain stability and progress. It is my earnest entreaty that the entire nation will work together to maintain India's integrity and enhance its welfare and good name.

25. I urge Honourable Members to approach the vital tasks before them in a spirit of cooperation and harmony. I wish you all success in the budgetary, legislative and other business that awaits you.

JAI HIND.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा पौहिंट आफ आर्डर है। यह राष्ट्र-पति जी का अभिभाषण राष्ट्र की गरिमा के खिलाफ है। असम जल रहा है, पंजाब जल रहा है, और किसानों के पास

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इस अभिभाषण के पठल पर न रखने दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं। आप पढ़ लिया करें, अपने नेताओं से बात कर लिया करें। सब बातें तय हो चुकी हैं सब पार्टियों से। . . .

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : असम जल रहा है, पंजाब जल रहा है, सब जल रहा है

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठें।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष जी, असम में हजारों लोगों को मारा जा रहा है

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मेरे से बात कर लिया करें न।

12.26 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, as we meet today after an interval of about three and a half months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Mr. Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Shri Mahmood Hasan Khan, a sitting Member and sixteen former Members, namely, Sarvashri Dinkar Dattatraya Desai, Mohindra Kumar Ghosh, Kondaji Basappa, Chiman Lal Chakhubai Shah, Shri Chand Goel, Bhogji Bhai, Anirudh Sinha, J. M. Imam, N. M. R. Subbaraman, Piloo Mody, C. D. Gautam, Shrimati Yashoda Reddy, Sarvashri R. Kanakasabai, Arun Chandra Guha, Sardar Ujjal Singh and Chaudri Suraj Mal.

Mr. Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party passed away on 10 November, 1982 at the age of 75 years.

President Brezhnev's life was one of unusual dedication tenacity and achievements. Born in December, 1906, in the family of a steel worker, he became an agricultural expert and metallurgist by profession. He rose rapidly in the party ranks and besides being General Secretary of the Central Committee, he was elected as the Head of the State in 1977. Mr. Brezhnev had thus the distinction of simultaneously holding the two top posts of his country.

During the second World War, Mr. Brezhnev, like millions of his compatriots remained on active duty throughout the war. He rose to the rank of Major-General.

An outstanding statesman, he directed the strength and creative spirit of the Soviet people towards developmental effort. His consistent faith in international detente helped to overcome many a challenging crisis.

[Mr. Speaker]

Seven times winner of the Order of Lenin, he was awarded the Gold Star, Lenin Peace Prize etc.

A staunch friend of India, he showed a consistent understanding of our problems and stood by us in difficult moments. The whole world is poorer by his passing away, but we have special reasons to mourn this loss.

We pay our tribute to the memory of this great statesman of our era who symbolised in himself the aspirations of people for peace and international amity. In his death, the Soviet Union has lost a staunch patriot and India a great friend.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave passed away on 15 November, 1982 at his Paramdham Ashram, Paunar, at the age of 87 years. He was a valiant freedom fighter in the true Gandhian mould and father of the Sarvodaya and Bhoodan movements.

He was attracted to Mahatma Gandhi's ideals at a very young age and devoted his entire life to the practice and realisation of the Gandhian ideals. His deep attachment to truth and non-violence attracted Mahatma Gandhi's attention who chose him as the first Satyagrahi to launch the historical Satyagraha movement in 1940. Acharya Bhave suffered imprisonment several times during the freedom struggle.

Within four years of attainment of Independence Acharya Bhave launched in 1951 "Bhoodan Yagna". As he said :

"Now that political freedom has been attained, we have to work for the establishment of equality, I have called that "Sarvodaya". It is for the establishment of this that I am going from village to village."

He undertook "Padayatra" to all parts of the country and was offered thousands of hectares of land for distribution amongst the landless poor.

The cause of universal brotherhood was equally dear to Acharyaji. His *sampadan*, *gramdan* and *Bhoodan* movements, tour of the dacoit-infested regions of

Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and his Sarvodaya mission bear eloquent testimony to his profound concern for suffering humanity.

Acharya Bhave was a deeply religious person who was well-versed in many religions and had genuine regard for them. A linguist, he knew many national and international languages. His insistence that mankind's survival demanded a combination of spiritualism and science made a profound impression on all who met him.

I had the privilege of paying my respect to this great patriot and savant of humanity who preached and practised humanism, a few days before he passed away.

Shri Mahmood Hasan Khan, a sitting Member representing Bulandshahar constituency of Uttar Pradesh passed away at New Delhi on 5 December, 1982, at the age of 52 years. Earlier he had also been a Member of Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977—79.

An agriculturist and a political worker, he always championed the cause of the farmers and the weaker sections of the society. He started his political career as a Member of the Khurja Municipal Board and later became its chairman.

Shri Dinkar Dattatraya Desai was a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967—70 representing Kanara constituency of the then Mysore State. Earlier, he was a member of Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1948 to 1961. He was also a trustee of Bombay Port Trust for ten years.

A social worker and veteran trade union leader, Shri Dinkar Desai was a life member of the Servants of India society. He actively worked in several trade unions in various capacities and attended ILO Conferences in Denmark and U.S.A. in 1945 and 1946 as Indian Labour Representative.

He took keen interest in primary education and was author of several publications on primary education. He also

wrote poetry in Kannada and two of his compositions received prizes from the State Government.

Shri Desai died on 6th November, 1982 at Girgaum, Bombay at the age of 73.

Shri Mohindra Kumar Ghosh was a Member of Second Lok Sabha during 1957—62 representing Jamshedpur Parliamentary constituency of Bihar. He passed away on 12th November, 1982, at Jamshedpur at the age of 89 years.

Shri Ghosh was specially interested in Physics, Astronomy and basic education and published several research papers and books on these subjects. He also designed devices for utilisation of solar energy for certain purposes. He was also interested in trade unionism, Bhoojan and other Gandhian constructive work.

Shri Kondaji Basappa was a Member of Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1971—79 representing Chitradurga and Devangere constituencies of Karnataka, respectively. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly during 1962—71. He was a Deputy Minister in Karnataka Government and Government of India during the years 1962—71 and 1972—74, respectively.

A prominent Advocate and social worker, he was chairman of several institutions at State level. He took keen interest in the Bharat Scouts and Girl Guides and was the State Chief Commissioner for the organisation. He represented India in the World Conference of the Boy Scouts movement held in Austria in 1951.

Shri Basappa passed away at Bangalore on 14th November, 1982, at the age of 67 years.

Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha during 1948—57, representing Gohilwad-Sorath constituency of the then Saurashtra State.

A versatile personality, he served as Solicitor to the erstwhile Government of

Bombay and was associated with various cultural, educational and social organisations. He also served as a Member of Bombay Municipal Corporation.

An active Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the Hours.

He was a Member of the Indian Delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, New Zealand in 1950, Outer Parliamentary Union Conference, Washington and to the VIII Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1953.

He passed away on 20th November, 1982 at Bombay, at the age of 80 years.

Shri Shri Chand Goyal was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967—70 representing the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Earlier, he had been Member of the Punjab Legislative Council during 1958—60 and 1964—66.

A prominent advocate and a well known social worker, he served as President of the District Bar Association, Sangrur and as Treasurer of the Bar Council of India.

Besides being Chairman and Member of various Legislative Committees, he was also on the Panel of Chairmen of the Punjab Legislative Council for a considerable period. An able Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was a Member of Committee of Privileges and Committee on Subordinate Legislation during the years 1968—70 and member of the Panel of Chairmen.

He passed away at Chandigarh on 23rd December, 1982, at the age of 67 years.

Shri Bhogji Bhai was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha representing Banswara constituency of Rajasthan during 1957—62.

An agriculturist and well known social worker, he helped the spread of education and cooperative movement specially in the aboriginal areas. He also participated in the 'Quit India' movement in 1942.

[MR. SPEAKER]

He passed away on 27 December, 1982, at the age of 65 years.

Shri Anirudh Sinha was a Member of the Provisional Parliament, First and Second Lok Sabha during 1950—62 representing Darbhanga and Madhubani constituencies of Bihar, respectively.

An agriculturist, journalist and a social worker, he was President of Gandhi National Memorial Fund, Darbhanga and was also editor of a paper. He evinced keen interest in village reconstruction and uplift of Scheduled Castes.

Shri Anirudh Sinha passed away at Darbhanga on 28 December, 1982, at the age of 78 years.

Shri J.M. Imam was a Member of the Second and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1957—62 and 1967—70 representing Chitradurga constituency of the then Mysore State.

Earlier, he was Member, Mysore Legislative Council during 1933—48; Mysore State Constituent Assembly and State Legislature till 1952 and was Member and Leader of Opposition in Mysore Legislative Assembly during 1952—57. An eminent educationist, he was a Member of University Council and Senate and Member of the Syndicate of the University of Mysore.

He was President, Municipal Council, Jagalur and President, District Board, Chitradurga District during 1933—40 and Minister of Education, Railways and Public Works in the erstwhile Government of Mysore State during 1941—45.

An able parliamentarian, he also served on the Panel of Chairmen in Lok Sabha.

Shri Imam passed away on 3 January, 1983 at Jagalur in Karnataka at the age of 86 years.

Shri N.M.R. Subbaraman was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962—67 representing Madurai constituency of the then Madras State. Earlier, he had been the Chairman, Madurai

Municipality during 1935—42 and a Member of the Madras State Legislature during 1937—39 and 1946—51, respectively.

A social worker, he was associated with several educational and religious institutions as well as rural service organisations and was President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Shri Subbaraman passed away at Madurai on 25 January, 1983, at the age of 78 years.

Shri Piloo Mody was a Member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1967—77 representing Godhara constituency of Gujarat. He was elected to Rajya Sabha in 1978.

He was an eminent Architect by profession and took keen interest in the Indian Institute of Architects where he held the office of Vice-President for several years and the School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi where he was represented on the Board of Governors.

Shri Mody was an outstanding parliamentarian who possessed rare debating skill and could marshal his arguments effectively. He would lace his observations with wit and humour and his brief sallies and interventions epitomised by a single phrase would have the House breaking into peals of laughter.

Shri Mody was a man of versatile interests. He was keenly interested in contemporary Indian Art and Science. He was associated with management of a number of social and education organisations. He was the author of several publications, including "Democracy means Bread and Freedom". He was managing trustee an editor of a weekly "March of the Nation" and was represented on the Press Commission of India.

He was also represented on a number of Parliamentary Committees.

Shri Mody's was a genial personality which radiated human warmth and good fellow-feeling and on him many close friends and admirers. In his demise Parlia-

ment has lost great debater and the country an earnest politician.

Shri Mody passed away in his sleep in the early hours of 29 January, 1983 at New Delhi.

Shri C.D. Gautam was a Member of First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952—62 and 1967—77, respectively, representing Balaghat constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

An agriculturist and advocate, he was associated with various organisations including Bharat Sewak Samaj and took keen interest in the welfare of people and uplift of backward classes and agriculturists.

He actively participated in the proceedings of the House and served on Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Gautam passed away at Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh) on 29 January, 1983, at the age of 82.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy was a Member of third Lok Sabha during 1962—67 representing Kurnool constituency of Andhra Pradesh. She was also a member of Rajya Sabha during 1956—62 and 1967—72 respectively.

An advocate and a social worker, she was a Member of Central Advisory Board, Family Planning and a member of Parliamentary Study for assessment of Vigyan Mandirs.

She passed away on 3 February, 1983 at Hyderabad at the age of 57.

Shri R. Kanakasabai was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1950—52 and 1957—67 representing Chidambaram Constituency of the then Madras State.

An agriculturist, Shri Kanakasabai, took keen interest in the field of co-operation and functioned in various capacities in the State Co-operative Bank. He was a member of Senate and Board of Selection of Annamalai University.

A social reformer, he was interested in the uplift of Harijans and economically weaker section of society.

Shri Kanakasabai passed away on 9 February, 1983 at Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu at the age of 69 years.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1946—67 representing Santipur and Barasat Constituencies of West Bengal, respectively.

A veteran and dedicated freedom fighter, Shri Guha was imprisoned several times during the freedom struggle.

In 1953, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Finance and the following year he was made Deputy Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure.

An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in financial, industrial and commercial matters. He was a Member of Estimates Committee during 1950-53 and again in 1962-63. He was the Chairman of the Estimates Committee from 1963 to 1967 and won high acclaim for the useful reports given by the Committee on several important subjects.

An eminent write, he wrote several books in Bengali dealing with a wide range of subjects including history, mythology etc. He also wrote well-known books on the History of Indian Revolution and India's Struggle from 1921-46 which were very well-received.

He was also an active social worker and was associated with many social organisations.

He passed away in Calcutta on 10th February, 1983 at the age of 90 years.

Sardar Ujjal Singh was a Member of Constituent Assembly during 1946-47 and he was also a Member of the Punjab Legislature from 1926—56.

[MR. SPEAKER]

Sardar Ujjal Singh became Minister for Industries and Civil Supplies in the East Punjab Government in 1949. Later he was appointed as Finance Minister of East Punjab.

Sardar Ujjal Singh was a delegate to the First and Second Round Table Conference as also to the U.N. Conference on Food and Agriculture held in 1945. He was a Member of the Second Finance Commission appointed in 1956.

An eminent educationist, he was a Member of Central Advisory Board of Education from 1945—49.

Sadar Ujjal Singh was Governor of Punjab and Madras States from 1965 to 1970. He also served as Chairman and Director of a number of industrial and commercial undertakings.

He passed away on 15th February, 1983, at New Delhi at the age of 87 years.

Chaudhri Suraj Mal was a Member of Constituent Assembly during 1946-47. He

was a Minister in Punjab both in preparation and after Partition. He was a great follower of late Shri Chotu Ram.

Chaudhri Suraj Mal passed at Hissar at the age of 90 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends. 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 Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stand adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 A.M. on Monday, the 21st instant.

12.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February, 21, 1983/Phalgun 2, 1904 (Saka).