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Magha 30, 1900 (Saka)

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Shinde, Shri Annasheb P. (Ahmed-nagar)	T
Shiv Samyati Ram, Shri (Roberts-ganj),	Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh (Ludhiana)
Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Secunderabad)	Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer)
Shrangare, Shri T. S. (Osmanabad)	Tej Pratap Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri (Monghyr)	Thakre, Shri Kushabhau (Khandwa)
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot)	Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh (Kanker)
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal (Janjgir)	Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)
Sikandar Bakht, Shri (Chandni Chowk)	Thiagarajan, Shri P. (Sivaganga)
Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)	Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)
Singha, Shri Sachindralal (Tripura West)	Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandharpur)
Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)	Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)
Sinha, Shri H. L. P. (Jehanbad)	Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Khalilabad)
Sinha, Shri M. P. (Patna)	Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan (Tezpur)	Tiwary, Shri Madan (Rajnandgaon)
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)	Tiwary, Shri Ramanand (Buxar)
Somani, Shri Roop Lal (Bhilwara)	Tohra, Shri G. S. (Patiala)
Somani, Shri S. S. (Chittorgarh)	Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
Stephen, Shri C. M. (Idukki)	Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad (Domariaganj)
Subramaniam, Shri C. (Palani)	Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash (Kannauj)
Sudheeran, Shri V. M. (Alleppey)	Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)
Sukhendra Singh, Shri (Satna)	Tur, Shri Mohan Singh (Taran Taran)
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)	Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Babraich)
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha (Darbhanga)	U
Sunna Sahib, Shri A. (Palghat)	Ugrasen, Shri (Deoria)
Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)
Surendra Bikram, Shri (Shahjahanpur)	V
Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji (Kapadvanj)
Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwara (Koppal)	Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahmad (Baramulla)
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North-East)	
Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad (Bagaha)	

Varma, Shri Ravindra (Ranchi)

Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir (Faridabad)

Veerabhadrappa, Shri K. S. (Bellary)

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)

Venkatareddy, Shri P. (Ongola)

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Verma, Shri Brij Lal (Mahasamund)

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arah)

Verma, Shri Hargovind (Sitapur)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Koderma)

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)

Verma, Shri Sukhdev Prasad (Chatra)

Visvanathan, Shri C. N. (Tiruppat-tur)

X

Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad (Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain (Madhubani)

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad (Godda)

Yadav, Shri Narsingh (Chandauli)

Yadav, Shri Ramjilal (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Jabalpur)

Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad (Saharsa)

Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh (Pratapgarh)

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri (Jaunpur)

Yellaiah, Shri Nandi (Siddipet)

Yuvraj, Shri (Katihar)

Z

Zulfiquarullah, Shri (Sultanpur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri K. S. Hegde

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri Godey Murahari

Panel of Chairman

Shri Dhirendranath Basu
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
Dr. Sushila Nayar
Shri Ram Murti
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
Shri N. K. Shejwalkar

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of Cabinet

The Prime Minister	Shri Morarji Desai
The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	Shri Charan Singh
The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri L. K. Advani
The Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri H. N. Bahuguna
The Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Sikandar Bakht
The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Surjit Singh Barnala
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Shanti Bhushan
The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder
The Minister of Railways	Prof. Madhu Dandavate
The Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Mohan Dharia
The Minister of Industry	Shri George Fernandes
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Purushottam Kaushik
The Minister of Home Affairs	Shri H. M. Patel
The Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Biju Patnaik
The Minister of Energy	Shri P. Ramachandran
The Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Rabi Ray
The Minister of External Affairs	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour	Shri Ravindra Varma
The Minister of Communications	Shri Brij Lal Verma

Ministers of State

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Satish Agarwal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakataki
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Arif Beg
The Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Chand Ram
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Ram Kinkar
The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Samarendra Kundu
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Kumari Abha Maiti
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Dhanik Lai Mandal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Janeshwar Mishra
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Karia Munda
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Narsingh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri S. D. Patil
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri Fazlur Rahman
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Larang Sai
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo Sai
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Sheo Narain
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	Prof. Sher Singh

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Jagbir Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs	Dr. Ram Kirpal Sinha
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Zulfiqarullah

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXII. First day of the Seventh Session of the Sixth Lok Sabha No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 19, 1979/Magha 30,
1900 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Wish you all a
Happy New Year.

HON. MEMBERS: The same to you.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri P. Shiv Shanker (Secunderabad)

WELCOME TO HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Dr. Janos Peter, Deputy Chairman of the Parliament of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hon'ble Members of the Hungarian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:—

1. Dr. Mihaly Komocsin, M.P.
2. Mr. Sander Magyar, M. P.

3. Mrs. Miklos Vadkerti, M.P.

4. Mr. Laszlo Radnoty, M.P.

The delegation arrived here on Wednesday, the 14th February, 1979. They have since visited Bangalore and Bombay.

The delegates are now seated in the Special Box. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Hungarian Parliament and the friendly people of the Hungarian People's Republic.

12.42 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY: I lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together today.

President's Address

Hon'ble Members,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this session of Parliament, the first in 1979. You have a heavy schedule of business ahead of you, and at the outset, let me wish you godspeed in the completion of your budgetary and legislative business.

2. Last year, we had unprecedented floods which were the worst within living memory. Many lives were lost; crops were damaged over large areas and there was heavy loss to both private and public property. We cannot but admire the courage and fortitude with which our people faced this calamity. The State Administrations met the extremely difficult situation arising out of these floods with commendable speed and

efficiency. The Central Government allocated assistance liberally both in cash and kind. The Defence Services and police personnel also played a notable role in affording relief and I wish to place on record our tribute to all of them. I would also, at this stage, like to record my gratitude to the various agencies and individuals, both in India and abroad, who came forward with donations in cash and kind and also rendered service in various forms. In the light of the experience of such large scale floods, the Government is giving special attention to an integrated approach for their control.

3. Last year, I referred to the repeal of the amendments made in the Representation of the People Act in 1974 and 1975, so as to restore the democratic elements obtaining prior to these amendments. Government has under consideration basic reforms in electoral laws and procedures in order to make the electoral process more equitable, and less susceptible to pernicious influences. The detailed proposals evolved will be discussed with the political parties.

4. It needs to be noted that our system has withstood the strains and stresses of the times, largely as a result of restoration of civil liberties, the free play of democratic processes and the containing of inflationary pressures. In the years before 1977 there was a period of high inflation followed by a period of repression of all demands. Many of the demands of today only seek to make up for the denials of the earlier period. Yet it is somewhat unfortunate that some of these demands should have their origin more in politics than in economics.

5. Government continued its efforts at freeing the democratic processes from the shackles of the Emergency, and restoring the rule of law. The

Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill, which has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament, is now before the State Legislatures for ratification. Action is being taken on the reports of the Commissions which inquired into the excesses of the Emergency and the alleged misuse of their high positions by certain individuals. The Government proposes to bring forward legislation to constitute Special Courts for trial of offences committed by persons holding high political and public office during the Emergency. The Working Group appointed to study the question of giving greater autonomy to Akashvani and Doordarshan submitted its report. The Government proposes to introduce legislation on the subject as early as possible.

6. Over the last few years, the centre of gravity of political processes has been shifting from urban to rural areas. The rising tide of expectations has made the rural community extremely sensitive to economic factors. This is also accompanied by an increase in social tensions. The success of our democracy will depend upon our ability to manage this shift, both in political and economic terms, in an orderly manner.

7. Last year, I had referred to the directional changes being undertaken by the Government by reorienting the strategy of development and launching a frontal attack on the problems of poverty and mass unemployment, particularly in rural areas. The Plan reflects this primary concern of the Government. The basic approach of the Government has been endorsed by the National Development Council.

8. Considering the role the States are required to play in the development of the country, it is appropriate that they should be enabled to do so financially. The Seventh Finance Commission provided for substantial devolution of financial resources to the States. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the

Commission. The National Development Council directed that a review be made of Centre-State financial relations, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution, and appointed a Committee to go into this. In 1978-79, for the first time since the inception of the planning process, the total of the States' Plan outlays exceeded those of the Centre.

9. The year 1977-78 witnessed a growth of national income of about 7.4 per cent (at 1970-71 prices) as against 1.4 per cent in the previous year. The high priority accorded to agriculture and rural development has started yielding encouraging results. In the current year in spite of the extensive flood damage in Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal, the kharif foodgrains production is likely to be around that of the last year. The output of groundnut, oilseeds, cotton and jute is likely to surpass last year's level. Prospects for the current rabi crops are also bright.

10. Additional irrigation potential of 26 lakh hectares was created in 1977-78, the highest ever achieved by any country in a single year. For the current year the target is 28 lakh hectares. The consumption of fertilisers in 1977-78 recorded a 26 per cent increase over the previous year, and this year too the upward trend has been maintained. The irrigation and fertiliser consumption data underline the success of the policy of increased attention to the agricultural sphere, and with obvious results.

11. The record level of foodgrains production, which was 125.6 million tonnes last year, has resulted in a comfortable food supply situation. Cereal supplies have been plentiful and their prices stable. The disparity in foodgrains' prices between surplus and deficit areas has narrowed in the absence of restrictions on movement.

12. Sugar production achieved a new peak of 64.7 lakh tonnes in 1977-78, an increase of nearly 34 per cent over the previous year's record.

Consumption of sugar increased by 26 per cent to nearly 48 lakh tonnes. Control on sugar distribution and prices was removed with effect from 16 August, 1978, and thereafter sugar prices declined, benefiting the consumer. A package of measures to protect the growers' long-term interests has been worked out.

13. The increased foodgrains and industrial production is reflected in price-levels remaining stable, and essential commodities and consumer goods being easily available throughout the country. The wholesale price index moved within a narrow range of less than 2 per cent during the greater part of the current year. In fact, the index for April-October, 1978 was, on an average, 1.1 per cent lower than that for the same months of 1977, which itself was a period of relative price stability. Price stability has been achieved through monetary and fiscal discipline, appropriate pricing policies, increased production, availability of essential consumer items' supply like edible oils through imports, and regulation of export of essential commodities. However, there are still certain sensitive commodities like pulses, oilseeds, and cement whose prices and availability are a matter of concern. Programmes for increased production of these commodities have been taken up.

14. The steps taken by the Government to relax the regime of controls are bearing fruit. The removal of restrictions on movement of foodgrains and relaxations in the industrial licensing and import policies and procedures have led to benefits both to producers and consumers. A committee is going into the question of further possible relaxations in the regime of controls.

15. For ameliorating the economic conditions of the rural poor, a significant step taken in 1978-79 was the introduction of the programme of Integrated Rural Development. The new programme attempts to mount a

frontal attack on rural poverty through intensification of developmental activity in rural areas. Out of a total of 5,004 blocks, 2,300 have been selected for intensive development, and are to be given special assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs per block for formulating schemes of benefit to the weaker sections, over and above the outlay under the normal development programmes of the block. Such additional assistance will generate gainful employment for the rural unemployed and under-employed, raise their incomes, and nutritional and living standards. Durable community assets will be created, thereby strengthening the rural infrastructure. The Food for Work programme has become a major instrument of rural development and employment. Last year, 2.04 lakh tonnes of wheat was distributed under this programme through the States, while this year 10 lakh tonnes is targeted. Forty crore man-days of work are expected to be created by this year's Food for Work schemes.

16. A Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta inquired into the working of Panchayati Raj institutions and suggested measures for a more effective and decentralised system of rural planning and development. Its report is to be discussed with the States in the near future.

17. Government attaches great importance to speedy implementation of land reform measures. The protection afforded by the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution will be extended to all new land reform laws. Up to November, 1978, 6.48 lakh hectares of land had been distributed to the landless. More than fifty per cent of the beneficiaries belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Governments have been urged to close the gap between declaring of surplus areas and their distribution. Attention of

the State Governments has also been drawn to the need for proper maintenance of land records including their updating. Surveys and settlement operations are being taken up on a large scale, and special drives have been undertaken by the States for disposal of pending cases.

18. Agricultural credit to the weaker sections of the community such as small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, tenants, share-croppers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been emphasised. The volume of agricultural credit is expected to be of the order of Rs. 2,215 crores by the end of 1978-79, against Rs. 1,876 crores the preceding year. Over one-third of the total institutional credit is drawn by weaker sections of the community.

19. In accordance with the National Cooperative Policy Resolution, steps have been taken to see that cooperatives provide the requirements of credit, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs. Cooperatives are also marketing and processing agricultural commodities and providing price support for them. The supply of essential articles of mass consumption at reasonable prices is being done through a large number of cooperative outlets, especially in the rural areas.

20. In order to create employment opportunities through development of decentralised rural, small and cottage industries, the Government is setting up district industries centres in every district of the country. About 250 such centres have been sanctioned so far, and the rest are proposed to be set up in the coming year. The assistance programmes of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been strengthened. The number of items reserved for exclusive development in the small sector has been increased from 504

to 807, and legislation to provide protection to small and cottage industries is proposed to be undertaken.

21. Government recognises the necessity of making available to the rural community its basic minimum needs in the shape of drinking water supply, rural roads, health care, elementary and adult education (especially for women), house-sites for the homeless, and programmes have been approved for all of these. For example, the aim is to provide safe drinking water to over 1,13,000 "problem" villages by March, 1981. Of these, 18,000 villages were covered last year, and 27,000 more are likely to be covered this year. Also, housing for the weaker sections in both rural and urban areas is being provided, and a large amount is being specifically earmarked for rural housing. The scope of the Rural House Sites Scheme, under which 7.46 million landless families have already been given house-sites, is being expanded to provide financial assistance for the construction of low cost houses by these families. I hope that the State Governments will implement the minimum needs programme in right earnest.

22. A viable production-cum-distribution scheme has been drawn up in accordance with the recommendation of the National Development Council and approved by the Union and State Governments. The scheme consists of a package of measures covering production, procurement, storage, transportation and distribution. The bulk of the beneficiaries of the proposed system will be the weaker sections of society. The scheme will be taken up for implementation throughout the country with effect from 1st July, 1979.

23. Six new railway lines to serve the transport needs of the north-eastern part of the country have been sanctioned. With these, every State and Union Territory of the region will be connected by the railway system.

24. Government announced a programme of action to achieve an industrial growth rate of between 7 and 8 per cent in 1978-79. This goal is likely to be achieved, despite widespread floods which seriously affected vital sectors like coal, steel and the railways. Effective monitoring helped to overcome bottlenecks, and during April-November 1978, the rate of growth was about 8 per cent. Targets for next year, now under finalisation, will be higher than what is achieved this year. Electricity generation which is up by nearly 13 per cent this year so far over last year, is no longer a constraint, while total steel production is up by nearly 6 per cent over last year. Production of fertilisers, commercial vehicles and aluminium is well over last year's levels. A strategy has already been finalised by the Government to meet the over-all requirements of the country in certain hard-core sectors, such as, fertilisers, oil and gas, steel, cement, paper, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals so that the country does not have to face continued shortages in these basic areas of our economic development as in the past. The state of health of the Indian shipping industry is also of concern to Government. In view of its importance, Government has decided to extend assistance to deserving shipping companies to overcome their acute cash flow difficulties. For dealing with industrial sickness generally, Government has laid down a set of guidelines which will govern the taking over of sick units with discrimination, in place of the ad hoc approach formerly adopted. A high powered Screening Committee examines all such proposals and recommends appropriate action.

25. In view of the importance of the textile sector in generating new employment opportunities an integrated textile policy was announced in August 1978, which lays emphasis on development of handlooms for purposes of meeting the clothing requirements of the masses as well

as for generation of further employment opportunities. Arrangements for distribution of controlled cloth have been strengthened, and the NTC has been given the major responsibility for production of cheap cloth. Output of cotton yarn in the first eight months of the financial year increased by over 9 per cent, which is a record. The output of cloth in the mill sector increased by only 2 per cent, which indicates that, as envisaged in the new policy, a major part of the yarn output has gone to increased production in the decentralised sector.

26. The Industrial Relations Bill now before Parliament constitutes a comprehensive approach to the establishment of sound labour-management relations. The Bill deserves earnest and early consideration by Hon'ble Members.

27. Government has initiated action to fulfil its undertaking to spread literacy. A massive National Adult Education Programme has been launched to cover 100 million adult illiterates in the next five years. A programme to universalise elementary education within the next decade is also being put into operation. Concurrently, programmes have been initiated to recast the content of education at all stages with a view to making education functional and related to the lives of the people and the environment. For women, functional literacy programmes are to be undertaken to impart educational and vocational skills to adult women.

28. The International Year of the Child is being observed in 1979 in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly. Government proposes to expand integrated health, nutrition, immunisation and educational services for pre-school children along with functional literacy for adult women and training of child welfare workers. A Na-

tional Children's Fund is being set up to help voluntary organisations take up programmes for child welfare.

29. Based on the recommendations of the Kothari Committee and the UPSC, Government has approved a modified system of examination aimed at broadening the base for selection. Under the system there will be a screening test, and candidates will be allowed to write in any of the languages of the Eighth Schedule.

30. A high rate of population growth reduces the country's economic gains. The Government is determined to pursue the family planning programme vigorously. The urgency of the problem calls for the fullest possible cooperation of the State Governments and the people. The country as a whole must accept the concept of a small family.

31. Government is committed to the Science Policy Resolution, 1958. The outlay proposed for scientific research in the 1978-83 Plan is Rs. 2.491 crores, which is almost double that in the Fifth Plan. The Government intends shortly to issue a statement on technology policy.

32. In our relations with the rest of the world, the Government has steadfastly pursued the policy of non-alignment and positive cooperation with all countries. It is a matter of deep gratification that our foreign policy is better understood now and respected by all countries as contributing to the process of regional and global peace and security.

33. India's relations with major powers are based on our deep commitment to non-alignment, mutuality of interest, reciprocity and constructive cooperation. The visit of the Prime Minister to Washington in June, 1978 has given further impetus to improved relations between India and U.S.A. While our views may not coincide with those held by them on all issues, we share with the U.S.A. many fundamental values. With the U.S.S.R.,

we have initiated a programme of long term cooperation and are confident that the multiple links that bind our two countries will be further consolidated during the forthcoming visit of Premier Kosygin to this country. The visit of the Prime Minister to the Headquarters of the European Economic Community at Brussels was similarly productive of greater understanding. Steps have been initiated towards the normalisation of our relationship with the People's Republic of China on the basis of 'Panchsheel'. Hon'ble Members are aware of the recent visit of the Foreign Minister to China.

33-A. We are gravely concerned at the latest developments on the Sino-Vietnamese Border which carry the potential to endanger international peace and stability. Fighting should end immediately and, as a first step, Chinese forces should withdraw from Vietnam.

34. In the international forums and U.N. Conference we continue to work actively for the cause of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. At the special session of the United Nations devoted to disarmament and subsequently in the U. N. General Assembly sessions we have consistently campaigned against the attempt to freeze the international power structure on the basis of nuclear weapon status and we have outlined steps that must be taken to ensure progress towards the goal of complete disarmament under effective international control. We firmly believe that commitment to disarmament is an essential step for setting mankind on the path of peace, progress and sanity.

35. The Government is seriously concerned about the protectionist measures being adopted by developed countries. These have materially affected the country's exports. The growing trend towards protectionism in the developed countries under-scores the need for greater collective self-reliance on the part of developing

countries. Towards this end, the Government has taken several initiatives in bilateral and multilateral forums.

36. The search for an enduring and just peace in West Asia continues to defy solution. India's consistent policy to support the just cause of the Arabs remains unchanged and we continue to hope for a comprehensive solution to the problems of the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories and the restoration to the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights to self-determination and to a State of their own. Our economic and technological cooperation with the Arab world has grown both in depth and dimension.

37. In South-East and East Asia, and the Pacific, we have continued to pursue the existing ties and strengthen economic and technological cooperation between our country and those in this region. Steps have been initiated for a dialogue with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The importance we attach to Indo-Japanese relations as a factor contributing to general peace and stability is symbolised by the institution of annual consultations at the level of Foreign Ministers.

38. Our bilateral relations with countries in Africa have been further strengthened through increased economic cooperation. The situation in Southern Africa continues to cause us concern. Hopes raised for a just and peaceful settlement of the problems of Namibia and Zimbabwe were belied by the ambiguous postures and manoeuvres of the racist regimes. However, it is our sincere hope that freedom will come to Namibia and Zimbabwe in the near future. We have continued to extend moral and material assistance to the liberation movements in Southern Africa.

39. While we shall pursue our policy of peace and cooperation around the world, and especially so with our immediate neighbours we recognise the need to maintain effective defence

preparedness at all times. I am happy to say that the state of morale and training of our Defence Forces continues to be excellent. Steps are in hand to modernise their equipment. In this task, our defence industries continue to play a significant part. Progressive self-reliance and indigenisation are the main goals in their further development.

40. Hon'ble Members, in what I have outlined there is considerable evidence to justify hope and confidence about sustained progress of this country towards building up a just social and economic order provided there is unity of effort to achieve this goal. While there may be different approaches, we should strive for identity of purposiveness in our efforts and avoid actions, postures and pronouncements which would be self-defeating from the point of view of achieving our national goals. In this spirit of unified national endeavour I commend to you the business of this session and wish you all success.

JAI HIND

माननीय सदस्यगण,

संसद के 1979 के इस पहले सत्र में आपका स्वागत करते हुए मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही है। आपके सामने काफी लम्बी-चौड़ी कार्यसूची है और म आपके बजट तथा विधायी कार्यक्रम के शीघ्र पूरा होने की शुभकामना करता हूँ।

2. पिछले वर्ष हमें अभूतपूर्व बादों का सामना करना पड़ा जो वर्तमान समय में सबसे भयंकर थीं। इनमें बहुत सी जानें गईं; दूर-दूर तक फसलों को नुकसान पहुँचा और निजी और सरकारी दोनों प्रकार की सम्पत्ति को भारी नुकसान हुआ। हमारे देश के लोगों ने इस मुसीबत का जिस साहस और दैर्घ्य से सामना किया उसकी प्रशंसा करनी होगी। राज्य

सरकारों ने इन बादों से उत्पन्न हुई प्रति कठिन स्थिति का सामना। दक्षता और शीघ्रता से किया। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उदारता पूर्वक धनराशि तथा अन्य आवश्यक साधन देकर सहायता की। राजा भेद और पुलिस कर्मचारियों ने भी राहत प्रदान करने में उल्लेखनीय कार्य किया और मैं यहां उन सभी की प्रशंसा करना चाहूँगा। साथ ही, मैं भारत और विदेशों में स्थित उन विभिन्न एजेंसियों और व्यक्तियों के प्रति भी व्यक्तिगत आमार प्रकट करना चाहूँगा जिन्होंने धन और साधन ढोनों देकर सहायता की और कई अन्य प्रकार से सेवा कार्य किया। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आई बादों के अनुभव के आधार पर, सरकार उन्हें नियंत्रित करने के एक सुनियोजित प्रयास की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रही है।

3. पिछले वर्ष मैंने लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में 1974 और 1975 में किए गए संशोधनों के निरसन का जिक्र किया था ताकि इन संशोधनों से पहले जो लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था थी उसकी पुनः स्थापना की जा सके। निर्बाचिन प्रक्रिया को अधिक न्यायोचित बनाने और उसे हानिकर प्रभावों से मुक्त रखने के लिए निर्बाचिन कानूनों और कार्यविधि में कुछ बुनियादी सुधार सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में तैयार किए गए विस्तृत प्रस्तावों पर विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा।

4. यह उल्लेखनीय है कि हमारी प्रणाली ने समय-चक्र के तनावों और दबावों का सफलता पूर्वक सामना किया है। इसका बहुत कुछ अधिक नायरिक स्वाधीनताप्रांतों की नः स्थापना, लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं के स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य करने और मुद्रास्फीति पर नियवण पाए जाने को है। 1977 से पहले के बादों में बहुत अधिक मुद्रास्फीति

हुई और बाद में सभी मांगों का दमन किया गया ।¹⁰ आज की बहुत सी मांगों उस काल में दबाई गई मांगों की पूर्ति का ही प्रयास दिखाई देती है । यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इनमें से कुछ मांगों का आधार राजनीतिक अधिक, और आर्थिक कम है ।

5. सरकार ने लोकतांत्रिक प्रत्रियाओं को आपत्काल की बेंधियों से मुक्त कराने और विधि पर आधारित शासन को पुनः स्थापित करने के प्रयास को जारी रखा है । संविधान (पंतालीसवां संशोधन) विधेयक को संसद् के दोनों सदनों ने पास कर दिया है और अब उसे राज्यों के विधान-मण्डलों द्वारा अनुसमर्थन के लिये भेजा हुआ है । विधिग्रामों ने आपातकाल की ज्यादतियों और कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपने उच्च पदों के कायित दूषण्योग की जांच की है । उनकी रिपोर्टों पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है । आपातकाल के बोरान उच्च राजनीतिक और सरकारी पदों पर आमीन व्यक्तियों द्वारा किये गये अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में मुकदमे चलाने के लिए विशेष अदालतें स्थापित करने के बारे में सरकार का एक विधेयक पेश करने का विचार है । आकाशवाली और दूरदर्शन को अधिक स्वायत्ता प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए जो कार्य-दल नियुक्त किया गया था उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है । सरकार का इस विषय में जल्द-से-जल्द एक विधेयक पेश करने का विचार है ।

6. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में राजनीतिक क्रियाकलापों का गुरुत्व केन्द्र शहरों से देहात की ओर बढ़ता रहा है । बढ़ती हुई आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं ने देहात के लोगों को आर्थिक मामलों के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील बना दिया है । इस परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ सामाजिक

तनाव भी बढ़े हैं । हमारे लोकतंत्र की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि हम, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक दोनों ही दृष्टियों से, इस परिवर्तन को कितने सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से संभाल पाते हैं ।

7. पिछले वर्ष मैंने यह उल्लेख किया था कि विकास की नीति को नया रूप देकर और, बासतीर से देहाती इलाकों में, गरीबी और व्यापक बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं का दृढ़ता से मुकाबला करके सरकार ने अपने सोचने के तरीके में दिशा-परिवर्तन किया है । सरकार की यही मूलभूत उत्कंठा छठी योजना में प्रतिबिम्बित हुई है । सरकार के इस बुनियादी दृष्टिकोण का राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने समर्थन किया है ।

8. देश के विकास में राज्यों को जो भूमिका निभानी है उसके विचार के यह उपयुक्त ही है कि उसकी पूर्ति के लिए उन्हें वित्तीय रूप से समर्थ बनाया जाए । तात्कालिक वित्तीय साधन सौंपने का प्रावधान किया था । भारत सरकार ने आयोग की इन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है । राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने यह निर्देश दिया था कि संविधान के उपबन्धों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र और राज्यों के वित्तीय सम्बन्धों का पुनर्विसोक्त किया जाए, और उसकी जांच करने के लिए उसने एक समिति नियुक्त की थी । 1978-79 में, योजना प्रक्रिया आरम्भ होने के बाद पहली बार, राज्यों के कुल योजना परिव्यय केन्द्र से अधिक रहे ।

9. 1977-78 में, उससे पिछले वर्ष के 1.4 प्रतिशत की तुलना में, राष्ट्रीय आय में लगभग 7.4 प्रतिशत (1970-71 की कीमतों के आधार पर)

बृद्धि हुई। हृषि और सामीण विकास को जो उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है उसके उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम प्राप्त होने लगे हैं। चालू वर्ष में बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में बाढ़ों से हुई व्यापक क्षति के बावजूद खरीफ में खाद्याज का उत्पादन लगभग पिछले वर्ष जितना होने की आशा है मूँखफली, तिलहन, कपास और जूट का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष से भी अधिक होने की समावना है। बत्तमान रवी की फसल भी अच्छी होगी, ऐसी आशा है।

10. 1977-78 में, 26 लाख हैक्टर भूमि के लिए अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता जुटाई गई जो किसी एक वर्ष में किसी भी देश द्वारा प्राप्त की गई उच्चतम उपलब्धि है। चालू वर्ष का लक्ष्य 28 लाख हैक्टेयर का है। 1977-78 में उर्वरकों की खपत में पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा 26 प्रतिशत बृद्धि हुई और यह दब इस वर्ष भी कायम रखा गया है। सिंचाई और उर्वरकों की खपत के ये आंकड़े हृषि की ओर अधिकाधिक ध्यान देने की नीति की सफलता को उजागर करते हैं, और इस नीति के परिणाम भी प्रत्यक्ष ही हैं।

11. खाद्यान्नों के रिकार्ड के कारण, जो पिछले वर्ष 1256 लाख मीटरी टन था, खाद्य पूर्ति की स्थिति मुख्य हो गई है। सभी अनाज प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध रहे हैं और उनकी कीमतें स्थिर रही हैं। उनके एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाए जाने पर पाबन्दियां न होने से कमी और अधिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के बीच खाद्यान्नों की कीमतों में अन्तर कम हो गया है।

12. चीनी का उत्पादन 1977-78 में 64.7 लाख मीटरी टन के एक नए

कीर्तिमान तक पहुंच गया, जो पिछले वर्ष के रिकार्ड से लगभग 34 प्रतिशत अधिक है। चीनी की खपत 20 प्रतिशत बढ़कर लगभग 45 लाख मीटरी टन हो गई। 16 अक्टूबर, 1978 से चीनी के वितरण और कीमतों पर से नियन्त्रण हटा लिया गया। उसके बाद चीनी की कीमतें और गिरीं जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को सामना हुआ। गज़ा उत्पादकों के दीर्घकालीन हिलों की रक्षा के लिये भी उपाय ढूँढ़ लिये गये हैं।

13. खाद्यान्नों और आवासिक क्षेत्र के बड़े हुए उत्पादन की जलक मूल्य स्तरों के स्थिर रहने और देश भर में आवास्यक वस्तुओं और उपभोक्ता सामग्री के आसानी से उपलब्ध होने में परिवर्तित होती है। चालू वर्ष के अधिकांश भाग में खोक-मूल्य-सूचकांक 2 प्रतिशत से भी कम के सीमित दायरे के भीतर रहा है। दग्धासल अप्रैल-प्रैतूबू, 1974 का सूचकांक 1977 के उन्हीं महीनों, जो स्वयं अपेक्षाकृत मूल्य स्थिरता का काल था, के सूचकांक से औसतन 1.1 प्रतिशत कम रहा। मूल्यों में यह स्थिरता मुद्रा और रोज़कोष सम्बन्धी नियन्त्रण, उपयुक्त मूल्य निर्धारण नीतियों, अधिक उत्पादन, खाद्य-तेजों और आवास्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं को आवास के जरिए उपलब्ध कराए जाने और आवास्यक वस्तुओं के नियांत पर नियन्त्रण हारा प्राप्त की गई है। अभी भी दालों, तिलहनों और सीमेंट जैसी कुछ वस्तुओं के मूल्य और उपलब्धता निरन्तर चिन्ता का विषय बने हुए हैं। इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में बृद्धि के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किए गए हैं।

14. कंट्रोल प्रणाली में ढील देने के लिए सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं उनके अच्छे नहीं जापने आ रहे हैं। खाद्यान्नों की आवाजाही पर आविष्कार

हटाने और औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत करने और ग्रामीण नालियों और प्रक्रियाओं में ढीलन्देने के लाभ उत्पादकों और नप-भोवताओं दोनों को हुए हैं। एक समिति इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है कि कंदोल प्रणाली में और कहाँ ढील देना संभव है।

15. देहात में गरीब लोगों की आधिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए 1978-79 में लिया गया एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम एक सम्पूर्ण ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करना था। इस नथे कार्यक्रम में, देहाती इलाकों में विकास की गतिविधियों को और गहन करके गरीबी हटाने की जोरदार कोशिश की गई है। कुल 5,004 इलाकों में से 2,300 इलाकों को गहन विकास के लिए चुना गया है। इन इलाकों को कमजोर बगों के हित की स्तरियत बनाने के लिए प्रति इलाक पांच लाख रुपये की विशेष सहायता दी जायगी जो उनके सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम पर होने वाले वरिष्य के अलावा होती है। इस अतिरिक्त सहायता से गांव के बेरोजगार और ग्राम्य-रोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए लाभदायक रोजगार पैदा होंगे और उनकी आय, पोषण और रहन-सहन के स्तरों में बढ़ जाएंगी। इससे स्थायी प्रकृति के सामुदायिक साधन उपलब्ध होंगे और गांवों का आधार मजबूत होगा। 'काम के बदले अनाज' कार्यक्रम गांवों में रोजगार दिलाने और उनके विकास में प्रमुख रूप से सहायक है। पिछले बर्ष, राज्यों के जरिए, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 2,04 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं बांटा गया तथा इस बर्ष 10 लाख मीटरी टन का लक्ष्य है। 'काम के बदले अनाज' स्तरियों के द्वारा इस बर्ष 40 करोड़ विहाई के बरबर काम उपलब्ध कराए जाने की उम्मीद है।

16. श्री अमोक बेहता की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति ने पंचायती-राज संस्थाओं के कार्य की जांच की और अधिकार अपेक्षा-संस्था

विकास की आधिक कारबर और विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्रामीणी के लिए उपाय सुझाए। इसकी रिपोर्ट पर निकट भविष्य में राज्यों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जाना है।

17. सरकार भूमि सुधार उपायों को जल्दी अमल में लाए जाने को बहुत महत्व देती है। संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में प्रदत्त संरक्षण को सभी नये भूमि सुधार कानूनों पर लागू किया जाएगा। नवम्बर, 1978 तक भूमिहीन लोगों को 6.48 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि बांटी गई थी। भूमि प्राप्त करने वालों में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के थे। राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह किया गया है कि जो जमीन अतिशेष घोषित की जाये, उसके शीघ्र वितरण का प्रबन्ध हो। राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान भूमि-अभिलेखों को सही तरीके से रखने और उन्हें अद्यतन बनाने की आवश्यकता की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण और बन्दोबस्त कार्य बढ़े पैमाने पर किए जा रहे हैं और बकाया मामलों के निपटान के लिए गांजों ने विशेष अभियान चलाए हैं।

18. समाज के कमजोर बगों, जैसे छोटे-छोटे किसानों, खेतिहार मजदूरों, देहाती कारीगरों, असामी काशतकारों, बटाईदारों और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों को कृषि ऋण देने पर जोर दिया गया है। 1978-79 के अंत तक कृषि-ऋण की मात्रा 2,215 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच जाने की उम्मीद है जबकि पिछले बर्ष यह 1,676 करोड़ रुपये थी। संस्थाओं के माध्यम से दिए जाने वाले कुल ऋण का एक-तिहाई भाग समाज के कमजोर बगे लेते हैं।

19. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता-नीति संकल्प के अनुसार, इस बात पर निगरानी रखने के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं कि सहकारी संस्थाएं ऋण, उर्वरकों और अन्य कृषि संबंधी अस्तरों को पूरा करें। सहकारी संस्थाएं कृषि-उत्पाद करे तथा वाल के सब में लाने और उसकी

विक्री की व्यवस्था करने का काम कर रही है और उन्हें मूल्य समर्थन भी दे रही है। सार्वजनिक उपभोग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं को उचित मूल्य पर, खासकर देहाती इलाकों में, उपलब्ध कराने का काम बहुत सारे सहकारी विक्री-केन्द्रों के जरिए किया जा रहा है।

20. विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्रामीण, लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों का विकास करके रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार देश के प्रत्येक जिले में जिला-उद्योग-केन्द्र खोल रही है। अब तक ऐसे लगभग 250 केन्द्रों को मंजूरी दे दी गई है, और बाकी केन्द्रों को आगामी वर्ष में खोलने का विचार है। खादी एवं आम उद्योग आयोग के सहायता कार्यक्रमों को मजबूत किया गया है। एकमात्र लघु क्षेत्र में ही विकासित किए जाने के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं की संख्या 504 से बढ़ा कर 807 कर दी गई है और लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को संरक्षण देने के लिए कानून बनाने का विचार है।

21. सरकार देहात के लोगों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं से अवगत है, जैसे कि पीने का पानी, देहाती सड़कें, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं (खासकर स्त्रियों के लिये), प्राथमिक और प्रीड़ शिक्षा और बेघर लोगों के लिये मकान बनाने की जमीन, और इन सबके लिये कार्यक्रमों को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। मिसाल के तौर पर, मार्च, 1981 तक 1,13,000 से अधिक समस्या-ग्रस्त गांवों की पीने लायक पानी देने का लक्ष्य है। इनमें से 18,000 गांवों की अवृत्त को पिछले वर्ष पूरा किया गया और 27,000 अन्य गांवों की जरूरत को इस वर्ष पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है। देहाती और शहरी दोनों इलाकों में गरीब लोगों के लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है, और एक बड़ी राशि देहात में मकान बनाने के लिये खासतौर से निर्बारित की जा रही है। ग्रामीण आवास-स्थल योजना

के अन्तर्गत 74.6 लाख भूमिहीन परिवारों को पहले ही घर बनाने के लिये जमीन दे दी गई है और अब इन परिवारों को छोटी सागत के मकान बनाने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए इस योजना के क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारें न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को पूरी लगन से कार्यान्वित करेंगी।

22. राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की सिफारिश के अनुसार और केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के अनुमोदन से, उत्पादन व वितरण की एक आवाहारिक स्कीम तैयार की गई है। इस स्कीम में सम्मिलित उपाय के रूप में उत्पादन, प्राप्ति, भंडार, परिवहन और वितरण सभी शामिल हैं। प्रस्तावित प्रणाली का अधिकांश लाभ समाज के कमज़ोर बगों को होगा। इस स्कीम का देशव्यापी कार्यान्वयन 1 जुलाई, 1979 से शुरू होगा।

23. देश के उत्तर पूर्वी भाग की परिवहन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उह नई रेलवे लाइनों की मंजूरी दी गई है। इनके बन जाने से इस क्षेत्र का प्रस्त्रेक राज्य और संघ-शासित क्षेत्र रेलवे प्रणाली से जुड़ जाएगा।

24. सरकार ने 1978-79 में 7 से 8 प्रतिशत के बीच श्रीछोगिक बृद्धि की दर प्राप्त करने की दिशा में एक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की। व्यापक बाड़ों के बाबजूद, जिनसे कोयला, इस्पात और रेल जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र गम्भीर रूप से प्रभावित हुए, इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सेने की सम्भावना है। प्रभावी परिवेक्षण से अवृच्छनों पर काढ़ पाने में सहायता मिली और अप्रैल-नवम्बर, 1978 के दौरान बृद्धि-दर लगभग 8 प्रतिशत रही। अगले वर्ष के लिये जिस लक्ष्य की अब अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है वह इस वर्ष की उपलब्धि से अधिक होगा। विजली उत्पादन की कमी इस साल श्रीछोगिक उत्पादन में स्कॉवट का

कारण नहीं रह गयी है योगिक पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अब तक लगभग 13 प्रतिशत विजयी उत्पादन अधिक हुआ है। इस्पात का कुल उत्पादन भी पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा 6 प्रतिशत अधिक हुआ है। उर्वरकों, बायिजिक वाहनों तथा अलुमिनियम का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के स्तर से कही ऊपर है। उर्वरकों, तेल और गैस, इस्पात, सीमें, कागज, अलुमिनियम और अन्य अलौह धातुओं जैसे कुछके प्रति-महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में देश की समग्र जहरतों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने पहले ही एक नीति को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है ताकि हमारे आधिक विकास के इन बुनियादी क्षेत्रों में हमारे देश को पहले की तरह लगातार कमियों का सामना न करना पड़े। सरकार भारतीय नौवहन उद्योग की दशा पर भी चिन्तित है। उसके महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार ने सुपाद्ध नौवहन कम्पनियों को सहायता प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि वे अपनी विकट विस्तीर्ण कठिनाइयों पर काढ़ पा सकें। इण्ड उद्योगों की समस्या से सामान्य रूप से निवटने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त बनाए हैं जिनके अनुसार, पहले अपनाई गई तदर्थ नीति के स्थान पर, इण्ड यूनिटों का अधिग्रहण विवेकपूर्वक किया जाएगा। एक उच्चाधिकार-प्राप्त छानबीन समिति ऐसे सभी प्रस्तावों की जांच करती है और उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की सिफारिश करती है।

25. रोजगार के नए अवसर प्रदान करने में वस्त्र उद्योग के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अगस्त, 1978 में एक समेकित वस्त्र-नीति की घोषणा की गई थी जिसमें आम जनता की कपड़े की जहरतों को पूरा करने और रोजगार के बेहतर अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए हथकरघों के विकास पर बल दिया गया है। कंट्रोल के कपड़े का वितरण-प्रबन्ध अज्ञूत कर दिया गया है और सस्ते कपड़े के उत्पादन का दायित्व मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र विभाग को संपूर्ण दिया गया है। चालू वितरण के पहले आठ महीनों में सूती धारे के

उत्पादन में 9 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है, जो एक रेकार्ड है। इसके बावजूद, निलंबन में वस्त्र का उत्पादन केवल 2 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है जो इस बात की ओर संकेत करता है कि आगे के उत्पादन का पहले से अधिक भाव विकेन्द्रीकृत भेज में बढ़े हुए उत्पादन में इस्तेमाल हुआ है। नई नीति इसी उम्मीद पर आधारित थी।

26. इस समय समस्त के समस्त प्रस्तुत अधियोगिक संबंध विधेयक में भालिक-मजदूरों के बीच अच्छे संबंधों के प्रति एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण निहित है। माननीय तदस्यों को इस विधेयक पर गंभीरता और तत्परता से विचार करना चाहिये।

27. सरकार ने साक्षरता के प्रसार के अपन बादे को पूरा करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है। अगले पांच वर्षों में 10 करोड़ प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों को शिक्षित करने के लिए एक विराट राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। अगले 10 वर्षों में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा को सर्वसामान्य बनाने के लिए भी एक कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ, शिक्षा को व्यावहारिक बनाने तथा उसे लोगों के जीवन और बातावरण के साथ जोड़ने के उद्देश्य से, सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा की विषय वस्तु को नया रूप देने के लिए कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये हैं। जहां तक महिलाओं का संबंध है, प्रौढ़ महिलाओं को शैक्षिक और व्यावहारिक निपुणता प्रदान करने के लिए व्यावहारिक साक्षरता कार्यक्रम शुरू किये जाने हैं।

28. सपुत्र राष्ट्र संव महसूर के संकल्प के अनुसार, 1979 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। स्कूल

करके से पूर्व की आयु के वर्षों के लिए समस्या परेश्य, रेज प्रतिरक्षण और जिज्ञासा की समेकित सेवाओं में वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है। ये सेवाएं प्रौढ महिलाओं को आवृद्धिक साक्षरता प्राप्त करने और शिक्षण कल्याण कार्यक्रमों को प्रशिक्षण देने के साथ-साथ चलेगी। स्वयंसेवी संगठन शिक्षण कल्याण कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर सकें, इस दृष्टि से एक राष्ट्रीय बाल-कोष की स्थापना की जा रही है।

29. कोठारी समिति और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, सरकार ने परीक्षा की एक संशोधित प्रणाली को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है जिसका उद्देश्य चयन के आधार को व्यापक बनाना है। इस प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत, पहले एक स्क्रीनिंग परीक्षा होगी और उम्मीदवारों को आठवीं अनु-सूची की किसी भी भावा को परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अपनाने की कूट होगी।

30. जनसंघ्या में बहिसाब वृद्धि देश की आर्थिक उपलब्धियों को सीमित कर देती है। सरकार परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को जोरदार तरीक से चलाने के लिए कृत-संकल्प है। इस समस्या की गंभीरता को देखते हुए राज्य सरकारों और जनता का पूर्ण सहयोग आवश्यक है। सारे देश को ही छोटे परिवार के आदर्श को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

31. सरकार विज्ञान-नीति संकल्प, 1958 के प्रति बचनबद्ध है। 1978-83 की योजना में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्रस्तावित परिव्यय 2,491 करोड़ रुपये है, जो कि पांचवीं योजना में दी गई राशि का लगभग दुगुना है। सरकार का शीघ्र ही प्रोग्रेसिवी नीति पर एक वक्तव्य जारी करन का विचार है।

32. विश्व के और देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों के बाये में सरकार ने गृह-निरपेक्षता

और रचनात्मक सहयोग की नीति का दृढ़ता-पूर्वक अनुसरण किया है। यह तहत संतोष की बात है कि हमारी विदेश नीति अब अधिक सराही जारी है और सभी देश इसका इस दृष्टि से सम्मान करते हैं कि यह प्रादेशिक और विश्व की शांति और सुरक्षा की प्रक्रिया में बोगदान दे रही है।

33. बड़ी जाक्षियों के साथ भास्त के सम्बन्ध गृह निरपेक्षता के प्रति गहरी आस्था, आपसी हित और रचनात्मक सहयोग पर आधारित है। जून 1978 में प्रधान मंत्री की बार्मिंगटन यात्रा से भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के बीच सम्बन्ध सुधारने की विज्ञा में प्रगति हुई है। भले ही कुछ भागों में हमारे विचार उनके विचारों से न यिलते हों, लेकिन हमारी और अमरीका की विचार-धाराओं में कई मौलिक समानताएं हैं। सोवियत संघ के साथ हमने एक दीर्घकालिक सहयोग का कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया है और हमें विश्वास है कि हमारे दोनों देशों को जो अनेक सम्बन्ध सूत जोड़ते हैं, वे प्रधान मंत्री भी कोसीगिन की इस देश की आगामी यात्रा के दौरान और भी मजबूत होंगे। इसी प्रकार प्रधान मंत्री के यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के इस्सेस्स स्थित मुख्यालय के दौरे से भी सीहार्द बढ़ा है। चीन के जनवादी गणराज्य के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों के सामान्य बनाने की विज्ञा में भी 'पंचशील' के सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर कदम उठाये गए हैं। मानवीय सदस्यों को विदेश मंत्री की हाल की चीन यात्रा के बारे में मालूम ही है।

33-क. चीन-वियतनाम सीमा पर अभी हाल में जो घटनाएं हुई हैं उनसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और स्थायित्व की जो खतरा पैदा हो गया है, उससे हम गम्भीर रूप से चिन्तित हैं। लड़ाई तत्काल बन्द होनी चाहिए, और पहला कदम यह है कि चीन की काँचे वियतनाम से हट जाएं।

34. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के समीक्षनों में हम निरस्त्री-करण, बासतीर से आणविक निरस्त्रीकरण, के लिए संक्षिय रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के निरस्त्रीकरण पर हुए विशेष धार्यवेशन में और बादमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ महासभा के अधिवेशनों में भी हमने परमाणु प्रस्तर-स्थिति के आधार पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्ति संरचना को कायम रखने की कोशिश के बिलाक बराबर अभिभाव जारी रखा है। साथ ही हमने एक ऐसे कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की है जिसका पालन, प्रभावी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण बनाये रखते हुए, पूर्ण निरस्त्री-करण के लक्ष्य की ओर प्रगति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक है। हमारा यह दृढ़ विश्वास है कि निरस्त्रीकरण के प्रति बचनबद्धता मानव जाति को शान्ति, प्रगति और सद्बुद्धि के भाग पर आवश्यक है।

35. विकसित देशों ने जो संरक्षणवादी कदम उठाए हैं उनसे सरकार गम्भीर रूप से चिंतित है। इससे देश के नियर्ति पर क.फ. बुरा अवश्यक पड़ा है। विकसित देशों में संरक्षणवाद की बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति को देखते हुए विकासशील देशों द्वारा सामृद्धिक आत्म-निर्भरता की आवश्यकता पर आधिक बल दिए जाने का महत्व स्पष्ट ही है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए, सरकार ने द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय मंचों पर कई बातों में पहल की है।

36. पश्चिम एशिया में स्थायी और स्थानोचित शांति की तलाश जर्मी जारी है। अरब लोगों के न्यायोचित पक्ष का समर्थन करने की भारत की सुसंगत नीति अपरिवर्तित है, और इस्तराइल द्वारा सभी अधिकृत प्रदेशों को ज्ञाली किये जाने और फिलिस्तीन के लोगों को आत्मनिर्भर तथा एक स्वतंत्र राज्य के लिए उनके आधिकार्य अधिकारों को पुनः प्राप्त करने की समस्याओं के व्यापक समाधान के प्रति हम विरक्तर जागावान हैं। अरब जनत के साथ हमारे आधिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय सहयोग में जहाँसे भीर विस्तृत कुर्कि हुई है।

37. दक्षिण-शूर्षी-एशिया और प्रशान्त महासागरीय प्रदेशों में, हमने देशी के भौजूदा संबंधों को बनाये रखा है और अपने देश तथा इस प्रदेश के देशों के बीच आर्थिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय सहयोग को मजबूत करना जारी रखा है। दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई राष्ट्र संघ के साथ बातचीत करने की विश्व में प्रयत्न आरम्भ किये गये हैं। विश्व शांति और स्थायित्व को बढ़ावा देने की विश्व में हम भारत-जापान संबंधों को जो महत्व देते हैं वह विदेश मंशियों के स्तर पर विचार-विमर्श की वादिक प्रक्रिया आरम्भ किए जाने से स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

38. अफ्रीका के देशों के साथ हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंध आर्थिक सहयोग में बृद्धि के जरिये और भी सुदृढ़ हुए हैं। दक्षिणी अफ्रीका की स्थिति अभी भी हमारे लिए चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। नामीबिया और जिम्बाब्वे की समस्याओं के न्यायसंगत और शांतिपूर्ण समाधान की जो उम्मीदें बंधी थीं वे जाति-भेदवादी सरकारों के संदिग्ध रूपों और पैतरेबाजियों के कारण विफल हो गईं। फिर भी, हमें इसकी पूरी आशा है कि निकट अविष्य में नामीबिया और जिम्बाब्वे आजादी प्राप्त कर लेंगे। हमने दक्षिणी अफ्रीका में स्वाधीनता आन्दोलनों को नीतिक और भौतिक सहायता देना जारी रखा है।

39. समस्त विश्व में और खासकर अपने नजदीक के पड़ोसियों के साथ हम अपनी जाति और सहयोग की नीति का पालन तो करते ही रहेंगे, साथ ही हम निरन्तर प्रभावशाली सुरक्षा कटिबद्धता की स्थिति में रहने की आवश्यकता को भी पूरी तरह महसूस करते हैं। मुझे यह कहने में प्रसन्नता है कि हमारी रक्षा सेनाओं के बनोबल और प्रशिक्षण की स्थिति बहुत बहिर्भूती हुई है। उनके उपस्कर को आकृतिक बनाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इस कार्य में हमारे रक्षा ज्ञानोंमें महसूस पूर्ण भूमिका निभाते रहे हैं।

उत्तरोत्तर आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण उनके प्रमाणी विकास के प्रमुख सब्द हैं।

40. मानवीय सदस्यगण, मैंने जो आभी कहा है वह इस आशा और विश्वास का पर्याप्त प्रमाण है कि यह दश एक व्यायासंगत सामाजिक और भाविक व्यवस्था स्थापित करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ता रहेगा, वहाँ से कि इस सब्द की प्राप्ति के लिए हम सब भिलकर कोशिश करें। दृष्टिकोण भिज होते हुए भी हमें अपने उद्देश्यों में एकलृप्ता लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। साथ ही हमें चाहिए कि न हम ऐसे काम करें, न ऐसी बात करें और न ऐसे रवैये अपनाएं जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में बाधक हों। राष्ट्रीय प्रयास की इस एकलृप्त भावना के साथ मैं इस सब के कार्य के लिए आपका आह्वान करता हूँ और आपकी सफलता की कामना करता हूँ। जय हिंद

tances in his home village on 6 January, 1979, at the young age of 49.

A political and social worker, he served as Chairman of Panchayat Union, Kottoor, during the years 1961-70. Keenly interested in the welfare of the farmers, he served as Secretary, Kisan Sabha, Thanjavur District, since 1970.

Shri A. Shanker Alva was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-67 representing Mangalore constituency of the erstwhile Mysore State.

Starting his career as an Advocate, Shri Alva devoted much of his time to social work and was associated with the Civic body in Mangalore. A man of versatile ability he served in various capacities, as Member of the Madras University Senate, as Member, Mysore Pradesh Election Commission and as President, South Kanara Cashew and Coffee Workers' Union. He was Minister for Co-operation in the Karnataka Government. He was also associated with several educational and sports organisations, himself being a good cricketer, and was the founder Member of South Kanara Cricket Association. He passed away at Bangalore on 31st December, 1978, at the age of 73.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I request through you the Prime Minister to introduce his new colleagues to the House?

MR. SPEAKER: This will be done. Don't be in a hurry.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of about two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of one of our colleagues, Shri S. G. Murugaiyan and six former Members, namely, Sarvashri A. Shanker Alva, M. S. Sugandhi, Chandramani Lal Chowdhary, Jogendra Singh, Baddam Yella Reddy and Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala.

Shri Murugaiyan was a sitting Member of this House from Nagapattinam constituency of Tamil Nadu. He died under very tragic circum-

Mr. M. S. Sugandhi was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957-62 representing Bijapur North constituency of the erstwhile Mysore State. Earlier, he was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly during the years 1937-43. He took part in the satyagraha movement in 1940 and suffered imprisonment twice in 1940-41 and 1942-43. A well-known businessman, he served as President of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce for almost a full decade. He was associated with a large number of organisations and institutions in Bijapur and also served the civic body of Bijapur on many occasions. As a parliamentarian, He took keen interest in the problems of scheduled castes

and backward classes. He passed away at Bijapur on 18th January, 1979 at the age of 80.

Dr. Chandramani Lal Chowdhary was a member of the Second and Third Lok Sabhas during the years 1957-61 representing respectively Bijapur and Moamnia constituencies of Bihar. Earlier, he was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during the years 1932-37. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1971 and was a sitting Member of the Rajya Sabha. He took active part in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment during the years 1930-32 and 1942. A well known social worker, Dr. Chowdhary was associated with a large number of organisations working for the uplift of scheduled castes and backward classes. He had a literary bent of mind and had attained proficiency in several languages like Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Arabic and Persian. He passed away under tragic circumstances at Muzaifarpur on 7th February, 1979, at the age of 64.

Sardar Jogendra Singh was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, the Constituent Assembly, the Provisional Parliament and the First and Second Lok Sabhas. He was also a Member of the Rajya Sabha during the years 1964-71. In 1971 he resigned his membership of the Rajya Sabha on his appointment as Governor of Orissa. In 1972 he was appointed Governor of Rajasthan. In 1977, he resigned from the office of the Governor to contest in the General Elections to the Lok Sabha. A highly respected Sikh leader, he served for some time as Chairman of the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Board. He was an active parliamentarian, a seasoned politician and a very good administrator. He passed away at Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh on 3th February, 1979, at the age of 76.

Shri Baddam Yella Reddy was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 representing the Karimnagar constituency of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, he was a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative

Assembly during the years 1958-62. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in April, 1964, and was a Member of that House till 1970. He entered politics at the young age of 22 and took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. He also took part in the Satyagraha Movement in the erstwhile Hyderabad State in 1938 and in the Peasant Movement in 1941 and 1943. A prominent social worker, he always championed the cause of the poor and the downtrodden. He passed away at his native village of Galipalli in Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh on 27th December, 1978, at the age of 70.

Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha, representing the Chittorgarh constituency of Rajasthan during the years 1971-77. A prominent industrialist and businessman, Shri Jhunjhunwala was a Member of the Marwari Relief Society. He took keen interest in the welfare of the people. He also contributed to the development of industry in the country. A widely travelled person, he had visited Europe, U.S.A., Japan, Bangkok and Hong Knog with a view to gain first-hand knowledge about industry in those countries. He passed away at Calcutta on 4th February 1979, at the young age of 49.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a motion about the British virginity test which is a criminal assault according to a section of their Medical Council itself....

MR. SPEAKER: The convention is that on the day of the President's Address, no motion like that is allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We cannot allow this attack on the honour of this country to go on unabated like this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nadyal): What about the Chinese aggression on Viet Nam? He has not said anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister to introduce the new Ministers.

12. 50 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTER

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I have great pleasure in introducing to you and to the House my colleagues:

Shri Charan Singh, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance,

Shri Ram Kinkar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation,

Shri Janeshwar Mishra, Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy.

Shri Jagbir Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,

Shri Narsingh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

12.51 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) SEVENTH AMENDMENT RULES, 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and

Regulation) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 580(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1978 under sub-section (3) section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 together with explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3220/79].

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF SAHITYA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI, FOR 1977, CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES POST GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH, VARANASI FOR 1977-78 AND INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1977.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1977.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3221/79].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Varanasi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies Post Graduate Teaching and Research Varanasi, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3222/79].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical

Research for the year 1977-78 together with the Certified Accounts and Audit Report thereon, under rule 45 read with rule 44(d) of the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Indian Council of Historical Research.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3223/79].

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT FROM 30-12-78 TO 31-1-79

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1978 (No. 6 of 1978) promulgated by the President on the 30th December, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3224/79].

(2) The Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 1 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 20th January, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3225/79].

(3) The Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1979 (No. 2 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 31st January, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 3226/79].

(4) The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 3 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 31st

January 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3227/79].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1552 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3228/79].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1976-78 WITH GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW (HINDI VERSION) AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND CORRIGENDA TO THE ENGLISH VERSION OF THE ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) Review @ (Hindi version) by the Government on the Audit Report on the Accounts of Delhi Development Authority for the year 1976-77.

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

(3) A 'Corrigenda' to the English version of the Certified Accounts@ of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report and also to the Review.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3229/79].

FERTILIZER (MOVEMENT CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1978 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 556(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3230/79].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1977-78, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3231/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, CENTRAL EXCISE (16TH AMDT.) RULES 1978, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 581(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Austrian Schilling into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(ii) G.S.R. 588(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1978 with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised

rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(iii) G.S.R. 591(E) and 592(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of import duty on certain equipments for automobile industry.

(iv) G.S.R. 593(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of import duty on parts made on ferrite which are component parts of transformers and inductors.

(v) G.S.R. 602(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of the definition of "package tea".

(vi) G.S.R. 1(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(vii) G.S.R. 22(E) and 23(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption in export duty on certain varieties of raw cotton.

(viii) G.S.R. 29(E) and 30(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of import duty on tea bag machines.

(ix) G.S.R. 46(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from export duty on Steatite (Talc).

(x) G.S.R. 53(E) and 54(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1979 together with an

explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of import duty on cellulose acetate sheets/strips.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3232/79].

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

(i) G.S.R. 6(E) to 8(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of Khandsari from full excise duty.

(ii) G.S.R. 10(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of Furance Oil and Liquified Petroleum Gas brought into Khandla Free Trade Zone from excise duty.

(iii) G.S.R. 33(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum empowering Assistant Collector of Central Excise to satisfy himself about the condition relating to intended use of caprolactum for production of polyamide (nylon) yarn.

(iv) G.S.R. 39 and 40 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum empowering Assistant Collector of Central Excise to satisfy himself as to the intended use of the exciseable goods in the specified industrial processes. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3233/79].

(3) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 597(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1978, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3234/79].

(4) A copy of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property) Amendment Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 27(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3235/79].

(5) (i) A copy of the Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Third Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 636(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3236/79].

(6) A copy of the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Officers) Fourth Amendment Scheme, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 5 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1979, under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3237/79].

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

(i) G.S.R. 21(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in export duty on raw Cotton.

(ii) G.S.R. 84(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding imposition of export duty on turmeric.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3238/79].

12.52 hrs.

**RAILWAY CONVENTION
COMMITTEE
FIFTH REPORT**

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Rate of Dividend for 1978-79 and 1979-80 and other Ancillary Matters'.

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India dated 19-2-79.

STATEMENT RE: SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1979.

WORKING JOURNALISTS AND OTHER NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I introduce the Bill.

Extraordinary, Part II, section 2,

**STATEMENT RE: WORKING
JOURNALISTS AND OTHER
NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES (CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE) AND
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** I beg to
lay on the Table an explanatory state-
ment (Hindi and English versions)
giving reasons for immediate legisla-
tion by the Working Journalists and

other Newspaper Employees (Condi-
tions of Service) and Miscellaneous
Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance,
1979.

MR. SPEAKER: Today's business is
over: the House stands adjourned till
11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

12.54 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, Feb-
ruary 20, 1979/Phalgun 1, 1900
(Saka).*