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 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Balial)
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narasingrao (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 Prabhunaryan (Damoh)
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)
 Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)
 Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)
 Tewari, Shri K.P. (Allahabad)
 Tewary, Prof. K.K. (Buxar)
 Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandharpur)
 Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)
 Tirkki, Shri Piyush (Alipurduar)
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balram-
 pur)
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Naini Tal)
 Tiwari, Shri R.G. (Janjgir)
 Trilok Chand, 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)

V

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 Sheo Sharan (Machhlishahr)
Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

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

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangirpur)
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

Shri F.H. Mohsin

Shri R.S. Sparrow

Secretary-General

Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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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 Choudhury
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 and 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

MINISTERS 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 Energy	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 Finance	Shri S.M. Krishna
Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and in the Department of Supply	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. Rahim
Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Kalp Nath Rai
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	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 Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

DEPUTY MINISTERS

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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad
Deputy Minister in the Department of Sports	Shri Ashok Gehlot
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Miss Kumudben M. Joshi
Deputy Minister in the Department of Sports, in the Ministry of Works and Housing 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 Janardhana Poojary
Deputy Minister in the Department of Electronics, also Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies	Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi Rao
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri P.A. Sangma
Deputy Minister in the Department of Environment	Shri Digvijay Sinh
Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare	Shri P.K. Thungon

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOL. XLIV FIRST DAY OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF
SEVENTH LOK SABHA NO. 1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 23, 1984/Phalguna 4,
1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Thirty-five minutes
past Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Rizaq Ram (Sonapat)

Shri Banarsi Das (Bulandshahr)

Shri Pitamber Singh (Bettiah)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि शोक संवेदना
प्रस्ताव तत्काल इसके बाद ले लिया जाए और
राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण बाद में रखा जाए। यह
अभिभाषण बहुत विवाद का विषय बन गया है
क्योंकि पंजाब के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है, वह
नितान्त अपर्याप्त है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल के बाद डिस्कशन है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वैसे भी शोक
प्रकटीकरण पहले होता और बाकी की कार्यवाही
बाद में होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल्स में लिखा हुआ है, इस-
लिए करते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हम
लोगों का आपसे आग्रह है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा हाऊस कहे तो कर
सकते हैं। रूल्स आपने बनाए हैं। मैंने नहीं बनाये
हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : पंजाब में क्या
हो रहा है ? पंजाब पर शोक क्यों नहीं कर लेते
हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी,
कायदे-कानून काम को चलाने के लिए होते हैं।
आप शोक प्रस्ताव के बाद ले सकते हैं। ... (व्यव-
धान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा हाऊस कहे तो मान
सकते हैं।

According to Rules President's Address to
both Houses of Parliament to be laid—that
is the second. First is the oath of affirmation
and third is obituary references.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raja-
pur) : About the Order Paper I have one
suggestion—that when you make the obituary
references, we should also pay homage to
those who have been killed in Haryana and
Punjab. That is my request to you. On
that there should be no difference.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आज के
बाद पंजाब में लोग फिर मारे गए तो क्या कल फिर
शोक प्रस्ताव होगा ? प्रधान मंत्री सदन में खड़े
होकर कहें कि किसी की वहां हत्या नहीं होने दी
जाएगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रधान मंत्री कब चाहती है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शोक प्रकटीकरण के कोई खिलाफ नहीं है। लेकिन यह सिलसिला कब तक चलेगा जो पंजाब और हरियाणा में हो रहा है ?

12.41 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY-GENERAL : 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,

मुझे वर्ष 1984 में ससद् के इस पहले अधिवेशन में आपका स्वागत करते हुए बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही है। आपके मामन जो बजट और विधान कार्य है उसको सफलता के साथ पूरा करने के लिए मैं आपको अपनी शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

2. चालू वर्ष में हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में भारी सुधार हुआ है, जिसमें व्यापक रूप से वर्षा न होने के कारण हुई हानि को पूरा कर लिया गया है। इस वर्ष कृषि उत्पादन में 9 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की आशा है, जबकि पिछले वर्ष कृषि उत्पादन में 4 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई थी। अनाज का उत्पादन 1420 लाख मीट्रिक टन के लक्ष्य से अधिक हो जाने की आशा है, जबकि 1982-83 में वास्तविक उत्पादन 1284 लाख मीट्रिक टन था और इससे पहले सबसे अधिक उत्पादन का रिकार्ड 1333 लाख मीट्रिक टन रहा था। कृषि उत्पादन में ये सफलताएं वर्षों से अपनाई गई हमारी ठास नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों का ही परिणाम है। 1982-83 में सिंचाई क्षमता में 23.4 लाख हेक्टेयर की बढ़ाव हुई थी। अब 1983-84 में इसमें 23.7 लाख हेक्टेयर की वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है। सिंचाई में जो क्षमता हासिल की गई है उसके उपयोग में सुधार लाने के लिए खामतार से कोशिश की जा रही है। अधिक पैदावार

देने वाली फसलों की किस्मों के कार्यक्रमों में विस्तार किया जाता रहा है और यह उम्मीद है कि 1983-84 में 520 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आ जाएगी। 1983-84 के दौरान उर्वरक की खपत योजना लक्ष्य से काफी अधिक हो जाएगी।

3. सूखी भूमि पर खेती की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और नई टेक्नालोजी को अपनाने के लिए 4246 लघु-जल विभाजकों का पता लगाया गया है। इससे गरीब से गरीब ग्रामीण समुदायों को सहायता मिलेगी। 1983-84 में छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों की सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय रूप में चलाई गई एक योजना शुरू की गई थी।

4. औद्योगिक अर्थ-व्यवस्था को फिर से ठीक करने और बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार का काम पूरी गति से चलता रहा। कोयले के उत्पादन में सितम्बर के बाद लगातार सुधार हुआ है और 1983-84 के दौरान इसका उत्पादन 1400 लाख मीट्रिक टन के करीब पहुंच जाएगा। 1983-84 के पहले 9 महीनों के दौरान बिजली उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष से लगभग 5 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। खनिज तेल का उत्पादन जो 1980-81 में 105 लाख मीट्रिक टन था और 1982-83 में 210.6 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गया था, अब 1983-84 में बढ़कर उसके 260 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो जाने की सम्भावना है। रेल द्वारा माल की ढुलाई को पिछले वर्ष से ऊंचे स्तर पर बनाए रखने के लिए विशेष कोशिश की गई है। बन्दरगाहों की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा रहा है और 1983-84 में मुख्य बन्दरगाहों पर जो कुल यातायात होने की सम्भावना है, उम्मीद है कि वह दस सौ दस लाख मीट्रिक टन से अधिक होगा, यह अब तक का सबसे अधिक यातायात होगा।

5. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में विकास की गति जो वर्षों के पहले छह महीनों में धीमी रही थी, उसमें वर्ष के आखिरी छह महीनों में सुधार हुआ है और 1983-84 में कुल औद्योगिक विकास दर के 4.5 प्रतिशत हो जाने की सम्भावना है। औद्योगिक

निर्माण क्षेत्र में अच्छा उत्पादन रहा है। सूनी कपडा, इजीनियरी और मीमेट उद्योगों में भारी सुधार हुआ है।

6. देश के विभिन्न भागों में मुक्तलिफ दवावों के बावजूद वर्ष के दौरान औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों की स्थिति भी सन्तोषजनक बनी रही। आर्थिक विकास में गति को बनाए रखने के सरकार के अनुरोध का आम कामगारों पर अच्छा असर पडा है, जिसका पना उत्पादन में हुई वृद्धि में चला जाता है।

7. इस वर्ष कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन की विकास दर लगभग 6 से 7 प्रतिशत हो जाने की सम्भावना है, जबकि 1982-83 में यह दर केवल 1.8 प्रतिशत थी। छठी योजना की पहले चार वर्षों में कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन की औसत विकास दर 5.4 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी। इस उपलब्धि पर देश गायज तौर पर गर्व कर सकता है।

8. कीमतों की स्थिति हमारे लिए चिन्ता का कारण रही है। 7 जनवरी, 1984 को मुद्रा स्फीति की वार्षिक दर 10.4 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच गई है। अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर मुद्रा-स्फीति के दबाव का अधिक कारण, सूखे की वजह से 1982-83 में कृषि उत्पादन में कमी, रहा था। इन दबावों का मुकाबला करने और मुद्रा के फैलाव को कम करने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं, जिनमें खाद्यान्नों, तिलहन और दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन, मार्बजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में विस्तार और उसे मजबूत बनाया जाना, अनाज की वसूली का जोरदार अभियान, आयात के जरिए समय पर घरेलू पूर्तियों का सीमान्त विस्तार, औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन और मुद्रा प्रणाली में अधिक नकदी को घटाने के उद्देश्य से राजकोष और मुद्रा पर अंकुश लगाना शामिल है। 1983-84 की रिकार्ड फसल और बुनियादी ढाँचे तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में लगातार सुधार में आने वाले महीनों में मुद्रा के फैलाव की दर को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। सरकार ने खर्च को कम करने के लिए कई कदम

उठाए हैं और साथ ही उत्पादन और उसकी कुशलता तथा क्षमता के पूरे उपयोग की प्रेरणा को भी बनाए रखा है।

9. हमारे विदेशी भुगतान की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। व्यापार-अन्तराल लगातार दूसरे वर्ष में घट जाने की सम्भावना है। अप्रैल-अक्टूबर 1983 के दौरान (तेल को छोड़कर) निर्यात में 1982-83 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 9.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और आयातों का मूल्य (तेल निर्यात के अलावा) 2.5 प्रतिशत गिर गया। महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन की क्षमताओं के निर्माण और आयात की अधिक मात्रा को कम करने की नीति से लाभ हुआ है। एक दूसरी उताह-जनक बात यह है कि विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीयों से धन की प्राप्ति में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

10. चूँकि हमारी सुरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा में वृद्धि हुई है, इसलिए सरकार ने स्वेच्छा से ही यह निर्णय किया है कि वह चालू वर्ष के बाद अन्त-राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा-कोष के साथ एकस्टेडेड फंड फेसिलिटी के अधीन कोई और अधिक धन नहीं लेगी। कुल 5 बिलियन एम० डी० आर० में से हम केवल 3.9 बिलियन का ही उपयोग कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार 1.1 बिलियन एम० डी० आर० का अन्त-राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष हमारे विकासशील देशों की सहायता के लिए उपलब्ध हो गया है। हमारे देश के लिए विदेशी ताल-मेल की हमारी नीतियों की कामयाबी पर गर्व कर सकते हैं।

11. 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को, जिगमें निर्धनता को दूर करने के उपायों पर जोर दिया गया है, जोरदार ढंग से लागू किए जाने से गाव के निर्धन लोगों की दशा में सुधार हो रहा है। एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन 90 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के 32 लाख परिवार भी शामिल हैं, छठी योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों में सहायता दी गई है। पहले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम पर कुल मिलाकर 2253 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं। चालू वर्ष में और भी 30 लाख परिवारों की सहायता की जा रही है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन और अधिक रोजगार पैदा करने के लक्ष्यों को, योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों में पूरी तरह हासिल कर लिया गया और चालू वर्ष में भी इस दिशा में प्रगति संतोषजनक है। 15 अगस्त, 1983 को एक नया ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था। इसके लिए 600 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। तालीम याफता बेरोजगारों को अपना रोजगार खुद चुनने के नए कार्यक्रम को भी भारी सफलता मिली है। 1983-84 के लिए 2.5 लाख शिक्षित व्यक्तियों की सहायता करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

12. माननीय संसद् सदस्यगण, 1983-84 में भारतीय विज्ञान की उपलब्धियों से वाकिफ है। 17 अप्रैल 1983 को रोहिणी उपग्रह पृथ्वी की कक्षा के निकट स्थापित किया गया था। इनसेट-1 बी को 30 अगस्त, 1983 को सफलता के साथ छोड़ा गया था, जो 15 अक्टूबर, 1983 से हमारे दूर-संचार, दूरदर्शन, रेडियो और मौसम विज्ञान कार्यक्रमों में सहायता दे रहा है। दूरदर्शन सेवाओं में भारी विस्तार की योजना बनाई गई है, जिससे कि इसकी सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत 1983-84 में 23 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या से बढ़कर 1984-85 तक 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या आ सके। भारत ने दक्षिणी ध्रुव संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं और वह इस प्रकार इसका 15वां सलाहकार सदस्य राज्य बन गया है। अब तक दक्षिणी ध्रुव के तीन अभियान आयोजित किए गए हैं और वहां एक निर्यात स्टेशन भी स्थापित किया जा चुका है। सबसे पहली बार दो महिला वैज्ञानिक उस महाद्वीप में गईं हैं। हमने केन्द्रीय हिन्द महासागर में बहु धातु पिंड के व्यापक सर्वेक्षण हेतु एक मार्ग दर्शक क्षेत्र के लिए अपने आपको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्र तल प्राधिकरण के पास रजिस्टर्ड करा लिया है। मद्रास परमाणु बिजली केन्द्र की पहली इकाई, 2 जुलाई, 1983 को बनकर तैयार हो गई, इसका ढांचा और डिजाइन स्वदेश में ही तैयार किया गया था। यह अब 200 मेगावाट तक त्रिजली तैयार कर रही है।

13. संसद् ने हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति को मंजूरी दे दी है, जिसमें स्वास्थ्य की देखरेख के निरोधात्मक, प्रेरक और पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी पहलुओं पर जोर दिया गया है। इस नीति की मुख्य विशेषता यह है कि इसमें समाज को शामिल किया जाएगा और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के जरिए दूर-दराज के देहाती इलाकों के लाखों परिवारों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी। तपेदिक, कुष्ठ रोग और अन्धपन पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए भारी उपाए किए जा रहे हैं। परिवार नियोजन में भारत की कोशिशों को उस समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मान्यता हासिल हुई, जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री को न्यूयार्क में 30 सितम्बर, 1983 को हुए एक विशेष समारोह में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ का जनसंख्या पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया। गर्भधारण के प्रति 25.9 प्रतिशत दम्पतियों को सुरक्षित किया गया है और यह प्रतिशत अब तक की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है। परिवार नियोजन की मुक्तलिफ विधियों को अपनाते वालों की संख्या अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1983 में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि से 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है।

14. शिक्षा में 6 से 14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को जिसमें लड़कियों की शिक्षा पर विशेष बल दिया गया है, सब तक पहुंचाने और 1990 तक प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों में निरक्षरता को खत्म करने के लिए विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाता रहा। रेडियो और टेलीविजन की सहायता से अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के एक जबरदस्त कार्यक्रम की योजना बनाई गई है। उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारी यह कोशिश रही है कि विश्व-विद्यालयों और उच्च टेक्नॉलॉजी की संस्थाओं की कार्य प्रणाली में सुधार किया जाए। शिक्षकों की भूमिका का अध्ययन करने के लिए गठित दो आयोगों का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

15. प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक राष्ट्रीय कला परिषद् की स्थापना की गई है, जो देश के सांस्कृतिक विकास और देश की विरासत को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए मुक्तलिफ क्षेत्रों में की जा रही राष्ट्रीय कोशिशों में सुधार लाने के लिए

नीतियां तैयार करेगी। हमारे पुस्तक उद्योग के विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक विकास परिषद् की भी स्थापना की गई है।

16. देश एकता और अखण्डता के किसी भी खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए दृढ़ इरादे और सद्भावना के वातावरण में ही लगातार तरक्की कर सकता है। साम्प्रदायिक और पृथकतावादी तत्वों की विघटनकारी गतिविधियों, हिंसात्मक आन्दोलनों और अनेक क्षेत्रों में हुई राष्ट्र की उपलब्धियों को मिट्टी में मिलाने की योजनाबद्ध कोशिशों से जो नुकसान पहुंचा है, हम उसकी अनदेखी नही कर सकते। हमारी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में ये प्रवृत्तियां राष्ट्रीय एकता को कमजोर कर रही हैं। कुछ अन्दरूनी और बाहरी ताकतों भारत की राजनीतिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता को कमजोर करने के काम में लगी हुई है।

17. आज की जटिल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति में हमारे लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम अपनी आर्थिक और राजनीतिक ताकतों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए अपनी मजबूती पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें। हर एक देश-भक्त नागरिक को चाहिए कि वह ऐसी ताकतों को कुचलने में सरकार के साथ सहयोग करे जो जाति, नस्ल, क्षेत्र या भाषा के आधार पर लोगों को बांटने की कोशिश करती है। हाल ही में हुई राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठक में राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण और विचारधारा के मतभेद को भुलाकर एक मत से यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि राष्ट्रीय एकता के ढांचे को मजबूत किया जाए और भारतीयता की भावना को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। यह निर्णय बहुत ही उत्साहजनक था। आन्दोलनों के समर्थन में हिंसा का सहारा लेने और धार्मिक स्थानों पर असामाजिक तत्वों को शरण देने के विरुद्ध लगभग सभी पार्टियों में सहमति है। अवरोधियों द्वारा पूजा स्थलों का इस्तेमाल किए जाने से धर्म के नाम पर धब्बा तो लगता ही है साथ ही उनकी पवित्रता भी नष्ट होती है और राष्ट्र के हितों को नुकसान पहुंचता है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि

वे बढ़ते हुए इस अहसास को एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में तबदील करें जिससे कि देश में विभिन्न दलों और मुक्तलिफ वर्गों के लोगों को राष्ट्रीय एकता के एक मजबूत सूत्र में बांधा जा सके।

18. आसाम में राज्य सरकार ने शांति और स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारी प्रयास किए हैं। इन कोशिशों को जनता का व्यापक समर्थन मिला है, जिसने यह महसूस किया है कि हिंसा से बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक और आर्थिक गड़बड़ी ही फैलती है। अधिकारियों ने विदेशियों के मसले पर एक संकल्प तैयार करने के लिए काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। अवैध रूप से देश में दाखिल होने वालों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए भी कड़े उपाय किए गए हैं। मुझे यकीन है कि माननीय सदस्यगण समझौते और मेल-मिलाप की प्रक्रिया में सहायता करेंगे।

19. पंजाब में मासूम लोगों के खिलाफ दर्दनाक हिंसा की घटनाएं हुई हैं। कुछ ताकतों ने सम्प्रदायों के बीच सदियों पुराने भाई-चारे के रिश्तों को कमजोर करने की कोशिशें की हैं। परन्तु यह देखकर भारी सन्तोष होता है कि अधिकांश लोग चाहे वे किसी भी समुदाय के हों, नफरत के दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण प्रचार से ग्रसराह नहीं हुए हैं। यह जरूरी है कि उस राज्य में फिर से शांति और सामान्य स्थिति कायम की जाए। सरकार हमेशा ही इस बात की फिक्र में रही है कि पंजाब की समस्याओं को सभी सम्बन्धित पक्षों के बीच बातचीत के जरिए हल किया जाए।

20. हाल ही में, हरियाणा में साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा का फैलना एक दुखदायी घटना है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि प्रभावित इलाकों में जल्दी ही फिर से शांति स्थापित हो जाएगी।

21. साम्प्रदायिक और राष्ट्रविरोधी तत्वों की गतिविधियों में जो तेजी हुई है, वह सरकार के लिए गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय रही है। इनसे देश की सुरक्षा और अखण्डता के लिए खतरा है। एक ऐसे आतंकवादी गिरोह द्वारा जिसका यह दावा

है कि वह जम्मू व कश्मीर में पृथकतावादी आन्दोलन की नुमाइन्दगी करता है, ब्रिटेन में एक भारतीय राजनयिक की कायरतापूर्ण हत्या किए जाने से हमारे लिए इस बात की जरूरत बढ़ गई है कि हम सतर्क और चौकस रहें। ऐसी घटनाओं के व्यापक प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए।

22. हमारी राजनीतिक प्रणाली इन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने के लिए काफी मजबूत और लचकदार है। हमारी लोकतंत्रीय संस्थाओं की स्थिति मजबूत है। भारत के लोगों ने बार-बार अपने इस वृद्ध निश्चय का सबूत दिया है कि हम बड़ी मुश्किलों से हासिल की गई अपनी आजादी और एकता की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। यह हमारा काम है कि हम उनकी इस असीम शक्ति और आदर्श का उपयोग राष्ट्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए करें।

23. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति शांतिजनक नहीं है। शस्त्रों की होड़ लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है और शस्त्रों पर सारे विश्व में 600 बिलियन डालर वार्षिक से ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है। निःशस्त्रीकरण की बातचीत में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और सोवियत संघ के बीच इटर-मीडियेट न्यूक्लीयर फोर्सेस को सीमित करने के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत स्थगित हो गई है। आर्थिक असमानताओं को दूर करने की आशाएं भी इसी प्रकार से कमजोर पड़ गई हैं।

24. हमारे अपने क्षेत्र में सुरक्षा का वातावरण खराब हो गया है। हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र का लगातार सैनिकीकरण होता जा रहा है। हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्कों में अति आधुनिक शस्त्रों के आ जाने से चिन्ता पैदा होती है। हम अपने दुर्लभ साधनों का इस्तेमाल विकास के कामों में करना पसंद करते हैं, परन्तु हम अपनी रक्षा जरूरतों के प्रति भी आंख बंद करके नहीं बैठ सकते। हमारे चारों ओर इस प्रकार की तैयारी के वावजूद, हमने अपने सभी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाने की अपनी नीति को कायम रखा है। हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान सरकार हमारे विरुद्ध किए जा रहे प्रचार को बंद करने के लिए दोस्ती, शांति और

सहयोग के लिए हमारे प्रस्तावों और बेहतर संबंधों के लिए कदम उठाए और इस प्रकार की हमारी इच्छा का सकारात्मक रूप से उत्तर दे। श्रीलंका में जातीय हिंसा से जिसमें भारतीय नागरिक और तमिल तथा भारतीय मूल के अन्य व्यक्ति भारी सख्या में हताहत हुए थे और सम्पत्ति को भारी नुकसान हुआ था, सारे देश को स्वाभाविक रूप से गहरी चिन्ता हुई। यह सन्तोष की बात है कि श्रीलंका सरकार ने हमारी सद्भावनापूर्ण कोशिशों के प्रस्ताव को मान लिया है, जिससे कि किसी व्यावहारिक राजनीतिक समझौते में सुविधा हो। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन से कोई मुस्तकिल और सन्तोषजनक हल निकल आएगा। चीन के साथ सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने और सीमा प्रश्न के समझौते के उद्देश्य से कोशिशें की जा रही हैं। इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ अनेक बार यात्राओं का आदान-प्रदान और आपसी विचार-विमर्श हुआ है, जिससे कि प्रमुख समस्याओं का हल निकाला जा सके और आपसी सम्बन्धों में और सुधार लाया जा सके। दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग का सम्मिलित कार्य शुरू किया जाना इसदिशा में एक लाभदायक कदम था। इस वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस पर मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में हमें भूटान नरेश का स्वागत करने का अवसर मिला था।

25. नई दिल्ली में आयोजित गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों का 7वां सम्मेलन 1983 की एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण घटना थी। इस सम्मेलन ने फिर से इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि गुट-निरपेक्ष नीति लगातार संगतिपूर्ण और उचित है। इस आन्दोलन की अध्यक्ष होने के नाते, प्रधानमंत्री ने शांति, निःशस्त्रीकरण और आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में पहले से ही अनेक प्रारम्भिक कदम उठाये हैं। सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण पहल यह थी कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के अवसर पर न्यूयार्क में अनीपचारिक रूप से शिखर स्तर पर विचार-विमर्श किए गए। इन विचार विमर्शों का भारी स्वागत हुआ है और इन्हें आज के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों पर बातचीत को उपयोगी प्रक्रिया में सहायक माना है। फिलिस्तानी मुक्ति सगठन के भीतर हुई घट-

नाओं के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री स्तर पर गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के दल का पश्चिम एशिया में भेजा जाना भी इस दिशा में एक कदम था। सरकार फिलिस्तीनी मुक्ति संगठन और दक्षिणी अफ्रीका तथा नामीबिया में मुक्ति आन्दोलनों को हर मुमकिन सहायता देने के लिए सैद्धान्तिक नीति के रूप में दृढ़ता से पाबन्द है। हमने नवम्बर में राष्ट्रमण्डल देशों के शासनाध्यक्षों की बैठक की मेजबानी की थी। इससे औद्योगिक और विकासशील देशों के शासनाध्यक्षों को साथ-साथ मिलने का मौका मिला और शांति और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए पहल को नया समर्थन मिला।

26. सोवियत संघ और समाजवादी देशों के साथ मित्रतापूर्ण सहयोग की परम्परा बढ़ती जा रही है। हमें सोवियत संघ की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के महासचिव और सोवियत संघ के राष्ट्रपति, श्री यूरी आन्द्रोपोव के निधन पर गहरा दुःख हुआ है। प्रधानमंत्री सोवियत जनता के दुःख में भारत की हमदर्दी प्रकट करने के लिए मास्को गई थी। वहां सोवियत संघ की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नए महासचिव श्री कान्स्टेंटिन चर्निको के साथ उनकी उपयोगी बैठक हुई थी, जिसमें आपसी सम्बन्धों को मजबूत बनाने की इच्छा को दोहराया गया।

27. प्रधानमंत्री ने न्यूयार्क में राष्ट्रपति रीगन के साथ उपयोगी विचार-विनिमय किया था। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और फ्रांस में "भारत उत्सव" मनाने की तैयारियां की जा रही हैं। पश्चिम यूरोप के देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध दोनों ओर से की गई उच्च स्तर की अनेक यात्राओं से और भी मजबूत हुए थे।

28. मैंने चेकोस्लोवाकिया, क्रतर और बहरीन की राजकीय यात्राएं की थीं। प्रधानमंत्री ने युगोस्लाविया, फिन्लैंड, डेन्मार्क, नार्वे, आस्ट्रिया, साईप्रस और ग्रीस की यात्राएं की थीं। वे पैरिस में फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति से भी मिली थीं। गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन के शिखर सम्मेलन और राष्ट्रमण्डल शासनाध्यक्ष सम्मेलन के अवसर पर राज्याध्यक्षों और शासनाध्यक्षों के शामिल होने के अलावा,

हमने अनेक प्रतिष्ठित विदेशी मेहमानों की भी मेजबानी की थी। महारानी एलिजाबेथ द्वितीय ने राष्ट्रमण्डल शासनाध्यक्ष सम्मेलन के शुरू होने के अवसर पर भारत की राजकीय यात्रा की थी। बल्गारिया के राष्ट्रपति, जर्मनी संघीय गणराज्य के चान्सलर, मालदीवज गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति और चकोस्लोवाकिया के प्रधानमंत्री हमारे देश में तशरीफ लाने वाले दूसरे विशिष्ट मेहमान थे। इन यात्राओं से भारत और इन देशों के बीच सहयोग और दोस्ती के सम्बन्धों को मजबूत बनाने में सहायता मिली है।

29. माननीय सदस्यगण, हमारा गणराज्य तनाव के दौर से गुजर रहा है। महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय कामों के लिए देश के लोक सेवकों और जनता के नुमाइन्दों की दृढ़-निष्ठा की जरूरत है। जितना हम राष्ट्र से लेते हैं उससे ज्यादा हमें उसे देना चाहिए। आज हमारे लिए राष्ट्रीय आदर्शों के प्रति पुनः समर्पण की भावना की जरूरत है, ताकि हम सभी राष्ट्रीय एकता और विकास में अधिक से अधिक योगदान दे सकें।

30. मैं कामना करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों को अपने उन कठिन कार्यों में जो उनके सामने हैं सफलता हासिल हो।

जय हिन्द

Honourable Members,

It gives me pleasure to welcome you to this first session of Parliament in 1984 and to extend to you my best wishes for the successful completion of the budgetary and legislative business ahead.

2. In the current year the economy has made impressive recovery and progress overcoming the adverse effects of widespread failure of rains. Agricultural production is expected to grow by 9 per cent as against a decline of 4 per cent in the previous year. The production of foodgrains is likely to exceed the target of 142 million tonnes, compared to the actual production of 128.4 million tonnes in 1982-83 and the previous

best record of 133.3 million tonnes. The buoyancy in agricultural production reflects the soundness of the strategies and programmes followed over the years. The irrigation potential, which increased by 2.34 million hectares in 1982-83, is expected to increase further by 2.37 million hectares in 1983-84. Special efforts have been made to improve the utilisation of the potential so created. The high-yielding varieties programme has continued to expand and the 1983-84 coverage is expected to be 52 million hectares. Fertiliser consumption during 1983-84 will be well above the Plan target.

3. Special attention is being paid to dry-land farming ; 4.46 micro-watersheds have been identified for adoption of new technologies which will help the poorest rural communities. A centrally sponsored scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers was also launched in 1983-84.

4. The recovery of the industrial economy and the improvement of the infrastructure have maintained good tempo. Coal production has shown steady improvement after September and the output during 1983-84 will be close to 140 million tonnes. During the first nine months of 1983-84, power generation has grown by about 5 per cent over the previous year. The production of crude oil, which was 10.5 million tonnes in 1980-81 and 21.0 million tonnes in 1982-83, is expected to increase further to 26 million tonnes in 1983-84. Special efforts have been made to maintain railway freight at a level higher than the previous year's. Port capacity is being expanded and the total traffic handled by the major ports in 1983-84 is expected to be an all-time-high of over 101 million tonnes.

5. The growth of the industrial sector, which was sluggish in the first half of the year, improved in the second half and an overall industrial growth rate of 4.5 per cent is likely in 1983-84. The manufacturing sector has performed well ; textiles, engineering and cement industries have shown substantial improvement.

6. The industrial relations situation also continued to be satisfactory during the year, in spite of the various stresses and strains in different parts of the country. The

common worker has responded to the Government's call to maintain the momentum in economic development, which is reflected in increased production.

7. The growth rate of GNP this year is expected to be 6 to 7 per cent, as compared with only 1.8 per cent in 1982-83. In the first four years of the Sixth Plan, the average growth rate of GNP will be about 5.4 per cent. The country can take legitimate pride in this achievement.

8. The price situation has caused us anxiety. On January 7, 1984, the annual rate of inflation reached 10.4 per cent. The inflationary pressures on the economy largely reflect the low growth of output in 1982-83 due to the drought. A number of measures to counteract these pressures and to bring down inflation have been taken. They include : incentives for increasing production of foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses ; the expansion and strengthening of the public distribution system ; a vigorous procurement drive ; timely marginal augmentation of domestic supplies through imports ; incentives for increasing industrial production ; and enforcement of fiscal and monetary discipline aimed at the reduction of excess liquidity in the system. The record crop of 1983-84 and the continuing improvement in the infrastructure and the industrial sector will help in bringing down the rate of inflation in the months ahead. The Government have also taken several steps to curtail expenditure while maintaining the stimulus to production, efficiency and full utilisation of capacity.

9. The situation regarding our external payments has improved. The trade gap is expected to decline for the second successive year. During April-October 1983, exports (excluding oil) grew by 9.9 per cent compared to the same period of 1982-83, and the value of imports (net of oil exports) declined by 2.5 per cent. The policy of building production capacities in critical sectors and reducing bulk imports has yielded dividends. Another encouraging factor is the substantial improvement in the flow of funds from Indians abroad.

10. As our foreign exchange reserves have increased, the Government have

decided voluntarily not to make any further drawals under the Extended Fund Facility with the International Monetary Fund after the current year. Out of the total SDR 5 billion we are utilising only 3.9 billion, thus making SDR 1.1 billion available to the IMF to assist other developing countries. Our people can be proud of the success of our external adjustment policies.

11. Vigorous implementation of the Twenty-Point Programme, with its emphasis on anti-poverty measures, is transforming the condition of the rural poor. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, 9 million rural families, including 3.2 million families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have been assisted in the first three years of the Sixth Plan. The total outlay on this programme during the first three years has been Rs. 22,530 million. In the current year another 3 million families are being helped. Targets to generate additional employment under the National Rural Employment Programme were fully achieved during the first three years of the Plan and the progress during the current year is satisfactory. A new Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched on August 15, 1983. Rs. 6000 million have been allocated for it. There has been excellent response also to the new programme of providing self employment to the educated unemployed. A target of assisting 2.5 lakh educated persons has been set for 1983-84.

12. Honourable Members of Parliament are aware of the achievements of Indian science in 1983-84. On April 17, 1983, the Rohini satellite was placed in a near earth orbit. INSAT-1B was successfully launched on August 30, 1983. Since October 15, 1983 it has been serving our telecommunication, television, radio and meteorology programmes. A large expansion of television services has been planned to increase the coverage of population from 23 per cent in 1983-84 to 70 per cent by 1984-85. India has signed the Antarctic Treaty and has become the fifteenth consultative member state. So far three expeditions to Antarctica have been organised and a regular station established. For the first time two women scientists have gone to that continent. We have registered ourselves with the International Sea-bed

Authority for a pioneer area for extensive survey of polymetallic nodules in the central Indian Ocean. The first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Station, which was designed and fabricated indigenously, attained criticality on July 2, 1983, and has been operating at power levels up to 200 MW.

13. Parliament has recently approved the National Health Policy which lays stress on preventive, promotive and rehabilitative aspects of health care. The core of the policy lies in community participation and the provision of health services through primary health centres to millions of families in the far-flung rural areas. Vigorous measures are being pursued for control of tuberculosis, leprosy and blindness. India's efforts in family planning received international recognition when our Prime Minister was given the United Nations Population Award at a special ceremony held on September 30, 1983, in New York. An all-time-high rate of around 25.9% has been achieved in couple protection. The number of acceptors of various family planning methods has increased by 15% in April-December 1983 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

14. In education the focus of attention continued to be on universalising elementary education in the age group of 6-14, with emphasis on girls' education, and on eradicating adult illiteracy by 1990. Taking advantage of the growth of television and radio, a vigorous programme of non-formal education has been planned. In higher education, it has been our effort to improve the functioning of universities and institutions of higher technology. The work of the two commissions set up to study the role of teachers has made progress.

15. A National Council of Arts has been established under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister which will formulate policies to improve the national endeavour in various fields of cultural development and conservation of our heritage. A National Book Development Council has also been set up for the development of our book industry.

16. The country can achieve sustained

progress only in a climate of harmony and determination to resist any threats to its unity and integrity. We can ill afford to ignore the harm done by disruptive activities of communal and secessionist elements, violent agitations and systemic efforts to denigrate the many-sided achievements of our people. Together, these trends in our body politic are weakening national cohesion. Some internal as well as external forces are at work to undermine India's political and social stability

17. In today's complex international situation, it is essential to intensify our vigilance to preserve our economic and political independence. Every patriotic citizen must cooperate with the Government in putting down forces that seek to divide the people on the basis of caste, creed, region or language. At the recent meeting of the National Integration Council there was a heartening consensus, cutting across differences of political outlook and ideology, that the fabric of national unity must be strengthened and the sense of Indianness promoted. There is agreement amongst most parties against the use of violence in support of agitations and the harbouring of anti-social elements in religious places. The use of places of worship by criminals affects their sanctity and harms the interests of the nation, apart from bringing a bad name to religion. I urge Honourable Members to convert this growing feeling into a national programme to bind different parties in the country and different sections of our people into a strong and vibrant national entity.

18. In Assam, the State Government have made strenuous efforts to promote peace and stability. This endeavour has been widely supported by the public who have realised that violence leads only to social and economic dislocation on a large scale. Tribunals have started working to facilitate a resolution of the foreigners' issue. Firm measures have also been taken to check illegal immigration. I trust Honourable Members will help in the process of reconciliation.

19. Punjab has witnessed tragic violence against innocent persons. Some forces have sought to weaken the centuries-old fraternal

bonds between communities. It is however heart-warming that the majority of the people, irrespective of the community to which they belong have refused to be misled by the sinister propaganda of hate let loose. It is imperative to restore normalcy and peace in that State. The Government have always been anxious that the problems in Punjab be solved through dialogue between all concerned.

20. A distressing development is the recent spread of communal violence to Haryana. I hope that peace will soon be restored in the affected areas.

21. The Government have been seriously concerned over the acceleration of the activities of communal and anti-national elements which constitute a serious threat to the security and integrity of the country. The dastardly assassination of an Indian diplomat in the United Kingdom by a gang of terrorists who claim to represent a secessionist movement in Jammu and Kashmir has emphasised the need for vigilance and preparedness on our part. The wider repercussions of such developments should be kept in mind.

22. Our polity has sufficient strength and resilience to overcome these difficulties. The health of our democratic institutions is sound. The Indian people have time and again shown their determination to protect their hard-won freedom and unity. It is up to us to harness their unbounded energy and idealism for the strengthening of the nation.

23. The international situation is disturbing. The arms race has continued unabated with the global expenditure on armaments exceeding \$ 600 billion annually. Disarmament negotiations have not registered any progress. The talks between the USA and the Soviet Union on the limitation of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces have been suspended. The prospect of redressing economic disparities is equally bleak.

24. The security environment in our own region has worsened. The militarisation of the Indian Ocean area continues. The induction of highly sophisticated weapons in our neighbourhood causes concern. We prefer to spend our scarce

resources on development, but we cannot afford to be blind to our defence requirements. In spite of this build-up all around us, we have persevered in our policy of seeking friendship with all our neighbours. We should like the Government of Pakistan to respond positively to our desire for better relations and our proposals for friendship, peace and cooperation and to take steps to curb the propaganda directed against us. The ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, in which Indian nationals and Tamils and others of Indian origin suffered heavy casualties and loss of property, naturally caused deep concern to the entire country. It is gratifying that the Sri Lanka Government accepted our offer of good offices to facilitate a viable political settlement. We hope that the All-Parties Conference will lead to a lasting and satisfactory solution. Efforts aimed at the normalisation of relations with China, including the settlement of the boundary question are continuing. A number of visits have been exchanged and discussions held with the countries of the region with a view to resolving outstanding problems and further improving bilateral relations. A positive development was the launching of an integrated programme of South Asian Regional Cooperation. We were privileged to have the King of Bhutan as our chief guest on Republic Day this year.

25. An event of high significance in 1983 was the Seventh Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi. The Conference reaffirmed the continued relevance and validity of the policy of non-alignment. The Prime Minister, as Chairperson of the Movement, has already taken a number of initiatives to promote peace, disarmament and economic cooperation. The most significant initiative was the organisation of informal consultations at summit level in New York at the time of the UN General Assembly. These consultations were widely acclaimed as having contributed to a useful process of dialogue on some of the critical issues of the day. Another step was the sending of a non-aligned ministerial group to West Asia in connection with the developments within the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. The Government firmly adhere to the principled policy of extending every possible

support to the PLO and to liberation movements in Southern Africa and Namibia. We also played host to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in November. It brought together Heads of Government belonging to industrialised as well as developing countries and gave new support to initiatives for peace and international cooperation.

26. The tradition of friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries is growing. We were deeply grieved at the passing away of Mr. Yuri Andropov, the General Secretary of the CPSU and President of the USSR. The Prime Minister flew to Moscow to convey India's sympathy to the Soviet people in their sorrow. She had a useful meeting with Mr. Konstantin Chernenko, the new General Secretary of the CPSU, at which the desire to strengthen mutual relations was reiterated.

27. The Prime Minister had a useful exchange of views with President Reagan in New York. Preparations are under way for the holding of Festivals of India in the United States and France. Our relations with the countries of Western Europe were further strengthened by various high-level visits in both directions.

28. I paid State visits to Czechoslovakia, Qatar and Bahrain. The Prime Minister visited Yugoslavia, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Cyprus and Greece. She also met the President of France in Paris. In addition to the participation of Heads of State/Government at the NAM Summit and CHOGM, we also had the privilege of playing host to a number of distinguished visitors from abroad. Queen Elizabeth II combined a State visit to India with the opening of the CHOGM. The President of Bulgaria, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of Maldives and the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia were other distinguished guests. These visits have helped to strengthen the friendly ties and cooperation between India and these countries.

29. Honourable Members, the Republic is passing through a period of stress.

Important national tasks require steadfast devotion on the part of its public servants and people's representatives. We must give more to the nation than we take from it. A rededication to national ideals is needed so that all of us may give of our best to the cause of national unity and progress.

30. I wish the Honourable Members all success in their strenuous endeavours that lie ahead.

Jai Hind

12:42 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Mr. Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, Sarvashri J.C. Barve, C.M. Stephen and Dr. B.N. Singh, sitting Members and four former Members, namely, Sarvashri Achal Singh, P. Sivasankaran, Bajinath Kureel and Y. Sharza.

Mr. Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, passed away on 9th February, 1984 at the age of 69 years.

Born in June, 1914 in the family of a railwayman, President Andropov started his career as a telegraph operator. He soon embarked on a career as a Communist Party functionary and rapidly rose in the party ranks. During the Second World War he actively participated in the war. He was named as 'Army General' in 1976. Besides being General Secretary of the Central Committee of Soviet Communist Party, he was elected as the Head of the State in 1980 and had the distinction of simultaneously holding two top posts of his country during the brief period of his leadership of the country.

Recipient of several of the highest awards,

he was four times winner of the Order of Lenin and was conferred the coveted title of 'Hero of Socialist Labour.'

An outstanding statesman, he dedicated his life for the ideals of world peace and containment of the nuclear arms race.

At home he made relentless efforts to enforce strict labour discipline and pragmatically endeavoured to give workers greater say in management.

A staunch friend of India, he made the strengthening of bonds with India a keystone of his foreign policy and took keen personal interest in promoting increasing Indo-Soviet co-operation in the fields of trade and economic relations.

We pay our tributes to the memory of this great statesman of our time. In his death the Soviet Union has lost a staunch patriot and India a true friend and supporter.

Shri J.C. Barve was a sitting Member of the House representing Raurek constituency of Maharashtra.

Earlier he had been a member of Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 and a Member of Maharashtra Legislative Council during 1972-77.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Barve took active part in the 'Quit India' Movement in 1942 and suffered imprisonment for several years.

An agriculturist, Shri Barve took keen interest in the development of irrigation, agriculture and fisheries. He was associated with several co-operatives and other social institutions in various capacities. He also took keen interest in welfare measures for uplift of fishermen.

Shri Barve passed away on 16th January, 1984 at Nagpur at the age of 63 years.

Shri C.M. Stephen was a sitting Member representing Gulbarga constituency of Karnataka State. Earlier, he had been a Member of Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha elected from Kerala State during 1971-79 and a Member of Kerala Legislative Assembly dur-

ing 1960-65.

As a Cabinet Minister in the Central Government, he held the portfolio of Communications.

An eloquent and forceful speaker and a vigilant Member, he took keen interest in the work of the House as in procedural matters. The proceedings of Lok Sabha bear testimony to the contribution made by him during debates on important issues.

Besides being Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation during 1976-77 and Public Accounts Committee during 1977-78, he was a Member of several other Parliamentary Committees. He also served on the panel of Chairmen. Shri Stephen was the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha during 1978-79.

A widely travelled person, he was a Member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Organisation, International Labour Organisation and Parliamentary Conference, London.

An eminent advocate and a prominent trade unionist, he was specially interested in the welfare of the working classes and was President of several trade Unions. He was also Chairman of National Shipping Board.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Stephen suffered imprisonment several times.

He was owner and Managing Editor of 'Powra Prabha', a Malayalam Daily besides being associated with several other weeklies and dailies.

Shri Stephen suddenly collapsed while addressing a public meeting at Kattapana in Idukki district of Kerala State, on 16 January 1984 at the age of 65.

Dr. B.N. Singh was a sitting Member of Lok Sabha representing Hazaribagh constituency of Bihar. He had also been a Member of Third and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1962-67 and 1977-79 respectively.

Earlier, during 1952-62 and 1967-74 he was a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly. As a Cabinet Minister in the State Govern-

ment during 1967-71, Dr. Singh held various important portfolios.

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

An agriculturist and businessman, Dr. Singh functioned as a Deputy Chairman of North Chotanagpur Autonomous Development Authority with the rank of Cabinet Minister. He was Chairman of District Board, Hazaribagh during 1948-58.

A well known social worker, Dr. Singh evinced keen interest in the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. A widely travelled person, he visited various European and West Asian countries.

Dr. B.N. Singh passed away at Hazaribagh in Bihar on 3 February, 1984 at the age of 66.

Shri Achal Singh was a Member of First to Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952-77 from Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier he was a Member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council in 1924 and Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh during 1936-39 and 1946-52.

An able Parliamentarian he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was a Member of several Consultative Committees.

A veteran freedom fighter, and a renowned social and political worker, Shri Achal Singh was associated with several social, cultural, political and educational institutions in various capacities.

He was also author of several publications.

Shri Achal Singh passed away at Agra on 22 December, 1983 at the age of 88 years.

Shri P. Sivasankaran was a Member of Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1962-70 representing Sriperumbudur constituency of the then Madras State.

A keen social worker, Shri Sivasankaran

worked for uplift of the Scheduled Castes and abolition of the caste system. Besides being Deputy Mayor of Madras in 1959, he was associated with several social and educational organisations in various capacities.

Shri Sivasankaran passed away on 14 January, 1984 at Madras at the age of 71.

Shri Baijnath Kureel was a Member of First to Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952-77 from Uttar Pradesh. He was Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power in the Union Cabinet during 1971-73.

Shri Kureel was a sitting Member of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and was Minister for Revenue in the State Cabinet.

An able Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was a Member of the Estimates Committee during 1966-68 and 1976-77 and the Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of Lok Sabha during 1968-70.

An agriculturist and a social worker, Shri Kureel worked for rural education, uplift of the downtrodden and eradication of social evils. He was associated with several social, educational and political organisations in various capacities.

Shri Kureel passed away at Lucknow on 26 January, 1984 at the age of 63.

Shri Y. Shaiza was a Member of Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-78 representing Outer Manipur constituency of Manipur.

Shri Shaiza was a sitting Member of Manipur Legislative Assembly. Earlier also, he had been elected Member of the State Assembly in 1972 and later in 1978 and 1980.

During the short period of his public life, Shri Shaiza rose to the high office of Chief Minister of the State in 1974 and again in 1977. Prior to that, he was a Minister of Finance in the State Cabinet in 1972.

A good Parliamentarian, Shri Shaiza took keen interest in the Proceedings of the

House.

Shri Sha'za passed away in tragic circumstances on 30 January, 1984 at Imphal at the age of 60 years.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिंसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब के बारे में भी कुछ कहें।

MR. SPEAKER : Does the House allow me to refer to Punjab and Haryana and to the people who died ? I do not know how we put it. It is most harrowing. Our sympathies go to the bereaved families and we express the deepest sorrow and anguish at the way things have moved. This thing has been done with no rhyme or reason and, no sensible person will ever do like that.

I hope fresh amity will be there and in the future we shall see the dawn of reason and fellow feeling and a love for human life. That is all I can say.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटा-सा प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में 3 साल से जो बराबर अशांति का वातावरण और बे-नाह लोगों की हत्याएं हो रही हैं और गवर्नमेंट उन पर काबू नहीं कर पाई है, बल्कि ऐसा लगता है कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल करेंगे।

श्री चरण सिंह : गवर्नमेंट की गलत नीतियों के कारण ही यह वातावरण पैदा हुआ है। हम लोग गवर्नमेंट की इस नाकाबलियत के प्रोटेस्ट में सदन का त्याग करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल देखेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमने पंजाब और हरियाणा की घटनाओं पर शोक प्रकट किया है, लेकिन उससे पहले मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था प्रधानमंत्री जी से कि यह हत्याओं का सिलसिला कब तक चलता रहेगा ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप कागज-पत्र टेबल पर रखने के लिए मत कहिए, पंजाब और हरियाणा की घटनाओं पर आज की चर्चा शुरू कीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : इससे बढ़कर गम्भीर बात मुल्क के लिए और कोई नहीं हो सकती, अध्यक्ष जी !

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह हत्यारे कल तक रुकने वाले नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गंभीर बात होती है और समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए भी गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए । इस तरह बात करने से कोई ऐसी बात बन जाए जिससे समस्या और गंभीर हो जाए, यह सोचकर मेरे से बात करिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इससे ज्यादा गंभीर और क्या हो सकता है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और भी गंभीरता हो सकती है, सोचिए जरा ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : यह सरकार उन तमाम बातों के लिए डायरेक्टली जिम्मेदार है । या तो यह जवाब दे अभी, वरना इस पर बहस अभी शुरू करवा दी जाए ।

شری رشید مسعود سہارنپور: یہ سرکار ان تمام باتوں کے لیے ڈائریکٹ ذمہ دار ہے۔ تو یہ جواب دیں ابھی ورنہ اس پر بحث ابھی شروع کروادیں گے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो करना चाहते हैं, उससे कुछ ठीक होगा या नहीं होगा, पहले बात कीजिए ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : ठीक कैसे होगा**

شری رشید مسعود: ٹھیک کیسے ہوگا **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बातें करने से कोई फायदा नहीं ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : सीधी-सीधी बात है ।***

شری رشید مسعود: سیدھی سیسی بات ہے۔۔

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER : Not allowed.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I protest against such baseless and unfounded allegations.

MR SPEAKER : I have not allowed this at all.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या कहा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

The Prime Minister was not audible.

अध्यक्ष जी, हम अपना रोष प्रकट करने के लिए सदन के बाहर जा रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : देश में सरकार नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की यह सरकार पूर्ण असफल है।

12.54 hrs.

Shri Charan Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other hon. Members then left the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

National Welfare Board for Seafarers (Amendment) Rules, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 839 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7628/84]

Ordinances under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution :—

- (1) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (No. 1 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 12th January, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7628/84]

- (2) The Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 2 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th January, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7630/84]

- (3) The Prevention of Damage to Public

Property Ordinance, 1984 (No. 3 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th January, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7631/84]

- (4) The Inchek Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 4 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 14th February, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7632/84]

Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1983, Review on the working of and Annual Report of Mogul Lines Ltd. Bombay for 1982-83 and Annual Accounts of New Mangalore Port Trust, Mormugao Port Trust, Kandla Port Trust, Visakhapatnam Port Trust and Paradip Port Trust for 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 977 in Gazette of India dated the 17th December 1983 under sub section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7633/84]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7634/84]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :—

(i) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trusts for the year 1982-83 and the Audited Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7635/84]

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7636/84]

(iii) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7637/84]

(iv) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7638/84]

(v) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7639/84]

Annual Accounts of Regional Engineering College, Calicut, Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal for 1982-83, Review on the Working of Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal for 1982-83 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7640/84]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts

(Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7641/84]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7642/84]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7643/84]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7644/84]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration ; New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7645/84]

(8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7646/84]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi for 1982-83 and Statement showing the reason for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7647/84]

Notification under Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No.

S.O. 928(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1983 containing President's Order dated the 23rd December, 1983 regarding extension of President's Rule in the Union Territory of Pondicherry for a further period of six months with effect from 24th December, 1983, issued under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7648/84]

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 59 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 909(E) and 910(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding restoration of the pre-Budget, 1983-84 levels of import duties on the drugs and drug intermediates specified in these notifications.

(ii) G.S.R. 911(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1983 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 645(E) dated the 18th August, 1983.

(iii) G.S.R. 912(E) and 913(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to articles of gift received from any foreign Government or foreign dignitary from the whole of additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(iv) G.S.R. 922(E) and 923(E) published in Gazette of India dated

the 27th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 200-Customs dated the 28th September, 1979 upto 31st December, 1984 and of Notification No. 133/83-Customs dated the 13th May, 1983 upto 31st March, 1984.

- (v) G.S.R. 928(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 23/83-Customs dated the 14th February, 1983 so as to modify the extent of exemption on ethylene dichloride as in excess of 20 per cent basic customs duty and to extend the validity of concessional customs duty upto 30th June, 1984.
- (vi) G.S.R. 929(E) and 930(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the basic customs duty on viscose filament yarn below 600 deniers to 25 per cent ad valorem.
- (vii) G.S.R. 940(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of Notification No. 282-Customs and the 1st October, 1983.
- (viii) G.S.R. 7(E) and 8(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to printed picture stickers for Children's picture books from the whole of the basic and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (ix) G.S.R. 10(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum containing Corrigendum to Notification No. 1/84-Customs dated the 1st January, 1984.
- (x) G.S.R. 29(E) to 32(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1984 regarding exemption to Hot rolled stainless steel coils for cold rolling into products of industrial gauges from basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent ad valorem and auxiliary duty in excess of 20 per cent ad valorem and Hot rolled stainless steel coils imported as replacement for already imported coils used in the manufacture of cold rolled products and supplied to holders of advance/REP licences from the whole of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs.
- (xi) G.S.R. 38(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Hexachloro, Cyclopentadiene Butene-2 Diol, of specified pesticides from the basic customs duty in excess of 60 per cent ad valorem.
- (xii) G.S.R. 41(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 38-Customs dated the 1st March, 1978 so as to reduce the extent of exemption by raising the basic customs duty on Acetate Filament Yarn from five per cent ad valorem to fifteen per cent ad valorem.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 51(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum containing Corrigendum to Notification No. 132-Cu 327/83-Customs dated the 23rd December, 1983.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 94 published in Gazette

of India dated the 28th January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add eight more products of Nepalese origin to the list of items which qualify for preferential entry into India under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.

- (xv) G.S.R. 934(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 2/83-Customs dated the 1st January, 1983 so as to extend the existing exemption from customs duties in excess of 25 per cent ad valorem to magnet field DC motors meant for use in the production of electrically operated 2-wheeled and 3-wheeled motor vehicles upto 31st December, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7649/84]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (i) G.S.R. 894(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to grant full duty exemption on copper pipes and tubes supplied to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for the manufacture of thermal power equipments to be used in the initial setting up of a thermal power station.
- (ii) G.S.R. 895(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1983 together with explanatory memorandum making Notification No. 292/83-CE dated the 17th December, 1983 in-applicable to the goods produced in a free trade zone.
- (iii) G.S.R. 896 (E) and 897(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding changes in the rates of excise duty on

additional entitlements cleared by new and expansion project sugar factories.

- (iv) G.S.R. 915 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue upto the 30th April, 1984 the present exemption contained in Notification No. 239/82-CE dated the 1st November, 1982 on Cellulose Acetate Moulding Granules to the extent of excise duty in excess of ten per cent ad valorem.
- (v) G.S.R. 931(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 234/79-CE dated the 20th July, 1979 upto 31st December, 1984.
- (vi) G.S.R. 933(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 1/83-CE dated the 1st January, 1983 upto 31st December, 1983.
- (vii) G.S.R. 936 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 185/83-CE dated the 2nd July, 1983 upto 31st December, 1984.
- (viii) G.S.R. 938(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Darjeeling Tea produced in Zone III specified Notification No. 184/81-CE dated the 5th November 1981 from the duty of excise as in excess of amount calculated at the rate of twenty paise per kilogram.
- (ix) G.S.R. 1 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to silver oxide button cells from the whole of the excise duty for a period of two years upto 31st December, 1985.
- (x) G.S.R. 2 (E) published in Gazette of

India dated the 1st January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Raw Naptha falling under Central Excise Tariff Item No. 6 intended for use in the manufacture of ammonia, from the duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of Rupees one hundred per kilolitre at 158.

- (xi) G.S.R. 3 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 81/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to deny the concession contained in Notification No. 2/84-CE dated the 1st January, 1984 to the goods which are produced or manufactured in a Free Trade Zone and brought to any other place in India.

- (xii) G.S.R. 50 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 177/83-CE dated the 1st July, 1983 upto the 28th February, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7650/84].

Goa, Daman and Diu Children (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982, Annual Accounts of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi for 1982 together with Audit Report thereon and Statement for delay in laying the Annual Accounts of the Sangathan.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Goa, Daman and Diu

Children (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Goa, Daman and Diu Gazette dated the 2nd September, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 59 of the Children Act, 1960.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7651/84].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7652/84].

12.55 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that a letter dated 26 December, 1983 was received in Lok Sabha Secretariat on 28 December, 1983 from Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, an elected Member from Banka constituency of Bihar resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I accepted his resignation with effect from 29 December, 1983.

I have to inform the House that I received a letter from Shri Shivkumar Singh, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Khandwa constituency of Madhya Pradesh resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from today, the 23rd February, 1984.

12.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 24, 1984/Phalguna 5, 1905 (Saka).