

LOK SABHA DEBATES

First Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. I Contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, January 23, 1980/Magha 3,
1901 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri M. Ramanna Raj (Kesaragod).

Shri K. Kunhambu (Cannanore).

Shri E. K. Imbichi Bava (Calicut).

Shri Balanandan (Mukundapuram).

Shri M. M. Lawrence (Idukki).

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Alleppey).

Shri Murugaiyan, S. (Tirupattur).

Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal (Joynagar) (SC).

12-30 hrs. ✓

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY: I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd January, 1980.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Honourable Members,

It gives me pleasure to welcome you to this first joint session of the Seventh Parliament. I extend my felicitations to the members of the new Lok Sabha.

2. The Sixth Lok Sabha was elected in March, 1977. But it could not last

its full term and had to be dissolved less than half-way through. After its dissolution, the governance of the country had to be carried on for some months without a Lok Sabha. Happily the uncertainty of these last few months has been resolved. The people of India have through the democratic process unambiguously rejected philosophies based on regional, linguistic, sectoral or communal differences and have chosen to be governed by those who derive their mandate from all parts of the country and all sections of the population. The result of the elections has made it possible for the country to look forward to a period of stable government at the Centre.

3. It is a matter of regret that today we do not have amongst us here representatives from a number of constituencies of some of the North-Eastern States. The problems of this region, and more especially of Assam at the moment, require to be dealt with urgently and in a spirit of understanding and mutual accommodation on all sides. The Government will spare no pains to secure speedy solutions to these problems and to put an end to violence. Government appeals to all sections of the people to help in creating conditions conducive to this.

4. Anti-national forces have become active on our borders posing a fresh threat to our security. Communal and other divisive forces have also reared their ugly heads in different parts of the country causing serious prejudice to our ideals of national integration and national unity. The confidence of linguistic and other minorities, Harijans and weaker sections of society has been seriously eroded. Increase in crime and inadequacy of measures to

detect and prevent crime have created a sense of insecurity in the minds of law-abiding people. Disrespect for law and widespread indiscipline have slowed down the wheels of productive endeavour.

5. The economic situation which the present Government has inherited is a matter of grave concern and anxiety. The last year has witnessed a vicious inflationary spiral with prices registering a rise of about 20 per cent. There has been a severe set-back in agricultural production while industrial production has remained stagnant. The breakdown of infra-structure, particularly in certain parts of the country, has led to sharp reduction in output in key sectors, such as steel and cement. This has necessitated costly imports from abroad while domestic capacity built at considerable cost has remained idle. There has been virtually no increase in the production of coal. The rate of growth of exports has slackened and the balance of trade is seriously in deficit. Lack of effective management has resulted in a deterioration of the national economy. There has been a worsening of industrial relations and a loss of morale in the entire industrial sector.

6. The massive and broadbased confidence reposed by the people in the new Government reflects a keen desire that the deterioration in the law and order sector as well as in the economy should be halted and reversed. The Government would like to assure the people that this is indeed what it proposes to do with determination and speed.

7. The Government will do its utmost to put down lawlessness and restore confidence amongst all people especially those belonging to the weaker sections. The law enforcement agencies at the Centre and in the States will be activated, so that problems are dealt with promptly and effectively.

8. Honourable Members, the new Government has taken charge just

over a week ago. The Budget will be presented in the next Session when the socio-economic measures proposed to be adopted in the furtherance of Government's broad objectives will be spelt out. However, there are certain matters which require to be mentioned.

9. The Government would like to reaffirm its commitment to planning as an essential tool for engineering social and economic change. The great task of nation-building will have to be resumed with redoubled vigour so that coming generations can hope for a fuller and better life.

10. The Government will devote immediate attention to restoring the economic health of the nation. Measures for the control of prices will be initiated. Stringent action will be taken against anti-social elements such as smugglers, hoarders and black-marketeters.

11. The Government is conscious of its duty to the weaker sections of society. The 20-point economic programme, which had proved a boon to the poor, the landless, the artisans, handloom weavers, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other socially backward sections, will be revitalised and implemented in a dynamic manner. The minimum needs programme started during the Fifth Plan will once again be accorded high priority, with special stress on education and health.

12. Agriculture and rural development, with special emphasis on assistance to small and marginal farmers as well as agricultural labourers, will receive the highest priority in the Government's strategy. Immediate attention will be given to alleviate the distress caused by the widespread drought. All assistance will be extended to the farmers to achieve

maximum production by ensuring proper and timely supply of inputs like fertilizers, credit, water, electricity, diesel, kerosene etc. For this the co-operation of the State Governments will be secured in full measure. It will be the Governments endeavour to ensure proper remunerative prices to the farmer for his produce. While providing for sustained growth of agriculture the Government will devote greater attention to the production of commodities such as oil-seeds to eliminate our dependence on foreign sources for such vital necessities.

13. Infra-structural facilities which had deteriorated leading to transport bottlenecks and inadequate supply of crucial inputs like steel, cement, coal and power will be strengthened and given very high priority. The efficiency of movement by railways and by ships as also prompt clearance of goods at ports will be ensured by close monitoring and timely remedial action.

14. On the industrial front emphasis will be laid on the rapid increase in industrial production through better utilization of existing capacity, improved labour relations and better management particularly of public sector undertakings. Efforts will be directed to systematic expansion of our exports through better management of both the agricultural and industrial sectors.

15. The country is faced with a massive energy crisis. We are entering a period of rising energy costs and likely shortages in supplies. The Government proposes to evolve a comprehensive national policy on Energy with emphasis on fuller utilization of renewable energy sources, both traditional and non-traditional.

16. The steady deterioration of the environment threatens the present and future well-being of the country and the people. Afforestation, flood control, soil conservation, preservation of flora and fauna, proper land use planning, water and air pollution controls, and judicious location of industries

must be undertaken urgently. The Government is setting up a specialised machinery with adequate powers to incorporate in all planned development measures to maintain the ecological balance.

17. The role of Science and Technology will be strengthened. Steps will be taken to ensure that research and development get their due place in all important sectors of national endeavour.

18. The Government reiterates its commitment to the freedom of the Press. It believes in providing all possible encouragement for the development of small and medium newspapers including those in regional languages.

19. An independent judiciary is a necessary concomitant of the democratic process. The Government is anxious that our legal system should provide speedy justice and that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Measures for this purpose and other allied matters are proposed to be initiated.

20. The Government is committed fully to secularism and will take steps to ensure that the minorities, while preserving their distinct cultural identities, enjoy a sense of full and equal participation in all spheres of national life. Legislation for assuring the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University will be introduced in the next Session.

21. In a polity like ours, healthy relations between the Centre and the States are essential for effective functioning. It will be the endeavour of the Central Government to maintain and foster such relations.

22. In international affairs, the Government will follow the path of non-alignment. India has always stood steadfast in the independence of its judgement in the making of her foreign policy. Neither pressures nor blandishments have swayed us from the pursuit of our own national interests.

Consistent with the above principles the Government intends to promote our essential goals without fear or favour. The Government will pursue a dynamic, positive and unifying policy. It will endeavour to narrow the gap between the developed and developing nations so as to ensure enduring peace and equitably distributed prosperity. On the basis of sovereign equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, it will maintain and strengthen friendly relations with all countries.

23. The intervention of outside forces and the induction of armaments in the region as well as in our neighbourhood have created a dangerous situation not only for ourselves but for the entire area. Recent developments in Afghanistan highlight the re-emergence of the cold war. This is a matter of grave concern. The countries of the region should be allowed to devote their energies to the promotion of regional stability and co-operation with one another. The resources of the region are enormous and should be utilised for the welfare of the people there. To subject these countries to Big Power rivalries is totally unacceptable to us. The Government intends to initiate consultations and action to foster co-operation for the well-being of the entire region.

24. With our neighbours, the Government intends to follow a policy of co-operation and friendship. With Pakistan our relations are in the process of normalisation and the Government proposes to continue on the course set in motion by the Simla Agreement of 1972. We hope that the Government's policy will be reciprocated in ample measure.

25. Sino-Indian moves towards normalised relations, a potentially stabilising factor, were inevitably affected by the Sino-Vietnam conflict. India remains willing to discuss all issues with China including the boundary question in search of a peaceful solution based on equality. We hope to progress also as regards bilateral exchanges.

26. Our friendship with Vietnam remains a constant factor in our policy. We stand for a Kampuchea able to seek its own destiny free of outside pressure. We intend to continue to improve our relations with ASEAN for whose members we have goodwill and understanding. The need in South East Asia is for mutual confidence and relaxation of tensions.

27. Distance has been no bar to our forging close and friendly relations with the countries of Latin America or the far-flung countries of the Commonwealth. Our relations with Japan and the countries of Europe are comprehensive in nature and are mutually satisfying.

28. With our brethren in Africa we have stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against colonialism and racialism. Our solidarity with the Arab cause is based on principles and we believe that a solution to the problems of West Asia cannot be found without conceding the legitimate demands of the Palestinians for their homeland.

29. Our relations with the Soviet Union have expanded, based on an abiding friendship which demonstrates the virtues of reliability and mutual understanding. We intend to deepen and extend this co-operation.

30. We have many-sided relations with the United States. These will be further consolidated in the context of the common values we cherish as sister democracies. We hope we can both co-operate in our efforts to establish peace and stability with development and co-operation in our region.

31. President Zia-ur-Rahman of Bangladesh has just concluded his visit to India. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France will be our Chief Guest at the Republic Day celebrations this year. Chancellor Kreisky of Austria and President Castro of Cuba are visiting us shortly. We are confident that such exchanges significantly strengthen our relations with other countries.

32. Honourable Members, the present Session will be a short one. You have to attend to urgent legislative business, the most important being the Amendment of the Constitution to continue reservations in the legislatures in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians.

33. During the course of your five year tenure, many issues will come before you for consideration. A healthy and functioning parliamentary democracy proceeds according to well laid down rules of the game. Mutual respect has to be shown by the Government and the Opposition for each other. The harmonising of differing points of view in a spirit of accommodation and conciliation rather than conflict and confrontation is a necessary condition of democratic functioning. I urge all sections of the House to lay the controversies and conflicts of the past behind them and approach the urgent tasks confronting the nation in a spirit of co-operation and harmony, keeping in mind the need to serve the people and to uphold all that is in the national interest: I wish you all success in your efforts.

JAI HIND.

माननीय सदस्यगण,

सातवीं संसद् के इस पहले संयुक्त सत्र में स्वागत करते हुए मुझे खुशी है। नई लोक सभा के सदस्यों का मैं अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

2. छठी लोक सभा मार्च 1977 में निर्वाचित हुई थी लेकिन यह अपनी पूरी अवधि तक नहीं चल पाई और आधी अवधि से पहले ही इसे विघटित करना पड़ा। इसके विघटन के बाद कुछ महीनों तक देश का शासन बिना लोक सभा के ही चलाना पड़ा। संतोष की बात है कि अब पिछले कुछ महीनों की अस्थिरता समाप्त हो गई है। भारत के लोगों ने क्षेत्रीय, भाषायी, वर्गीय या सांप्रदायिक भेदभावों पर आधारित निरंधाराओं को लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया के जरिये असंदिग्ध रूप से अस्वीकार कर दिया है और उन्होंने ऐसे लोगों की सरकार का चुनाव नहीं देना है जिन्हें देश के सभी भागों और जनता के सभी वर्गों का विश्वास प्राप्त है। चुनाव-

वों के नतीजे से ही यह हो पाया है कि आज हमारा देश केन्द्र में स्थायी शासन की आशा कर सकता है।

3. खेद का विषय है कि कुछ उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के कई चुनाव हल्कों के नुमाइन्द आज यहां हमारे बीच नहीं हैं। इस इलाके की, और इस समय खासतौर से असम की, समस्याओं को तत्काल, सभी ओर से आपस में मेलजोल और भाईचारे की भावना से, हल करने की जरूरत है। इन समस्याओं का शीघ्र हल खोजने और हिंसा को खत्म करने में सरकार कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेगी। सरकार सभी वर्गों से अपील करती है कि वे इसके लिए सही माहौल पैदा करने के काम में उसका हाथ बटाएं।

4. राष्ट्र-विरोधी शक्तियां हमारी सीमाओं पर सक्रिय हो गई हैं जिससे हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए एक नया खतरा पैदा हो गया है। देश के कई हिस्सों में साम्प्रदायिक और दूसरी विभाजक शक्तियां भी सर उठा रही हैं जिस सबब से राष्ट्रीय अखण्डता और राष्ट्रीय एकता के आदर्शों को गहरी चोट पहुंच रही है। भाषायी और दूसरे अल्पसंख्यक वर्गों, हरिजनों और समाज के कमजोर तबकों की आस्था को गहरी ठोस लगी है। अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी होने की वजह से और उनका पता लगाने तथा उन्हें रोकने के लिए किए गए नाकाफी उपायों के कारण कानून-प्रिय लोगों के मन में असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो गई है। कानून के प्रति अनादर और चारों ओर फैली अनुशासन-हीनता ने उत्पादन के प्रयासों की गति धीमी कर दी है।

5. मौजूदा सरकार विरासत में मिली आर्थिक स्थिति गहरी चिन्ता और बेचैनी का विषय है। पिछले वर्ष मद्रा-स्फीति का कुचक्र देखने में आया जिसमें मूल्यों में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई। कृषि उत्पादन को भारी धक्का लगा है और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। बुनियादी संरचना में गतिरोध आने से, खासतौर से देश के कुछ भागों में, इस्पात और सीमेंट जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन में भारी गिरावट आई है। इस कारण हमें महंगे आयात करने पड़े हैं जबकि भारी लागत से बनी देशी क्षमता

निष्क्रिय पड़ी रही है। कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं के बराबर हुई है। निर्यातों में वृद्धि की दर घट गई है और व्यापार-शेष भारी घाटे में चल रहा है। कारगर प्रबंध के अभाव में राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था की हालत बिगड़ गई है। औद्योगिक संबंध खराब हो गए हैं और सारे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में मनोबल गिर गया है।

6. लोगों ने नई सरकार को जो विराट और व्यापक विश्वास दिया है उसमें उनकी यह चाह दिखाई देती है कि कानून और व्यवस्था तथा अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जो गिरावट आई है उसे रोक कर उनमें सुधार किया जाए। सरकार लोगों को यह आश्वासन देना चाहती है कि वह जरूर इसी दिशा में मजबूती और तेजी के साथ कदम उठाएगी।

7. सरकार का भरसक प्रयत्न होगा कि अव्यवस्था का दमन किया जाए और सभी लोगों में, खासतौर से कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों में, विश्वास की भावना फिर से पैदा की जाए। केन्द्र और राज्यों के स्तर पर कानून लागू करने वाली एजेंसियों को सक्रिय किया जाएगा, ताकि समस्याओं को तत्परता और कारगर तरीके से हल किया जा सके।

8. माननीय सदस्यगण, नई सरकार ने कोई एक हफ्ता हुए ही काम संभाला है। बजट अगले सत्र में पेश किया जाएगा। उस समय सरकार के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले सामाजिक और आर्थिक उपायों के बारे में बताया जाएगा। फिर भी ऐसे कुछ मामले हैं जिनका आज जिक्र करना जरूरी है।

9. सरकार दुहराना चाहेगी कि वह अब भी यही विश्वास करती है कि योजना के रास्ते से ही हम सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन की दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। हमें राष्ट्र-निर्माण का महान कार्य फिर से दुगुने उत्साह से शुरू करना होगा ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ियां सुशुभहाल और बेहतर जिन्दगी की आशा कर सकें।

10. सरकार देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने की ओर तुरंत ध्यान देगी। मूल्यों के नियंत्रण के लिए उपाय किए जाएंगे।

तस्करों, जमाखोरों और कालाबाजारियों जैसे समाज-विरोधी तत्वों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

11. सरकार समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति सचेत है। गरीबों, भूमिहीन लोगों, दस्तकारों, हथकरघा बुनकरों, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और समाज के दूसरे पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम वरदान सिद्ध हुआ था, उसमें नई जान डालकर, अब उसे कारगर तरीके से अमल में लाया जाएगा। पांचवीं योजना में शुरू किए गए न्यूनतम-आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को फिर एक बार उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। इस सिलसिले में शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य पर विशेष बल दिया जाएगा।

12. सरकार की यह नीति होगी कि कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जाए जिसमें छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों तथा खेतहर मजदूरों का मदद देने पर खास जोर दिया जाएगा। व्यापक सूखे के कारण पैदा हुई मुसीबत को कम करने की ओर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाएगा। उर्वरक, ऋण, पानी, बिजली, डीजल, मिट्टी का तेल आदि वस्तुओं की समय पर उचित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करते हुए किसानों को अधिकतम उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के लिए सब प्रकार की सहायता दी जाएगी। इसके लिए राज्य-सरकारों का पूरा-पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाएगा। सरकार का यह प्रयत्न होगा कि किसान को अपनी उपज का उचित लाभकारी मूल्य अवश्य मिल सके। कृषि के सतत विकास की व्यवस्था करते हुए सरकार तिलहनों जैसी वस्तुओं के उत्पादन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देगी ताकि इस प्रकार की जरूरी चीजों के लिए हमें दूसरे देशों का आसरा न लेना पड़े।

13. बुनियादी सुविधाओं की स्थिति खराब होने से परिवहन-व्यवस्था में रुकावट आ गई थी और इस्पात, सीमेंट, कोयला और बिजली जैसी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं की सप्लाई अपर्याप्त हो गई थी, अब इनमें सुधार लाकर इन्हें उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। लगातार देखभाल तथा ठीक वक्त पर सही कार्यवाही करके यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि रेलों और जहाजों द्वारा

यातायात के कामों में दक्षता रहे और बन्दर-गाहों पर माल की शीघ्र निकासी हो ।

14. जहाँ तक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का संबंध है, मौजूदा क्षमता के बेहतर उपयोग, सुधरे हुए श्रम-संबंधों और खासतौर से सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बेहतर संचालन द्वारा उत्पादन को तेजी के साथ बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया जाएगा । कृषि और उद्योग, दोनों क्षेत्रों के बेहतर प्रबंध के द्वारा निर्यातों को व्यवस्थित रूप से बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाएगी ।

15. देश के सामने ऊर्जा का भयानक संकट है । हम ऊर्जा की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों और उसकी सप्लाई में संभावित कमियों के दौर से गुजरने वाले हैं । सरकार का ऊर्जा के बारे में एक ऐसी व्यापक राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें परम्परागत और गैर-परम्परागत, दोनों प्रकार के नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के पूरे-पूरे उपयोग पर जोर दिया जाए ।

16. पर्यावरण के लगातार दूषित होने से क्या आज और क्या भविष्य में देश और जनता दोनों की खुशहाली के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है । वनरोपण, बाढ़-नियंत्रण, भू-संरक्षण, वनस्पति और जीव-जन्तुओं की रक्षा, भूमि के उचित उपयोग की योजना, जल और वायु प्रदूषण का नियंत्रण, और उद्योगों को सही स्थानों पर लगाने के कामों को तुरन्त हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए । सरकार एक ऐसा विशिष्ट तंत्र गठित करने जा रही है जिसे सभी योजनाबद्ध विकास में पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाए रखने के उपायों को शामिल करने का पूरा-पूरा अधिकार होगा ।

17. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका को स्थाव्र किया जाएगा । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएंगे कि अनुसंधान और विकास दोनों को राष्ट्रीय प्रयास के सभी महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में उचित स्थान मिले ।

18. सरकार प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के प्रति अपनी वचनबद्धता को दुरुहाती है । वह सभी छोटे और मध्यम समाचारपत्रों के विकास के लिए हर संभव प्रोत्साहन देने में विश्वास

रखती है । इनमें प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचारपत्र भी शामिल होंगे ।

19. स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया का एक आवश्यक सहवर्ती तत्व है । सरकार की तीव्र इच्छा है कि हमारी कानून पद्धति में न्याय मिलने में देर न लगे और कोई भी नागरिक आर्थिक अथवा अन्य किसी असमर्थता के कारण न्याय पाने से वंचित न रहे । इसके और दूसरे संबंधित मामलों के लिए सभी जरूरी कदम उठाए जाएंगे ।

20. सरकार धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति पूरी तरह से वचनबद्ध है और वह यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाएगी कि अल्प-संख्यक वर्ग, अपनी स्वतंत्र सांस्कृतिक विशिष्टता को सुरक्षित रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण और समान भागीदारी का अनुभव कर सकें । अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के अल्पसंख्यक स्वरूप को आश्वस्त करने के लिए विधेयक अगले सत्र में लाया जाएगा ।

21. जैसी हमारी राज्य-व्यवस्था है उसमें कारगर तरीके से काम करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच अच्छे संबंध हों । केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रयास होगा कि ऐसे अच्छे संबंध बने रहें और पृष्ठ हों ।

22. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में, सरकार गुटनिरपेक्षता के रास्ते पर चलेगी । भारत हमेशा इस बात पर अटल रहा है कि अपनी विदेश-नीति का निर्माण करने में वह अपने ही विवेक से काम लेने के लिए स्वतंत्र है । अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों की पूर्ति के रास्ते से हमको कोई भी दबाव या प्रलोभन नहीं हटा पाए है । हमारी सरकार का इरादा है कि वह इन्हीं सिद्धांतों पर चलते हुए हमारे मूल लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के मार्ग पर बिना किसी डर या पक्षपात के आगे बढ़े । सरकार गतिशील, सकारात्मक और संघटनकारी नीति का अनुसरण करेगी । सरकार की कोशिश होगी कि विकसित और विकासशील देशों के बीच की खाई को कम किया जाए ताकि स्थायी शांति स्थापित हो और विश्व की समृद्धि में सभी को समुचित हिस्सा मिल सके । सार्वभौम समानता, पारस्परिक सम्मान

तथा एक-दूसरे के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्त-क्षेप न करने की नीति के आधार पर, वह सभी देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध बनाए रखेगी और उन्हें सुदृढ़ करेगी।

23. क्या हमारे क्षेत्र में और क्या हमारे पड़ोस में, बाहरी शक्तियों के हस्तक्षेप और हथियारों के आने से न सिर्फ हमारे लिए, बल्कि सारे क्षेत्र के लिए, एक खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। अफगानिस्तान में हुई हाल की घटनाएं शीत युद्ध की स्थिति फिर से पैदा होने का स्पष्ट संकेत देती हैं। यह गंभीर चिन्ता का विषय है। इस क्षेत्र के देशों को इस बात की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए कि वे अपनी शक्ति क्षेत्रीय स्थायित्व स्थापित करने और परस्पर सहयोग बढ़ाने में लगा सकें। इस क्षेत्र के साधन विशाल हैं और उनका इस्तेमाल यहां के लोगों की खुशहाली के लिए किया जाना चाहिए। इन देशों को महाशक्तियों की आपसी होड़ों का शिकार बनाया जाना हमें बिल्कुल मंजूर नहीं है। शासन का इरादा है कि वह इस सारे क्षेत्र की खुशहाली के लिए आपसी परामर्श और सहयोग की कार्यवाही शुरू करेगा।

24. पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सरकार आपसी सहयोग और मित्रता की नीति अपनाना चाहती है। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे संबंध सामान्य हो रहे हैं और सरकार उस रास्ते पर चलते रहना चाहती है जिसकी शुरुआत 1972 के शिमला समझौते के साथ हुई थी। हमें उम्मीद है कि सरकार की नीति का समुचित आदान-प्रदान हो सकेगा।

25. भारत-चीन संबंधों का सामान्य रहना स्थायित्व के लिए बड़ा जरूरी है। जाहिर है कि इस दिशा में की गई कोशिशों चीन-वियतनाम युद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप प्रभावित हुईं। चीन के साथ सीमा-विवाद सहित अन्य सभी मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए भारत अब भी इच्छुक है ताकि समानता पर आधारित कोई शान्तिपूर्ण हल निकाला जा सके। हम आशा करते हैं कि द्विपक्षीय आदान-प्रदान के क्षेत्र में भी हम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

26. वियतनाम के साथ हमारी मैत्री नीति का एक स्थिर तत्व रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि

कम्प्यूचिया किसी दबाव के बिना स्वयं अपने भविष्य को निर्धारित करे। दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई राष्ट्र संघ के सदस्य-राष्ट्रों के प्रति हमारे मन में सद्भावना और साहार्द है। हम चाहते हैं कि इन संबंधों में और सुधार हो। दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों में आपसी विश्वास का बढ़ना तथा तनावों का ढोला होना आवश्यक है।

27. लैटिन अमरीकी देशों अथवा राष्ट्रमंडल के दूर-स्थित देशों के साथ घनिष्ठ और मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध स्थापित करने में भांगोलिक दूरी हमारे लिए बाधक नहीं हुई है। जापान और यूरोपीय देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध व्यापक और एक-दूसरे के लिए संतोषजनक हैं।

28. उपनिवेशवाद और प्रजातिवाद के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में हम अपने अफ्रीकी बन्धुओं के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर लड़े हैं। अरब आन्दोलन के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित है और हमारा विश्वास है कि अपने वतन के लिए फिलिस्तीनियों की वैध मांग को पूरा किए बिना पश्चिमी एशिया की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं किया जा सकता।

29. सोवियत संघ के साथ हमारे संबंध बढ़े हैं। ये संबंध ऐसी स्थायी मित्रता पर आधारित हैं जो भरोसे और आपसी मेल-जोल की खूबियों को साबित करती हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि यह सहयोग और बढ़े और फले-फूले।

30. संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के लाभ हमारे बहुमुखी संबंध हैं। दोनों देशों के लोकतांत्रिक होने के कारण हम कुछ समान मूल्यों का आदर करते हैं। इन्हें देखते हुए हमें भरोसा है कि ये संबंध और भी सुदृढ़ होंगे। हम आशा करते हैं कि हम दोनों इस प्रदेश में विकास और सहयोग के साथ-साथ शान्ति और स्थायित्व स्थापित करने के प्रयासों में एक-दूसरे के सहयोगी हो सकेंगे।

31. बंगलादेश के राष्ट्रपति जिया-उर्रहमान अभी भारत आकर गए हैं। फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति वालेरी जिस्कार देस्ता इस वर्ष गणतन्त्र दिवस (माराह) में हमारे मुख्य अतिथि होंगे। आस्ट्रिया के चांसलर क्रैस्की

बौर क्यूबा के राष्ट्रपति कास्त्रो शीघ्र ही हमारे यहाँ आ रहे हैं। हमें विश्वास है कि इस प्रकार के आदान-प्रदान अन्य देशों के साथ हमारे संबंधों को खास तौर से मजबूत बनाते हैं।

32. माननीय सदस्यगण, वर्तमान सत्र अल्पकालिक होगा। आपको अत्यावश्यक विधायी कार्यक्रम संपन्न करना है जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और एंग्लोइंडियनों के लिए विधान-मण्डलों में आरक्षण जारी रखने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

33. अगले पांच वर्षों के कार्यकाल में आपके विचार के लिए कई मुद्दे आएंगे। एक स्वस्थ और क्रियाशील संसदीय लोकतंत्र सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लोकर चलता है। सरकार और विपक्ष के बीच परस्पर आदर का भाव होना जरूरी है। लोकतंत्र की सफलता के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि भिन्न-भिन्न दृष्टिकोणों का सामंजस्य अनुकूलन और मेलमिलाप की भावना से हो, न कि परस्पर विरोध और मुकाबले की भावना से। सदन के सभी वर्गों से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे गए दिनों के विवादों और संघर्षों को भुला दें। जनता सेवा और राष्ट्र हितों के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए वे देश के सामने जो बहुत जरूरी काम हैं उनमें सहयोग और सामंजस्य की भावना से जुट जाएं। मेरी कामना है कि आपके प्रयास सफल हों।

जय हिन्द।

12.21 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Before the obituary reference is taken up, I have to mention something. Why has Jayaprakash Narayan's name been made No. 2 and Lord Louis Mountbatten's been made first? This is a very distressing matter.

MR. SPEAKER: This is just only according to the dates of demise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will agree with me that Jayaprakashji does not come into that category.

SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): I do not think it is proper there should be a controversy about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will be failing in my duty if I do not point it out to the hon. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: We can just start from Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. It was just only chronological order.

I have to inform the House of the sad demise of several of our esteemed friends during the past few months—Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, Lord Louis Mountbatten, Shri Balgovind Verma, Shri Nugehalli Shivappa, Shri M. T. Raju, Shri Abdul Gani Dar, Shri Mohammad Tahir, Shri Tenneti Viswanathan, Shri Padampat Singhania, Shri Dattajirao B. Kadam, Shri Tan Singh, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri Paika Murumu, Shri Yagya Narayan Singh, Shri A. M. Tariq, Shri Kisan Veer, and Shri Chandrashanker.

All of us were shocked to learn of the passing away of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan on 8 October, 1979 at the age of 77. Shri Narayan was a great patriot who made many sacrifices during the freedom struggle and always championed the cause of the people.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan made notable contributions to disseminate the message of Bhodan movement, in promoting the cause of peace in Nagaland and in resolving the problem of dacoits in the Chambal Valley. He took a leading part in organising the Afro-Asian Convention on Tibet in 1960 and undertook a world tour in 1971 to draw attention to the problem of freedom struggle in Bangladesh and refugees pouring into India. He was befittingly given the Raymon Magasaysay Award for public service in 1965.

He was a great leader who enjoyed widespread respect and affection. The cause of common man was nearest to his heart. His life of dedication would remain an inspiration to people.

—Lord Louis Mountbatten, Independent India's first Governor-General

passed away on 27 August, 1979 in an explosion while on his Yacht off the Irish Coast.

Supreme Allied Commander during World War II and a great British statesman, he had a distinguished record of service in the Royal Navy. During 1943-46, he was the Supreme Commander of the South East Asia Command. He became an Admiral in 1953 and the First Sea Lord in 1955 and occupied the key position of Chief of Staff from 1959 to 1965.

As the Viceroy of India in the last phase of British rule, he completed the task of transfer of power by the target date. He will always occupy a place of honour in the hearts of the people of India.

Shri Balgovind Verma was elected to Seventh Lok Sabha from Kheri constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He expired suddenly on 11 January, 1980 after a heart attack at the age of 56. He had been a Member of Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during the years 1962 to 1977. He was a Member of the Public Accounts Committee during 1969-70. He served as a Deputy Minister in the Central Government during the years 1971-77 and held the portfolios of Labour and Rehabilitation, Irrigation and Power and Communications. An eminent social worker, he was deeply interested in prohibition and worked for eradication of untouchability and dowry system. He also had a special interest in cooperative movement and was President of the Consumer Council of India. He was also earlier President of National Federation of Railway Porters and Vendors.

Shri Nugehalli Shivappa was a Member of Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-77 representing Hassan constituency of Karnataka. He was an active Parliamentarian and served as a member of the House Committee, Committees on Subordinate Legislation and on Estimates. He passed away on 8 September, 1979 at the age of 51.

Shri M. T. Raju was a Member of Fifth Lok Sabha during the years 1971-77 representing Narasapur constituency of Andhra Pradesh. He had served the country earlier as a distinguished officer of the Indian Civil Service and had held the post of Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh with distinction. An active parliamentarian, he was deeply interested in agriculture. He passed away on 20 October, 1979 at the age of 68.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar was a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-71 representing Gurgaon constituency of Haryana. Before coming to Lok Sabha he was a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly during the years 1952-62 and a Member of Rajya Sabha during the years 1962-66. He was an active social worker and was connected with a number of social welfare organisations. He passed away on 2 November, 1979 at the age of 72.

Shri Mohammad Tahir was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-50. He was also a Member of Second, Third and Fifth Lok Sabha during the years 1957-67 and 1971-77 from Bihar. Earlier, he was a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly. A lawyer and a social worker, he occupied important positions in Local bodies of his District. As a parliamentarian he was very active and evinced special interest in educational matters. He died on November, 1979 at the age of 77.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham was a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-71 representing Visakhapatnam constituency of Andhra Pradesh. Before coming to Lok Sabha, he was a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly during the years 1937-39 and 1946-53. He was a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the years 1953-54, 1956-59 and 1962-67. He was Minister for Finance and Law in Andhra Pradesh during the years 1953-54. He was an active Parliamentarian. He suffered imprisonment on a number of occasions

during the freedom struggle. He passed away on 10 November, 1979 at the age of 84.

Shri Padampat Singhania was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1946—51. Before that he was a Member of U.P. Legislative Assembly. He was a well known industrialist. He founded the Merchant Chamber of Uttar Pradesh and was a founder-member and President of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in 1935. As a philanthropist, he established a number of schools and was instrumental in the establishment of several institutions for promotion of technology and medicine. He took keen interest in public affairs and social welfare. He passed away on 18 November, 1979 at the age of 74.

Shri Dattajirao B. Kadam was a Member of Fifth Lok Sabha during the years 1971—77 representing Hathangale constituency of Maharashtra. He took keen interest in educational and co-operative institutions. He passed away on 18 November, 1979 at the age of 61.

Shri Tan Singh was a Member of Third and Sixth Lok Sabha during the years 1962—67 and 1977—79 representing Barmer constituency of Rajasthan. Earlier he was a Member of the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha during the years 1952—62. He took keen interest in parliamentary activities. He passed away on 7 December, 1979 at the age of 56.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1946—52. From 1952 to 1967, he was a Member of the First, Second and Third Lok Sabha representing Gaya constituency of Bihar. As an agriculturist, he took keen interest in the welfare of agricultural labour and he was founder-member of Khotihar Mazdoor Sangh. He suffered imprisonment during the freedom struggle. As a Member of Parliament, he took keen interest in foreign affairs. He passed away on 7 December, 1979 at the age of 68.

Shri Paika Murmu was a Member of Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957—62 representing Rajmahal constituency of Bihar. He took keen interest in Bhoodan movement and uplift of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward people. He was also imprisoned during the Quit India Movement in 1942. He passed away on 8 December, 1979 at the age of 68.

Shri Yagya Narayan Singh was a Member of Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962—67 representing Sundergarh constituency of Orissa. He took keen interest in rural development and established a high school at his native place. He passed away on 11 December, 1979 at the age of 47.

Shri A. M. Tariq was a nominated member of Second Lok Sabha from Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1957—62. Later, he was a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1962—65. He was arrested for participating in Quit Kashmir Movement in 1946, and was in jail for 18 months. He served as a Member of the Estimates Committee during 1959. He was a Member of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Commonwealth Conference held in London in 1961 and was also a Member of the Indian delegation to Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference held in Algeria in 1964. He was a Minister in Jammu and Kashmir Government during the years 1964—66. He passed away on 23 December, 1979 at the age of 57.

Shri Kisan Vear was a Member of Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962—67 representing the Satara constituency of Maharashtra. Earlier he was a Member of the Maharashtra Vidhan Parishad for 5 years. He suffered imprisonment during the Civil Disobedience Movement. He took active interest in cooperative and educational activities. He passed away on 27 December, 1979 at the age of 73.

Shri Chandrashanker was a Member of First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952—62 representing Broach constituency of the then Bombay State. He was a freedom fighter and social

worker and took active part in national movements and was imprisoned in 1942. He took keen interest in rural development and industrial cooperative movement. He was associated with various social and educational organisations and physical education institutions in his home town. He passed away at Breach on 31 December, 1979 at the age of 81.

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I join in the words of sorrow which you have expressed about some eminent personalities and some old colleagues who have passed away after the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's passing away plugged our whole nation in grief. A great son of India, Shri Jayaprakash was a relentless fighter for freedom who spent his life in the service of the people. He moved from Marxism to Sarvodaya philosophy and finally, in the seventies, took to agitational politics.

Jayaprakashji addressed himself with dedication and intense patriotic feelings in all his activities—the formation of the Congress Socialist Party, leadership of the Socialist Party after Independence, his involvement in the Bhoodan Movement, his approach to the Chambal dacoits and the total revolution movement of the seventies. He identified himself fully with the causes he espoused and especially with the young people.

He inspired the formation of the Janata Party but from all accounts he died a disillusioned man.

Differences apart, he was one of the few leaders who commanded universal respect and affection. There is no doubt that for a long time to come he will remain a source of inspiration to generations of political and social workers.

There was close association and comradeship between Jayaprakashji and my father, and ties of affection between his wife Prabhavati and my mother.

In his death we have lost a great patriot, a restless revolutionary and an intense humanist.

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma was an extraordinary personality and a born leader of men. He was a planner as well as a man of action, who distinguished himself on the battlefield, at conference tables and in the many other tasks and responsibilities that he undertook. He has a place in our history because of the vital part he played in the transfer of power to India. As Governor General, he showed sympathy and understanding of the complex problems of that critical period. This was the basis of his friendship with Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other important Indian leaders. Even in his retirement, he continued to take sustained interest in India and her welfare.

India has lost a sincere friend and the world a colourful personality. We are deeply grieved at his death, all the more so because it was not natural but by an act of dastardly terrorism.

Shri Balgovind Verma's death came as a shock, for only the evening before he came to see me and looked perfectly well. He was a dedicated public worker, interested in rural development, constructive work and education, serving especially the backward classes. We were looking forward to his active participation in the present Lok Sabha but he left us before the House could meet.

Sir, I express my deep sorrow at the passing away of the other former hon. Members of the Lok Sabha whom you have mentioned. Some were colleagues and some were friends. All were active in various spheres of national affairs, serving the people in different activities. I express my deep condolences to the bereaved families.

श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण (आजमगढ़) :

अध्यक्ष महादेव, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी हमारे उन प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय नेताओं में से थे, जिन का जीवन, और जिन का चरित्र, आने वाले युगों तक लोगों को प्रेरणा देता रहेगा। ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ जो संघर्ष हुआ, उसमें श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी देशभक्ति के भावना से ओत-प्रोत एक नव-युवक के रूप में पहली कतार के नेता थे। उन्होंने अपनी युवावस्था में ही जिन आदर्शों को अपने सामने रखा—साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ संघर्ष करने का आदर्श, भारत माता के पैरों से गुलामी की बड़ी काटने का आदर्श, देश की गरीबी मिटाने का आदर्श—और भारत जैसे महान देश द्वारा अपनी समस्याओं का कुछ आदर्शों और उसूलों की बुनियाद पर हल करने का जो मकसद और लक्ष्य उन्होंने अपने सामने रखा, उससे देश की युवा पीढ़ी हमेशा प्रेरणा हासिल करती रहेगी।

जयप्रकाश नारायण जी का व्यक्तित्व इस माने में भी अनुसरणीय रहेगा कि उन्होंने जीवन भर अपने मन में किसी पद की लालसा पैदा नहीं की। उनका गांधीजी, जवाहरलाल जी और मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद जैसे अन्य महान् राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के साथ, और उनकी छत्र-छाया में, काम करने का मौका मिला था। लेकिन शुरु से ही—जब आजादी की जंग लड़ी जा रही थी, तब से ही—श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के सामने महज यह लक्ष्य नहीं था कि यह देश आजाद हो जाये।

उनके सामने यह भी मकसद था कि आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान किस रास्ते पर चलेगा। आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता को गरीबी और बेकारी की जंजीरों से भी मुक्ति मिल सके। इसीलिए जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने समाजवाद को अपने जीवन का लक्ष्य बनाया था, अपने जीवन का ध्येय बनाया था। समाजवाद इस देश की धरती पर, इस देश के वातावरण के अनुकूल और इस देश की अपनी प्रतिभा के अनुकूल इस देश की ताथी बनकर रहे—जयप्रकाश जी ने इसमें अपना बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया। एक क्रांतिकारी हाँते हुए सत्य और अहिंसा में जो गांधी जी से उन्होंने सीख ली थी उसमें उनका अटूट विश्वास था। इस देश की सेवा में, इस

देश को गौरव प्राप्त हो सके और दुनिया में भी यह देश योगदान दे सके—इसके लिए उनका सारा जीवन समर्पित था। जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने अपने जीवन के आखिरी दिनों में यह भी निश्चय कर लिया था कि महज राजनीति के माध्यम से देश इन मकसदों को हासिल नहीं कर सकता। इसीलिए समाज और देश की सेवा जिस तरीके से भी हो सकती है, गरीब जनता के बीच में जाकर काम करके, हिन्दुस्तान में जो मुस्तलिफ वर्गों के लोग हैं—हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई—सभी आपस में मिल करके इस देश के निर्माण में अपने योगदान दे सके और हिन्दुस्तान में जो अशान्ति की ताकतें हैं उन पर शान्ति से काबू पाया जा सके और उनका अमन के रास्ते पर ले जाया जा सके—इन सब बातों के लिए भी उन्होंने अपना जीवन समर्पित किया था।

श्री जयप्रकाश जी के योगदान को यह देश इस माने में भी याद रखेगा कि हमारी आजादी की जंग के जमाने में खास मकसद यह रहा कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस देश के निर्माण में सही मायनों में भागीदार बन सके और अपने भविष्य का निर्माण कर सके, वह अपने कार्यों का स्वयं संचालन कर सके, यह अधिकार किसी एक व्यक्ति का न होकर देश की करोड़ों जनता का होना चाहिए।

श्री जयप्रकाश जी का आखिरी योगदान भी बहुत बड़ा रहा जिसको यह देश कभी भी नहीं भूलेंगा। जयप्रकाश जी ने गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलकर साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ आम जनता में जो संघर्ष किया और जनशक्ति और इस देश के कुछ मूल्यों में इस देश की जनता ने जो संकल्प किया उससे इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र अक्षुण्ण रहेगा। इस देश में कभी भी जनता की ताकत, जनता की शक्ति और जनता के अधिकार कम नहीं होने पायेंगे, समाप्त नहीं होने पायेंगे। अपनी मृत्यु शैया से उठकर उन्होंने इस देश का आह्वान किया था जबकि उन्होंने समझा कि इस देश में कुछ मूल्यों से, सही रास्ते से हटकर जनतंत्र के रास्ते में भटकाव पैदा हो रहा है। इस प्रकार जयप्रकाश जी के मन में जनतंत्र के प्रति एक गहरी आस्था थी और इन मूल्यों का बनाए रखने में उन्होंने जो अपना योगदान दिया है उसका यह देश सदा ही याद रखेगा।

आज जयप्रकाश जी हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं लेकिन अन्य महान व्यक्तियों की तरह से उनकी विचारधारा, उनके काम, उनका जीवन दर्शन हमारे लिए हमेशा मार्गदर्शन का काम करेगा। आज इस संसद के माध्यम से जब हम जयप्रकाश जी को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर रहे हैं तो हम इस बात का संकल्प भी कर रहे हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी ने जो वृत्त लिया था, जो उन्होंने अपने सामने मकसद रखा था—यद्यपि उनकी अपनी कोई संतान नहीं है लेकिन यह देश उनका अपना परिवार था और इस देश के बेटे-बेटियां उनकी अपनी संतान जैसी थीं—वे उनके जीवन से प्रेरणा लेंगे और उनके मकसद का पूरा करने का संकल्प अपने मन में रखेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री जयप्रकाश जी को अपनी तथा अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ तथा आपके साथ उन श्रद्धांजलियों में भी अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ जो अन्य दिवंगत आत्माओं के लिए आपने अर्पित की है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उन परिवारों के लोगों को सहनशक्ति प्राप्त होगी और दिवंगत आत्मा को शांति प्राप्त होगी।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed here in expressing our condolences and respects to the departed leaders mentioned here.

Sir, Jayaprakash Narayan ji was an outstanding leader. In the last days of his life, he made the biggest contribution by fighting authoritarianism. Had Jayaprakash ji not taken up the cudgels for fighting authoritarianism I apprehend that parliamentary democracy in India would have come to an end. And J P ji had to pay the penalty for that. He had to undergo imprisonment under MISA because of this. So, anybody who wants to pay his sincerest respects to Jayaprakash Narayan ji must take oath today that the cause for which Jayaprakash ji fought up to the last day of his life—the cause for democracy—must be fought to the bitterest end so that authoritarianism may not come again in India. So, that is the highest respect which we can pay to Jayaprakash Narayan ji.

Sir, regarding the other departed leaders, I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by you.

श्री जगजीवन राम (सासाराम): दिवंगत आत्माओं के प्रति जो श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित हुई है, मैं उस में शामिल होता हूँ। जयप्रकाश जी भारत के महानतम पुरुषों में से थे। उनका जीवन समर्पित था। समर्पित था देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये, समर्पित था प्रजातन्त्र के लिये, समर्पित था—समाजवाद के लिये, समर्पित था—विश्वशान्ति के लिये। जहाँ-कहीं भी उन्होंने अन्याय देखा, उन की अकेली आवाज भी उठी, उन्होंने इस बात की परवाह नहीं की कि हमारे साथ और कोई है या नहीं है। चाहे वह नागालैंड का प्रश्न हो, काश्मीर का प्रश्न हो, पाकिस्तान के साथ मधुर सम्बन्ध बनाने का प्रश्न हो, सभी मामलों में जयप्रकाश जी की आवाज उठती गई और जैसा मैंने अभी कहा—उन का इतना अधिक समर्पित जीवन था कि जीवन के सुखों के प्रति वे बराबर उदासीन रहे और वह समर्पित जीवन देश की सेवा में लगता रहा। आखरी वक्त में उन की तुलना भीष्म-पितामह से की जाय तो अत्योक्ति नहीं होगी। रणम-युद्ध पर पड़े हुए भी देश की प्रत्येक गतिविधि की जानकारी रखना और उस में बाँधक योगदान करना उन का काम रहा। देश की युवापीढ़ी को अनुप्राणित करने का काम भी उन्होंने किया। आज अगर उन से सबक ले कर हम इस युवा शक्ति का इस्तेमाल कर सकें, तो इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि राष्ट्र के कई-एक रचानात्मक कार्यों में युवा-पीढ़ी अगली कतार में पाई जायगी। यदि उन का सही दिशा-निर्देशन नहीं हुआ, तो इस में भी कोई संदेह नहीं कि ध्वंसक कार्यों में भी वे अगली कतार में पाये जा सकते हैं। आज उनके जीवन से हमको यह आदर्श लेना चाहिये कि देश के हित में, राष्ट्र के हित में, समाज के हित में कोई त्याग बहुत बड़ा त्याग नहीं है।

मैं उन के प्रति अपनी और अपने ग्रुप की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

लार्ड मॉन्टबेटन-हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास के एक अंश बन गये हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास के अध्याय में उन का

नाम गौरव के साथ लिया जाया भारत के बाजादी देने में उन का हाथ रहा और भारत के साथ उन की इतनी अधिक एकरूपता हो गई थी कि उन की अन्तिम स्वाहिश थी कि जब उन की मृत्यु हो जाय तो उन की शव-यात्रा में भारतीय सेना का भी प्रतिनिधित्व रहे। मैंने इस बात का उल्लेख इस लिये किया है कि उन की एकरूपता भारत के साथ बहुत अधिक बन चुकी थी। यह दुःखद विषय है कि उन का अन्त ऐसे कारणों से हुआ जो शायद सम्भवतः बहुत से महापुरुषों के जीवन में घटे हैं। वे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए अन्तिम वक्त तक अपने प्यारे को अक्षुण्ण रखे रहे और जब कभी हिन्दुस्तान के लिए पंचीदा प्रश्न आता था, तो अपने सीधे तरीके से इंग्लैंड में और दूसरे लोगों के साथ भारत के पक्ष की व्याख्या करने में कभी चूकते नहीं थे। उन के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर के हम अपना कर्तव्य निभा रहे हैं। यहां और जितने नाम लिये गये हैं, उन सभी के साथ आरम्भ से काम करने का मुझे अवसर रहा है। उन सभी का अंशदान बाहर और भीतर रहा है और उन सभी के चले जाने से, इस में संदेह नहीं है, देश को क्षति हुई है। मैं उन सभी के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए पूर्व-वक्ताओं के साथ शामिल हूँ।

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, D.M.K., and the leader of my party, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, I join you, the Leader of the House and the entire House in offering my heartfelt condolences to the departed souls.

SHRI YESHWNTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join you and the Leader of the House in associating myself and my Group in paying tribute to the departed souls of the Members of Parliament, particularly two personalities, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Lord Louis Mountbatten. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was the leader of the rarest quality, I think, perhaps next to Mahatma Gandhi. He was the only man who believed in service of people without taking any office under law. His life was a continuous sacrifice in the cause of people, in

the service of India, not only service of India but I would say in the service of humanity. He took to the cause of Sarvodaya and carried the message of Mahatma Gandhiji's truth and non-violence. He believed in the people's freedom, he believed in democratic values and he believed also in socialism. Possibly he has done much work in popularising the cause of socialism by writing very useful books in the 1930's. I remember to have read them. One of the rarest books that one would find is "Why Socialism"? It is in very simple terms because he knew the language of the people, he knew the minds of the people. Therefore, his departure would, for a very long time, certainly be a great loss to the nation. He did not belong to a particular group or a party. He was really a national leader, he was really a leader of humanity and as such I think it is a great loss to India. About other Members I associate myself in paying my tribute. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention two of their names—Shri Dattajirao B. Kadam and Shri Kishan Veer. Both of them were my personal friends and associates. Shri Kishan Veer was a great freedom fighter who made great heroic deeds in the 1942 Movement and in the post-Independence era he dedicated himself to the cause of education and co-operation and had made a wonderful contribution to his district. He belonged to the same constituency from which I hail. I pay my very respectful tribute to his memory.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself and my Group with the sentiments of grief which had been expressed here at the demise of such a large number of friends and illustrious persons during the interval since the last Session. As far as Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is concerned, our party had a very long political relationship with him dating back to the thirties, relationship sometimes of co-operation, at other times perhaps of differences. But whatever it may be, there is no doubt that his name will

go down for all time in the history of our country's independence movement and democratic movement.

He had the courage of his conviction at all times which is a very great quality and for that he sacrificed a great deal and he suffered a great deal. He also had the capacity even in his advanced years of being able to inspire the youth of this country for the causes in which he believed. We express our deep sorrow at his passing away.

As far as the other friends are concerned, most of whom at one time or the other were my colleagues also in this House, I would like to express our deep sorrow at their demise and would request you to convey to the bereaved families our sincerest condolences.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments already expressed in this House for those who have departed from us, particularly Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan. It will be a failure of duty for this House, for me as also my group if something is not mentioned about him. As you know, he was a great patriot who fought bravely against British imperialism. During the independence struggle, he went underground and continued his struggle throughout the country against British imperialism. There is no doubt that he was committed seriously to socialism. Of course, he developed certain differences with Marxism but in his latter days he felt that class struggle was inevitable for the restructuring of society as a whole. He waged a valiant fight against authoritarianism and for the restoration of democracy in this country. It is due to his struggle that the second freedom was born and we are free today and this House is free today. He remains a source of inspiration against authoritarianism and for democracy in our country, I pay my respectful homage to him.

With regard to other hon. Members, who have departed from us, I express

my deep sense of condolence and request you to convey our feelings to the bereaved families.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on behalf of the Muslim League to associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by you on the sad demise of Lok Nayak and all other friends mentioned by you. Indeed, Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan was a true revolutionary till the last breath of his life. By his sad demise, the void that has been created is hard to fill.

Lord Louis Moutbatten was a great friend of India and to him goes the unique distinction of transfer of power to us. There are other friends mentioned by you. We pay our homage to all the departed friends and express our sorrow at their demise. We request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate myself with what the Prime Minister has said about Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, that his example would continue to inspire the generations to come. He was a great humanist and his voice of support was always available and was raised at the right moment in a courageous manner whenever and wherever people were suffering for want of their freedom and human rights. I have a special reason also to mourn his death, because we worked together in the Kisan movement, Kheth Mazdoor movement, village panchayat democracy and in the Indian National Congress.

13.00 hrs.

My hon. friend Shri Chavan has referred to his book, "Why Socialism?" As the Prime Minister has said, he started as a Marxist, and he had expounded Marxist theory in that book, "Why Socialism?" Later on, he proved to be a great Gandhian, thanks to the great influence of his noble wife who was a great devotee of Mahatma Gandhi. I pay my tribute to her also. Both of them together served the country.

In this connection, I would be failing in my duty if I do not pay my tribute to Mr. Tanneti Viswanatham, a great Andhra, a good Andhra who was one of the people who led the movement for linguistic redistribution of the country, and who made great sacrifices in that movement. He was a good man and a very good comrade. He went to jail along with us several times. He sacrificed the whole of his life for the freedom of our country; and when he died, he died as the most respected Andhra then alive.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): I have known the Lok Nayak who was a great friend of Kashmir. He fought not only for the freedom of India, but also for every common man, upto his last breath. I want to tell this House that we should not forget that he, without holding any high office, still had a place in every Indian's heart, and won admiration in this world. The National Conference has lost a great friend. I hope all of us who are in this House, will work for the high ideals he has left behind.

My first experience of this great man, Louis Mountbatten, was in 1949. I remember this towering figure who did so much for our freedom. And I also remember the years I spent in England when I came to know how much he loved this country. He worked so hard to see that the West never forgot India's problems. I want to convey to the bereaved family, our deepest sympathies on this great loss.

We have also lost a Member from Kashmir, Mr. Tariq; and I would like to convey to his family also, our deepest sympathies on this loss.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may now stand in silence for a short while.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

13.05 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have already given a motion for adjournment of the House because of the failure of the Government to take a very firm, clear and unequivocal attitude about entry of Russian Army into Afghanistan and a situation that has already developed. I would like to know whether that particular adjournment motion would be taken up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please listen? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Adjournment Motion always comes before that.

MR. SPEAKER: First we must decide whether we are to sit....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me make a submission. There is no doubt about the Calling Attention motion. The subject of the Calling Attention motion is different from the subject of my adjournment motion. No doubt, there is a reference to U.S. arms aid to Pakistan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be clear about one thing. Whether we are going to adjourn....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But I have made a reference to entry of Russian Army into Afghanistan and then the developing situation. I would like to know—when the entire country is exercised over this issue, why I should not be allowed to move that adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I would ask the hon. Members whether we are going to sit. If the Members agree, we would continue to sit without lunch or we would adjourn for lunch. That is the point.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, please do not misunderstand. I am not moving for adjournment for lunch, but because of the entry of the Russian Army into Afghanistan....

MR. SPEAKER: We have admitted a Calling Attention motion. You will get a chance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given two adjournment motions. One is about the galloping price rise in the country and the second one is about the scarcity of Kerosene. (Interruptions) What is there to laugh about?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it. Will you please listen to me? You may please refer to the rule relating to the adjournment motions. I quote from there. It says, "As a convention, adjournment motions are not taken up on the day of the President's Address. Notices received for the day are treated as notices for the next sitting."

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I invite your attention to rule 60.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you going to admit it for tomorrow, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Or have I got to give a fresh notice?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is right. You kindly read out rule 60 and that will help the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given two privilege motions. One is against Mr. J. R. D. Tata and the second one is against Mahata. (Interruptions) The privilege motion against Mr. Tata was sent to the Privileges Committee in the last Lok Sabha. Therefore, there should be no hesitation in sending that issue to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall decide about it. It is under consideration. It has not been disposed of.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It should be expedited.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Prime Minister will introduce her Cabinet Ministers.

(Interruptions)

A calling attention motion has been admitted. Please sit down. (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I have been called.

13.09 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I have pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House my colleagues Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, the Minister of Energy and Irrigation and Department of Coal; Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Minister of Commerce and Steel and Mines and Civil Supplies; Shri J. B. Patnaik, the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation and Labour; Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Minister of External Affairs; Shri Vasant Sathe, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Supply and Rehabilitation; Shri P. Shiv Shankar, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;

B. Shankaranand, the Minister of Education and Health and Social Welfare, Shri A. P. Sharma, the Minister of Shipping and Transport, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications and Rao Birendra Singh, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction, Giani Zail Singh, Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Minister of Railways, Shri R. Venkataraman, Minister of Finance and Industry, Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health, Shri Yogendra Makwana, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Kartik Oraon, Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri Ja. annath Pahadia, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief, Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri R. V. Swaminathan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice under rule 377 about the strike by CITUC in Keshavram Cotton Mills and closure and also in three others. What is happening?

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up tomorrow. Now, Papers to be laid.

13.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY PRESIDENT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN 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 'Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 6 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 30th August, 1979.

(2) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 7 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 1st September, 1979.

(3) The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 8 of 1979), promulgated by the President on the 25th September, 1979.

(4) The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 9 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 25th September, 1979.

(5) The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1979 (No. 10 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 5th October, 1979.

(6) The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 11 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1979.

(7) The Central Excises and Salt and Additional Duties of Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 12 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 24th November, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2/80].

PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION, REPORTS OF GOVERNORS OF SIKKIM, MANIPUR, KERALA AND ASSAM.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the proclamation (Hindi and English versions)

dated the 18th August, 1979 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Sikkim published in Notification No. G.S.R. 497(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1979 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 18th August, 1979, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 498 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1979.

(2) A copy of the Report dated the 15th August, 1979 of the Governor of Sikkim to the President (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 14th November, 1979 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur published in Notification No. G.S.R. 624(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1979 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 14th November, 1979, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 625 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1979.

(4) A copy of the Report dated the 16th October, 1979 of the Governor of Manipur to the President (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4/80].

(5) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 5th December, 1979 issued by the President under article 356

of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala published in Notification No. G.S.R. 672 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1979 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 5th December, 1979, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1979.

(6) A copy of the Report dated the 2nd December, 1979 of the Governor of Kerala to the President (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5/80].

(7) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 12th December, 1979 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1979 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 12th December, 1979, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 689(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1979.

(8) A copy of the Report dated the 11th December, 1979 of the Governor of Assam to the President (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6/80].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): About sub-item 5, of item IV of the order paper, Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential

Commodities Ordinance. I have one question to ask. I have given....

MR. SPEAKER: I will go to the Committee.

SHRI JYOTRIMOY BOSU: I have given notice in writing before 10 o'clock and I may be allowed to express myself on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be looked into by the Committee. Why do you want to take up the time of the House unnecessarily, now?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmugao): There is an earlier ruling from the Chair that in such matters when any objection is raised about papers laid on the Table of the House, such objection will be sent directly to the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be seen by the Committee.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Which Committee? There is no Committee now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have quoted the authority under which I want to draw your attention to this pernicious, obnoxious legislation that you are going to bring in.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question now. The Committee is seized of the situation. We shall now proceed with the call attention motion.

13.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARMS AID TO PAKISTAN BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND TENSE SITUATION CREATED IN THE REGION THEREBY.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): On this question, in a meeting called by the Prime Minister..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: A call attention motion has been admitted and I have called upon Mr. Panigrahi to call the attention.

SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE: We wanted a debate and the Prime Minister agreed to it. Let the Prime Minister speak.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will follow the rules. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The tense situation created in the region as a result of the reported arms aid to Pakistan by the United States of America in the context of the recent developments in Afghanistan.”

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After the Calling Attention is over we can further discuss if there is.....

(Interruptions)

It can be considered after this.

THE PRIME MINISTER ((SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I did not know that the Calling Attention had been admitted here. This matter was raised in the meeting with the opposition leaders. It can be put up to the Business Advisory Committee and they can see whether time can be allotted.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of the United States of America announced on December 29, 1979 the resumption of military assistance to Pakistan on which they had earlier placed an embargo in accordance with American legislation. According to reports that have come to the attention of Government, the US Government has decided to expedite military

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

supplies to Pakistan worth \$ 150 million as part of cash sales already in the pipe-line. The US Government has further announced a package aid of \$ 400 million for the next 20 months—\$ 200 million in economic aid and the other \$ 200 million in military aid.

Government have expressed their grave concern at the moves to step up military supplies to Pakistan as well as our apprehension that induction of arms into Pakistan could convert the South-Asian region into a theatre of great power confrontation and conflict. Government have also expressed their apprehension that the induction of arms has a potential of decelerating the process of normalisation which the governments of India and Pakistan have fostered in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. These views have been impressed upon the Governments of USA, Pakistan and other concerned countries.

Sir, the developments in the region around us in the last few months have rightly given rise to much concern in this country, which is shared by the Government. The underlying causes are not far to seek. Tensions and problems have existed between neighbours, and even inside nations. A dangerous dimension is added when the great powers start using these nations in their quest to gain advantage in their global strategy, or to seek to secure their perceived interests, or again when governments in the region render themselves amenable to this strategy for some short term gains and in the process defeat the very objectives they are seeking to achieve. The need of the hour is to stem this ominous process and return to the tried and tested path of settling problems in an environment free of great power influence or confrontation.

In this context, Sir, recent developments in Afghanistan have naturally been engaging the serious attention of the Government. India has close and friendly relations with the government and people of Afghanistan and we are deeply concerned and vitally interested

in the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of this traditionally friendly neighbour of ours; and we believe that they have every right to safeguard them.

It is our hope that the people of Afghanistan will be able to resolve their internal problems without any outside interference. As the Prime Minister has clearly indicated, we are against the presence of foreign troops and bases in any country. We have expressed our hope that Soviet forces will withdraw from Afghanistan.

Our entire stand is consistent with our commitment to peace and non-alignment. All the countries in the South Asian region are members of the Non-aligned Movement and, consistent with the principles of non-alignment, it is our hope that the entire area will be free of tensions.

The induction of arms into the region and the introduction of great power confrontation would further threaten the peace and stability of the region including the security of India. In this evolving situation our effort has been to take steps to defuse it rather than permit its further escalation. The Government of India has been in touch with the countries of the sub-continent, the Soviet Union, USA, China and other countries to stress that no action should be taken that could lead to an enhancement of the dangers and heightening of confrontation as we feel no worthwhile solution is otherwise possible. In this context the Foreign Minister of the USSR and the representative of the President of the United States are expected to visit India in the near future. The Foreign Secretary of India will also visit Islamabad shortly at the invitation of the Government of Pakistan.

We deem it important to have a continuing dialogue with Pakistan as indeed with the other countries of the region to ensure that this region does not become the theatre of great power confrontation. It is vitally important that the Governments of India and Pakistan have a clear understanding of each other's perceptions and that

nothing is done in the meantime that could damage the interests of our region or cause a set back to the process of normalisation between India and Pakistan.

We welcome President Zia-ul Haq's reference to the Simla Agreement in his message to the Prime Minister. This Agreement, in our view is the basis of the efforts to normalise relations between India and Pakistan. The Agreement states that relations between the two countries shall be governed by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. Both countries have further committed themselves to peaceful co-existence and respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty. There are, in our opinion, positive and obvious advantages in co-operation between our two countries through the process of normalisation. It must be our hope that we will jointly be able to travel further along this path of reason.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our region and our neighbourhood has been in turmoil over a long period. Working together in harmony and cooperation, we can do much to establish a climate of peace and stability in order to promote development for our collective benefit. Let it be clearly understood that in pursuit of this vision, we will steadfastly oppose all attempts by any power to turn the clock back and revert to an era of confrontation and cold war. Government is confident that the House and the people of India stand united behind it in supporting their efforts to gain these objectives.

SHRI CHITAMANI PANIGRAHI:
Sir, while we fully appreciate the positive stand and the line that the Government of India is committed to and while we all support the stand that has been taken by the Government, I would like to know from the hon. Foreign Minister whether the Government is aware that in another five to six months Pakistan is fully going nuclear and in view of that, when it is turned into a kind of military yard by the United States and China also. I want

to know whether, when our Foreign Secretary is going to Pakistan and when President Carter of the United States is sending his special representative to India, our Government is in communication with the Chinese Government also so that they should also not supply arms to Pakistan in view of the effort that the Government of India is making to make this region peaceful because big power rivalry is going to escalate the present cold war to hot war in which India is going to be engulfed. May I know what positive steps the Government has taken in this matter and what fruit it has borne?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have already submitted that we are in touch with all the concerned Governments. Beyond this, I need not say anything at the moment, because as I have submitted, we are in a constantly evolving situation.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. After reading it, I have an impression that the real danger or gravity of the situation that has arisen as a result of the massive supply of arms by the United States to Pakistan has not been recognised even now, and some of the realities which ought to have been noticed have been ignored. The statement has been wrapped in diplomatic jargon. Now, Sir, supply of American arms to Pakistan had always been a serious source of threat to our country and whatever arms America had previously supplied to Pakistan had been used against India in the two earlier wars, in 1965 and in 1971. This has been our experience. This has happened despite the assurance given by the then American Government leaders. Now, apart from America agreeing to reopen the arms supply to Pakistan, there are certain other developments which also help Pakistan to acquire weapons. That is, many of the West European countries who are members of the NATO alliance are also giving arms to Pakistan. And thirdly, there is also a report that the Karakoram Highway that has been built by China...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the question should be asked. It should be relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Yes, I am trying to come to the point.

MR. SPEAKER: The question should be related to the subject matter of the Call Attention. Please come to the point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): He is giving the background.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Certain facts are missing from the statement. So, unless I explain the background....

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask the question, you cannot make a statement.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He has to give the background. He has to formulate the question. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, 5 to 15 minutes should be given to each Member on the Call Attention. There are five Members and the Minister has to reply. So, you can use your judgment in any way you like.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be relevant and to the point. Please come to the point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I have already mentioned that there is a report that the Karakoram Highway is being used by China for sending arms and armaments to Pakistan. Therefore....

MR. SPEAKER: What is the operative point?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The operative point is this. Here the statement says that "we will steadfastly oppose all attempts by any power to turn the clock back and revert to an era of confrontation and cold war." This

kind of statement has been given on innumerable occasions when this question of supply of American arms to Pakistan was raised in this House. I want to know what concrete action is taken to oppose the supply of arms in the light of our experience in the past that despite our repeated opposition, America had been continuing helping Pakistan with modern weapons. And the second question is....

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: It is (b) The development in Afghanistan is directly related to this and the development in Afghanistan should be viewed against the background of the developments in Pakistan. Now, the Soviet Union has entered into a treaty of friendship and Afghanistan being the neighbouring country, any hostile development in that region would seriously affect.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you be precise about what you want to ask so that he may answer you?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Therefore, so far as Afghanistan is concerned, it is fighting for its freedom and independence and it being a non-aligned country and a country very friendly to India, what are the steps Government of India intends to take to help the Government of Afghanistan and their people in this hour of peril.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The Calling Attention Motion in terms refers only to the reported arms aid to Pakistan by the United States of America in the context of the recent developments in Afghanistan. So, I would submit that all reference to China and other countries and other sources from which arms supplies are reported to be made to Pakistan would not be covered by the Calling Attention Motion. (Interruptions).

So far as the Afghanistan question is concerned, I have made a very comprehensive statement.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): But vague.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I really do not know what we can do in the internal matters of another country beyond hoping, wishing and trying for something which we want to happen there, and this is what we have been doing. I have already submitted that we are in an evolving situation, and it will be very difficult for us to take a final stand, a definitive stand a unilateral stand in a situation like this. We are aware of the situation and we are doing everything in our power to see that tension is relieved in this area.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund): I would like to know whether Government, while considering this serious matter, has taken the following points into consideration: firstly, that the scheduled arms supply to Pakistan and the delivery of the arms as stipulated do not seem to aim at meeting the immediate situation in the area and is a long-term aid agreement which goes into 20 months to begin with, and is likely to be extended further. It should be considered by the Government whether this has any significance in the present situation and the House should be informed about it.

Secondly, the question of the quality and range of the various arms seems to indicate that they are meant for a much larger territory than is covered by the present area of tension, i.e., Pakistan and Afghanistan. The large missiles and other things cover much larger territory up to the farthest length of India. May I know whether this has any significance and whether this portion of the agreement has been properly analysed by the Government?

While appreciating the steps already taken by Government for lessening of tension if the area I would like to know whether Government are contemplating any further action to still more defuse and lessen the tension in the area.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Both the quantum and the nature of the arms aid have been thoroughly analysed, and

we have pointed out that the professed purpose for which this aid is being given does not tally with the nature and the quantum of the arms. This has been brought to their notice. We are still hoping that in view of what we have told the countries concerned, some improvement will be found in the coming weeks. As I have submitted, some very important personages and representatives of Heads of State are coming here. We will continue the dialogue and we hope that it will bear fruit.

As for the second part of the question, it will depend on what happens during the talks. As I have said it is an evolving situation. We have to watch the situation as it evolves and take steps at the proper time

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): May I first draw your attention, Sir, to the wording of the Calling Attention Notice? It has been completely changed, and it gives only one side of the picture. Therefore, there cannot be a full discussion. It is only limited to U.S. arms aid. I am drawing your attention for the future.

MR. SPEAKER: We have not changed anything.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The other part has been taken away, and only this part has been retained.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has been deleted. It is Mr. Panigrahi's motion which has been admitted by ballot.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The procedure is when you try to club a number of names together if there are certain complementary aspects of other call attention motions, they are to be clubbed. Mr. Panigrahi's call attention motion has been admitted, but Dr Pandit has given notice of a motion in which the entry of Soviet Russia was also mentioned. If you club these motions together, then club all the countries referred to also together.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pandit will put a question now.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

"The statement made by the Minister is totally unsatisfactory. It does not say anything about the part played by our Permanent Representative at the UN, who took a stand that the Soviet stand as far as Afghanistan is concerned is satisfactory to India I quote from *Indian Express* dated 13th January, wherein it has been stated:

"We are against the presence of foreign troops and bases in any country. However, the Soviet Government has assured the Government of India that its troops went to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government."

It is this leaning and tilting in our stand that has made the situation worse. What is the Government's final judgment as far as the involvement of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan is concerned? We want to have that clarified first.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is aggression.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

They have treated it as their internal affair. The Government knows about the recent news that Pakistan guerillas are there in Kabul, Chinese troops are there on their border. How long can it be treated as their internal affair, when it has become an International problem. It is coming right on the border of our country. I would like to have the Government's stand in most certain terms as far as the situation in Afghanistan is concerned.

As far as the massive arms aid to Pakistan by us is concerned, as my friend Shri Shukla said, it is much beyond the requirements of the situation. Sophisticated arms are being given to Pakistan and if the U.S. could change their law as regards the supply of arms to Pakistan what efforts have made by the Government of India to secure nuclear fuel for us?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT

(Ahmedabad): On a point of order. This discussion is being converted into a debate. Under the Rules of procedure, no debate shall be allowed (Interruptions). I am a new Member so far as this House is concerned. But I know the rules and conventions (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken your point. Mr. Pandit, you put the question now.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: References have been made to the Simla Pact and the normalisation of our relations with Pakistan. I would like to know what exact steps they are going to take in the comity of nations to enlist world opinion against any country resorting to aggression over another country. What steps are you going to take beyond the Simla Pact in getting the support of all other non-aligned countries on this issue?

We would like to have a clarified stand of the Government on all these three points.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:

Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to the statement made by our Permanent Representative at the UN. Now, the Permanent Representative has stated no more and no less than stating what happens to be our information, not our judgment because judgments cannot be made in a situation like this. What he has stated is as follows:—

"The Soviet Government has assured our Government that its troops went to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government first made by President Amin on December 26, 1979."

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you agree?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Beyond this, there is no question of our having agreed or having endorsed it. We have said very

categorically that we are opposed to the presence of foreign troops on any soil. This is the exact position.

So far as bilateral relations with Pakistan are concerned, the latest between the two countries happens to be the Simla Agreement. Whatever happened before the Simla Agreement, it is best forgotten and the Simla Pact spirit has to be maintained hereafter. Some normalisation has taken place in respect of certain matters, like cultural relations and to some extent, trade. But much remain to be done. As hon. Members are aware, the actual implementation of an agreement between two nations is not a simple thing. It is attended with so many other tensions so many other influences and so many other events supervening between the conclusion of the agreement and the time we are referring to. Therefore, in the first place, we should address our appeal to Pakistan. After the new Government has taken over, a very congenial climate has been created in the sense that President Zia of Pakistan has himself sent a very warm message to our Prime Minister where a pointed reference has been made to the Simla Agreement. Now, we are working on that, following it up and we have talked to them. Our Foreign Secretary is going to Islamabad; we are not allowing any souring of these relations and we are not losing any time in taking further steps and having further talks in regard to all the outstanding matters which have got to be decided by bilateral agreement. This is the position.

श्रीमती कृष्ण साहो (बेगूसराय): मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सदन में दिया है उस में उन्होंने काफी व्यापक रूप से सभी बिन्दुओं पर प्रकाश डाला है। मैं इसका सहर्ष समर्थन करती हूँ।

आप सभी जानते हैं कि हमारे पड़ोस के क्षेत्रों में कुछ महीनों से जो घटनाएँ घट रही

हैं, उससे हम सभी का चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है। अपने वक्तव्य में मंत्री महोदय ने भी बताया है कि सरकार काफी गम्भीर रूप से इस पर चिन्ता प्रकट कर रही है और कार्रवाई भी कर रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं समझती हूँ कि उनका उत्तर काफी संतोषप्रद है। लेकिन मैं केवल एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहती हूँ। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि तत्कालीन सरकार ने उस समय क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया था या नहीं और इस संबंध में तत्कालीन सरकार ने कौन सी कार्रवाई की थी?

श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव: ये जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं, लगता है कि ये दो सरकारों के बीच घटी हैं। एक तरह से हमने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट कर दी है-----

श्री जी. एम. बनातवाला: अनईक्वी-वोकल कंडेमनशन होना चाहिये।

Let there be a firm and an unequivocal condemnation.

श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव: अपनी प्रतिक्रिया को इस सरकार ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में प्रकट किया है।

13.45 hrs

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (Shri R. Venkataraman): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1979-80.

13.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

गृह मंत्री (श्री जेल सिंह): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विलोक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री जल सिंह: मं विधेयक की पुर-
थापित करता हूँ ।

13.46 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMEND-
MENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE: PAYMENT OF
BONUS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate Legislation by the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7A/80].

13.47 hrs.

GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI ZAIL SINGH: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE: GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES, (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1979

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) ordinance, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7/80.]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indian): With your permission may I make a point of personal explanation.

In the issue of the 22nd *Indian Express*, quoting the proceedings it has been stated in the news item that the Nominated Members, Mr. Frank Anthony and A. E. T. Barrow read out the same oath as the others the same as if they have been elected

to the Lok Sabha. This is not correct. I had the same form and **understandably** perhaps I used the word 'elected' but I immediately corrected it and substituted it by 'nominated'. Mr. Barrow never used that word.

SHRI A. E. T. Barrow (Nominated-Anglo-Indian): I had the form on which the word 'nominated' was printed. I can assure the *Indian Express* that I know how to read.

MR. SPEAKER: We have ascertained it. The corrections, I think, will be printed in the relevant papers.

Now the House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

13.49 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, January 24, 1980/Magha 4, 1901 (Saka).