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C O N T E N T S

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Swaminathan, Shri V. N. (Paudukkottai)

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North East)

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

U

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

V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
 Verma, Shri Jal Ram (Faizabad)
 Verma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)
 Velu, Shri A.M. (Arakkonam)

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)
 Verma, Shri R.L.P. (Kodarma)
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)
 Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhli-shahr)
 Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)
 Virbhadra Singh Shri (Mandi)
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

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

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
 Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)
 Yadav, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)
 Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)
 Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Khar-gone)

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)
 Yusuf, Shri Mohamed (Siwan)

Z

Zail Singh, Shri (Hoshiarpur)
 Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)
 Zainul Basher, Shri (Gazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. Lakshmanan

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Gulsher Ahmed

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Harinatha Misra

Shri K. Rajamallu

Shri Chandrajit Yadav

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister (All Ministries/Departments not specified below):	Shrimati Indira Gandhi
Minister of Finance	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
Minister of External Affairs	Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of Home Affairs	Giani Zail Singh
Minister of Communications	Shri C. M. Stephen
Minister of Defence	Shri R. Venkataraman
Minister of Energy	Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri
Minister of Planning	Shri S. B. Chavan
Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Jagannath Kaushal
Minister of Irrigation	Shri Kedar Panday
Minister of Shipping & Transport	Shri Veerendra Patil
Minister of Information & Broadcasting	Shri Vasant Sathe
Minister of Railways	Shri P. C. Sethi
Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Shiv Shankar
Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri B. Shankaranand
Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri A. P. Sharma
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works & Housing	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and Civil Supplies	Rao Birendra Singh
Minister of Industry and Steel & Mines	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari

Ministers of State

Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation	Shri Z. R. Ansari
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
Minister of State in the Ministries of Industry and Steel & Mines	Shri Charanjit Chanana
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare	Shrimati Sheila Kaul
Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport	Shri Sita Ram Kesri
Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar
Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Vikram Mahajan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Yogendra Makwana
Minister of State in the Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Shivraj V. Patil
Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs	Shri A. A. Rahim
Minister of State in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development	Shri Baleshwar Ram
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Supply & Rehabilitation	Shri Buta Singh
Minister of State in the Departments of Science & Technology, Electronics and Environment and Ocean Development	Shri C. P. N. Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers	Shri Dalbir Singh

Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Steel & Mines	Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia
Minister of State in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development	Shri R. V. Swaminathan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Agriculture and Civil Supplies	Shri Mohammed Usman Arif
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence	Shri K. P. Singh Deo
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri Dharmavir
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Giridhar Gomango
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Miss Kumudben M. Joshi
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	Shri Arif Mohammed Khan
Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development	Miss Kamla Kumari
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Mallikarjun
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works & Housing	Shri Brajmohan Mohanty
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Vijay N. Patil
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Janardhana Poojary
Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Kalp Nath Rai
Deputy Minister in the Department of Electronics	Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao
Deputy Minister in the Department of Commerce	Shri P. A. Sangma
Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Education and Culture & Social Welfare	Shri P. K. Thungon

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOL. XXIV FIRST DAY OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF NO I
SEVENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 18, 1982/Magha
29, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at thirty-two
minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR (Sa-
gar)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिमार) : गढ़वाल
में एलेक्शन कराओ। गढ़वाल में चुनाव
क्यों नहीं करा रहे हैं?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN
-NADAR (Trivandrum): You do not
have the courage to conduct in Garh-
wal. You are afraid of elections.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैन) : गढ़वाल
में एलेक्शन कराने से सरकार घबड़ाती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गढ़वाल में क्या
हो गया? गढ़वाल में चुनाव क्यों नहीं
करवा रहे हैं?

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : हिम्मत नहीं है
सरकार की गढ़वाल में चुनाव कराने की।

12.33 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY: I lay on the Table a

copy of the President's Address to both
Houses of Parliament assembled together
on the 18th February, 1982.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN
NADAR (Trivandrum): The Prime
Minister (*Interruptions*)..... 200 or
so. This Government does not deserve
the Address by the President. We have
already filed our objections to the Presi-
dent and I am laying this *Interru-
ptions*)

PRESIDENTS ADDRESS

Honourable Members, it gives me
pleasure to welcome you to this first
session of Parliament in the year 1982.
I extend my best wishes to you for the
successful completion of the budgetary
and the legislative business ahead.

2. The year 1981-82 was a year of
further consolidation. The rate of in-
flation was substantially curtailed in
spite of the unfavourable international
economic environment. The improve-
ment in the performance of the infra-
structure in the current year and the
formulation of the revised Twenty
Point Programme provide the basis for
further growth along with stability
and greater social justice. During April
1981—January 1982, power generation
increased by 11.3 per cent, coal pro-
duction by 11.2 per cent and railway
goods traffic by 14.4 per cent compared
to the corresponding period of the
previous year. In fact the Railways
will be achieving this year an all time
high loading of over 220 million tonnes,
bettering the previous best figure by
over 8 million tonnes. All important
industries have recorded significant in-
creases during April 1981—January,

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

1982 notable examples are saleable steel (18.7 per cent), cement (15.0 per cent) nitrogenous fertilizer (51.9 per cent), crude petroleum (61.2 per cent) and petroleum products (18.4 per cent).

3. There are firm indications that there will be even more impressive production in these and other industries. In fertilizers, with the expected commissioning of three new plants and expansion in existing ones, production capacity will increase from 45.75 lakh tonnes to 53 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 12.82 lakh tonnes to 14.90 lakh tonnes of phosphate. In petroleum, the year 1981-82 may close with a total production of over 16 million tonnes of crude oil compared to 10.5 million tonnes during 1980-81. The discovery of oil in structures east of Bombay High, in the Palk Strait, in Sisodra in Gujarat and Napamua in Assam and of gas Baramura in Tripura and in Kudara in Gujarat is an assurance that the tempo of production will be further accelerated. Our Refinery capacity increased from 31.8 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 37.8 million tonnes in 1981-82. The production of LPG, which went up by 15 per cent in the current year, is estimated to increase further by about 40 per cent in the year ahead and will show a marked change in the demand-supply position. Production in the six integrated steel plants is expected to touch the highest ever level of 7.2 million tonnes of saleable steel, exceeding last year's production by more than a million tonnes and marking a capacity utilisation of nearly 84 per cent. In September 1981 Government approved the proposal for the establishment of an integrated steel plant at Paradeep. This coupled with the earlier decision to set up an integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam indicates Government determination to augment existing capacities to achieve a state of self-reliance in this core sector.

4. In order to maintain the tempo already generated in industrial production and accelerate economic growth,

the year 1982 is being observed as "Productivity Year" and we shall have an intensive drive to maximise utilisation of capacities available in all sectors of the economy.

5. The outlook for agricultural production in 1981-82 is encouraging. Preliminary assessment indicates that the Kharif food grains production might reach an all-time level of 79.9 million tonnes. For the year as a whole, foodgrains production is expected to exceed the previous record level of 132 million tonnes. This compares favourably with the production of 1129.9 achieved in 1980-81, which itself was 28.4 per cent higher than in 1979-80.

6. The production of sugarcane, which had slumped to 129 million tonnes in 1979-80 had reached 150.5 million tonnes in 1980-81 and is expected to be between 170 and 180 million tonnes this year. The forecast for pulses this year is 12 to 13 million tonnes compared to 8.6 million tonnes in 1979-80 and 11.2 million tonnes in 1980-81. While Government have made arrangements to ensure availability of agricultural inputs in sufficient quantity and in time, the major credit for our improved agricultural performance must go to the enterprise, dedication and hard work of our farmers.

7. During 1980-81 an additional irrigation potential of 24 million hectares was created. Another 2.6 million hectares are expected to be covered during 1981-82, giving an additional coverage of 5 million hectares during these two years. Our objective is to add 3 million hectares per year during the remaining 3 years of the Sixth Plan. This will be the biggest effort by any country in bringing additional land under irrigation in one year. Government have also prepared a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development. A National Water Development Agency will be established to carry out investigations and formulate, in consultation with the State Governments, a plan for the optimum development and utilisation of available waters, initially of the peninsular

rivers. Two important developments during the year were the understanding on the utilisation of Narmada waters and the agreement on sharing of the surplus flows of the Ravi and Beas. I congratulate the States, concerned.

8. A Central Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission is being constituted to provide expert guidance in formulating national policies relating to management of land resources and also coordinate activities of the State Land Use Boards with the enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. diversion of forest land which was of the order of nearly 1.5 lakh hectares per annum in the earlier years, has been controlled. As the Indian Forest Act, 1927 is not applicable uniformly in all the States, it is proposed to bring forward comprehensive legislation to replace the existing law. As part of the social forestry programme, a total number of 135 crore seedlings are expected to have been planted in 1981-82. The enactment of legislation to establish a National Bank to improve the quantity and quality of credit flows to rural areas is a significant step.

9. The energies of the Government continued to be focussed on controlling inflation. The components of the anti-inflationary strategy were higher production, better capacity utilisation, strengthening the public distribution system, imports of essential commodities wherever necessary, fiscal and monetary discipline, and curbing the activities of anti-social elements. The annual rate of inflation as measured from point to point movement in the wholesale price index has come down from 22.2 per cent as on the week ended 12 January, 1981 to 147 per cent as on the week ended 10 January, 1981 and further to 6.9 per cent for the week ended 9 January, 1982. During the current financial year i.e. 28 March 1981 and 23 January 1982, the index has gone up only by 2.8 per cent which is significantly lower than

the rise of 14.1 per cent in the same period last year. The number of Fair Price Shops stood at 2.98 lakhs in November, 1981 compared to 2.73 lakhs in March 1981. There will be no slackening of vigilance in the fight against inflation.

10. While the present approach promises further results in the fight against inflation, far greater efforts are required to deal with the deterioration in the balance of payments situation. Owing to the sharp increase in the import prices of oil and oil products in 1980-81, the trade deficit increased to about Rs. 5,500 crores in that year compared to Rs. 2,450 crores in 1979-80. To meet the situation and to ensure continued development Government have entered into an extended agreement with the International Monetary Fund. This agreement will enable the drawing of SDR 5 billion over the next three years.

11. A series of measures have been taken to promote exports, as a result of which exports are estimated to have shown an increase of 15.4 per cent during April-November, 1981. Further, as a result of the steps taken to increase the productive capacity of the economy, the rise in the import bill during this period has decelerated to 11.4 per cent. There is reason to believe that the tendency in the last few years for the trade gap to widen will be arrested in 1981-82. Parliament also knows that an Export-Import Bank has been established to help credit availabilities for exports. High priority will continue to be given to export promotion during the coming years.

12. The overall rate of growth in the output of the public sector industries under the Central Government is estimated as 20 per cent in April-September 1981 over the corresponding period last year. There is scope and need for much better performance. Steps are being taken to streamline and improve the working of these enterprises through better delegation

of powers, simplification of procedures and stricter enforcement of accountability.

13. The Government are vitally concerned with the welfare of workers, who contribute in no small measure to national production and productivity. Legislation is proposed to be introduced in the present session to amend labour laws relating to industrial disputes, trade unions and standing orders to remove procedural delays and secure speedy justice to workers. The industrial relations machinery is being strengthened and streamlined to anticipate labour problems and to take prompt ameliorative action.

14. The 20-Point Programme has been revised to impart greater dynamism to some key social and economic programmes included in the Sixth Plan. In broad terms, it concretises what the Sixth Plan means for us all, particularly for the weaker sections. Special emphasis is being given to programmes to assist specific target groups through the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Hill and Tribal Sub-Plans, the slum improvement programme and allotment of house sites to rural families. While the thrust of the revised 20-Point Programme continues to be providing better living conditions for the less privileged sections of the population, the programme as a whole aim at all round improvement in productivity.

15. The census of 1982 underlined anew the importance of population control. Government give high priority to voluntary family planning as an essential ingredient of people's well-being and national progress and have included it as part of the revised 20-Point Programme. It is our objective to bring down the birth rate to 21 and the death rate to 9 per thousand by the end of the century.

I should also like to draw attention to the fact that national programmes

for the control of leprosy and blindness have been intensified in furtherance of the objective of Health for All by A.D. 2000. These two programmes are now being treated as 100 per cent centrally sponsored.

16. The provision of elementary education for all children, and the covering of the illiterate adult population with appropriate educational programmes is being accelerated. Government have also launched a substantial programme of non-formal education. It is proposed to revise the content of vocational education. In higher education, especially higher technological education, the emphasis will be on quality.

17. Considerable headway was made in space technology and communication during the year. Three Indian-made satellites were launched—Rohini, with the help of our own satellite launching vehicle, the experimental communications satellite APPLE and the earth-observation Satellite Bhasker-II. India became one of the few countries to have a domestic satellite communications network when in November 1981 with the help of INTELSAT-IV, satellite communication links were extended to remote areas in Leh in Jammu & Kashmir, Aizawl in Mizoram, Port Blair and Car Nicobar in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Kavaratti in Lakshadweep. 'A' troposcatter communication-link was established with the Soviet Union, under-sea link with Sri Lanka and a microwave link with Bangladesh. The next major event will be the launching of the multipurpose Indian National Satellite (INSAT) in April 1982 and its utilisation for meteorological capability, communications and radio and television coverage. The micro-wave link, with TV capability between major cities of India like Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Delhi has already been established. The link between Delhi and Calcutta and Delhi-Srinagar will be completed by June 1982 and a large number of urban and rural areas will be covered through the satellite and the micro-wave system.

18. During the year a Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) was constituted. In order to lessen unemployment among science and technology personnel, Government is establishing a Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board. Other major steps are the establishment of a Commission of Additional Sources of Energy which has already initiated wide-ranging programmes of research and development and demonstration all over the country on a large scale, the decision to form a National Biotechnology Board to ensure co-ordinated work in biotechnology, which has implications for agriculture, medicine and industry, and the setting up of a National Institute of Immunology in Delhi and at Plasma Physics Programme in Ahmedabad.

19. The Department of Environment has taken up programmes to prevent eco-destruction. It has also set up a National Eco-Development Board. The Department has introduced procedures to ensure environmental impact assessment of large projects and monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguards in such projects.

20. The Department of Ocean Development, which was established in July 1981 is preparing a perspective plan of ocean development. It organised a scientific expedition to Antarctica. The leader is back and the others will soon be returning after a successful voyage of over two months. The expedition covers a wide range of scientific investigation in fields like meteorology, glaciology and oceanography.

21. I now turn to some problems concerning law and order. There cannot be forward movement without the assurance that national energies are not frittered away on agitations engineered by sectional interests. Government are distress at the outrages perpetrated against members of Scheduled Caste communities at some places and

are determined to ensure that all sections of the population live in safety and honour. The guilty will be firmly dealt with. The problems confronting these classes are part of the larger socio-economic problems of the country. The fullest co-operation of the public is necessary to fight against the forces of communalism and casteism, who are often in league with anti-social elements. Programmes for the integrated socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections have been intensified and much larger outlays than ever before have been provided. Their implementation will be closely monitored.

22. As part of their earnest efforts to find a fair and satisfactory solution to the problems of foreigners in Assam, Government held several rounds of talks with the representatives of the agitating organisations and leaders of political parties. These efforts are continuing.

23. The international situation has deteriorated. Military pressures around us have increased. This danger should make all of us determined to safeguard national security and interests through non-alignment and the peaceful resolution of differences. We earnestly hope that the major military powers will realise the futility of confrontation and arrest the diversion of resources from development and welfare to armaments. It is regrettable that the strategic considerations of other countries should cast extra burdens on us. We cannot afford to be complacent. The nation will be called upon to make heavy sacrifices to maintain preparedness at all times to meet external challenges.

24. With our immediate neighbours we have continued to seek relationships of greater mutual trust and closer friendship. I have just paid a useful visit to Sri Lanka, as I did earlier to Nepal and Indonesia. The King of Bhutan will soon be in our country. Our Foreign Minister visited Burma, Vietnam and Thailand. With Bangal-

desh we have had a series of useful exchanges of views. Further steps have been taken to improve relations with China. Following the visit of the Chinese Foreign Minister during this year, an official delegation went to Beijing to discuss international and bilateral issues including the question of boundary and territory. As regards Pakistan, Parliament is only too well aware of the nationwide concern after that country decided to acquire sophisticated arms and the persistent international reports about its nuclear programme. While announcing its move to go in for advanced aircraft, Pakistan also informed us of its desire to have a no-war pact, a suggestion we had put to them several times and in different forms over the years. In December 1981 we gave Pakistan a outline of the principles which might govern our discussions towards that end. This dialogue was carried forward during the recent visit of the Pakistan Foreign Minister. We reiterated our desire for peace and friendship and our stand that issues should be bilaterally resolved. We are glad that Pakistan has accepted our proposal for a Joint Commission to examine, renew and promote the entire range of relations between our two countries.

25. Elsewhere on our continent, tensions persist. The problem of Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq conflict remain unresolved. The Palestinian people's rights continue to be obstructed. The Indian Ocean is far from becoming a zone of peace.

26. There are a few hopeful signs also, such as the renewed élan of the Non-Aligned Movement following the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi last year, the initiatives of the Commonwealth countries to promote greater international cooperation, and the beginning, however tenuous, of efforts for a dialogue between developed and developing countries. The Prime Minister participated in the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Melbourne and in the International Conference on Cooperation for Development in Caracas,

Mexico. Her visits during the year to Australia, Bulgaria, Fiji, France, Italy, Kuwait, Kenya, Indonesia, Philippines, Rumania, Seychelles, Switzerland, Tonga and the United Arab Emirates led to further strengthening of friendship with those countries. Since I last addressed you, we have had visits from the Heads of States or Governments of Kenya, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Tanzania, Britain, Bahrain, PDR Yemen, Zimbabwe, Nauru, Australia, Madagascar, Botswana, Ghana, Venezuela, Uganda, Spain and Sweden all of which were useful. We look forward to the visit next week of President Nyerere and to the Conference of some developing countries. Greater co-operation among developing countries is mutually beneficial and strengthens them collectively in their dealings with the advanced countries.

27. In the present Session besides dealing with pending business a large number of fresh legislative measures will come up for your consideration. Among these are:

The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1982; and The National Waterway Bill, 1982 to declare the Ganga between Allahabad and Haldia as a national waterway.

28. Hon. Members, the world is passing through difficult times. Our own problems are not inconsiderable. Fortunately we are a nation imbued with a sense of purpose. Our people have also shown commendable capacity to rally together in moments of challenge. Political differences are bound to exist in a democracy which guarantees freedom of opinion and organisation. But differences should not degenerate into discord. The good of the nation is an objective for which we must learn to cooperate, transcending disputes. We have the strength and the resources to move forward speedily. The first two years of the Sixth Plan were years of consolidation. Let us now use this strength to make the next three years of the Plan, years of a march forward.

माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे बड़ी सुझी हो रही है कि 1982 के साल में पार्लियामेंट के इस पहले सत्र में मैं आपको स्वागत करता हूँ। आपके सामने बजट और विधान कार्य के सिलसिले में जो काम है उसको सफलता के साथ पूरा करने के लिए मैं आपको अपनी श्रमकामनाएँ पेश करता हूँ।

2. 1981-82 के साल में हमारा काम और मजबूत हुआ है। दुनिया भर में आर्थिक वातावरण ठीक न होने के बावजूद, मुझ के फैलाव को काफी हद तक कम कर दिया गया है। चालू साल में हमारे बूनियादी ढांचे में सुधार से और संशोधन बोस-मूवी कार्यक्रम के एलान की बुनियाद पर हम और टिकाव तथा ज्यादा समाजी न्याय के साथ आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। अप्रैल, 1981 और जनवरी, 1982 के दौरान पिछले साल हमसे असैं के मूकावले बिजली की पैदावार में 11.3 फीसदी की बढ़ातरी, कोयले की पैदावार में 11.2 फीसदी और रेल से माल की ढूलाई में 14.4 फीसदी इजाफा हुआ है। दरअसल, रेलवे इस साल 22 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन से भी ज्यादा माल की ढूलाई का अब तक का सबसे ऊचा रिकार्ड कायम करेगी। यह पहले के सबसे ऊचे आंकड़े से 80 लाख मीट्रिक टन अधिक है। अप्रैल, 1981 और जनवरी, 1982 के दौरान सभी खास-खास उद्योगों के उत्पादन में खासी बढ़ातरी हुई है। इसकी कुछ ध्यान देने योग्य फिसालों इस प्रकार हैं: बिक्री योग्य इस्पात (18.7 फीसदी), सीमेंट (15.0 फीसदी), नाइट्रोजेन वाली खाद (51.9 फीसदी), कच्चा पेट्रोलियम (61.2 फीसदी) और पेट्रोलियम की चीजें (18.4 फीसदी)।

3. इस बात के पक्के आसार हैं कि इन और दूसरे उद्योगों में और भी ज्यादा उत्पादन होगा। रासायनिक खाद के भास्तव्य में ही न नये कारखानों में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाया है और मौजूदा कारखानों का प्रसार हो जाया है। उससे नाइट्रोजेन खादों की पैदावार की क्षमता 45.75 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 53 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो जायेगी। फास्टेट की क्षमता 12.82 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 14.90 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो जायेगी। पेट्रोलियम के भास्तव्य में 1980-81 के

दौरान बीते 105 लाख मीट्रिक टन कच्चे तेल की उत्पादन की तुलना में 1981-82 के साल में कुल उत्पादन 160 लाख मीट्रिक टन से ज्यादा हो सकेगा। बम्बई हाई के पूरब के समुद्री इलाके, पाक स्ट्रेट, गुजरात में सिमोदरा, आसाम में नापामुआ में तेल का पता चला है। त्रिपुरा में बारामुरा और गुजरात में कुदारा के मुकाम पर गैस का पता चला है। इससे यह यकीन होता है कि इनके उत्पादन की रफ्तार और तेज होगी। तेल को साफ करने की हमारी क्षमता 1980-81 में 318 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 1981-82 में 378 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गयी है। खाना पकाने की गैस का जो उत्पादन चालू साल में 15 फीसदी बढ़ा है आने वाले साल में उसके कार्हों 40 फीसदी और दह जाने वाली उम्मीद है। दद उसकी मांग और सप्लाई को हालत में काफी सुधार दिखाई पड़ेगा। उम्मीद है कि छ. मिले-जूले इस्पात कारखानों में बिक्री के कार्बिल इस्पात की पैदावार 72 लाख मीट्रिक टन की सतह को छ. लेगी जो अब तक की सबसे ऊची सतह है। यह पिछले साल की पैदावार के मूकावले 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन से भी ज्यादा होगा। यह इस बात का सबूत होगा कि इस्पात कारखानों की लगभग 84 फीसदी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल कर लिया गया है। सितम्बर, 1981 में सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूर किया कि पारादीप में एक मिले-जूले इस्पात कारखाना बड़ा किया जाये। विशाखापत्तनम में एक मिले जूले इस्पात कारखाने को बड़ा करने का फैसला तो हो ही चुका है। इन बातों से जाहिर है कि सरकार ने इस बारे में अपनी कमर पूरी तरह कस ली है कि वह अपनी मौजूदा क्षमता को इतना बढ़ाकर ही दम लेगी कि इस अहम सेक्टर में अपनी जरूरतों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

4. कल-कारखानों में पैदावार, की जो रक्षात्मक तंत्रज्ञानी है इसे काम्पम रखने के लिए और माली तरक्की में तेजी लाने के लिए 1982 के साल के 'उत्पादकता का साल' के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। हम सूरे और शारे से इस बात की कांसिया करने के लिए वर्षभूमिका के सभी संघरणों में सो हमारी

क्षमता है, उसका हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

5. 1981-82 में खेती की पैदावार भी बहुत अच्छी होने की उम्मीद है। जो अंदाजा लगाया गया है, उससे पता चलता है कि सरोक की फसल की उपज अब तक की पैदावार को लाख भीट्रिक टन तक पहुंच जायेगी। आशा है कि पूरे साल में जनाज की पैदावार बढ़कर पहले के रिकार्ड को तोड़ते हुए 1320 लाख भीट्रिक टन तक पहुंच जायेगी। 1980-81 की पैदावार 1299 लाख भीट्रिक टन थी। उसके मुकाबले इस साल का उत्पादन जाहिरा तौर पर बहुत अच्छा होगा जबकि 1980-81 की पैदावार ही 1979-80 के मुकाबले 18.4 फीसदी ज्यादा थी।

6. गन्ने की जां पैदावार 1979-80 में घटकर 1290 लाख भीट्रिक टन रह गई थी, 1980-81 में 1505 लाख भीट्रिक टन तक पहुंची थी और इस साल इसके 1700 और 1800 लाख भीट्रिक टन के बीच पहुंच जाने की उम्मीद है। अनुमान है कि दालों की पैदावार जो 1979-80 में 86 लाख भीट्रिक टन और 1980-81 में 112 लाख भीट्रिक टन थी, वह इस साल बढ़कर 120 से 130 लाख भीट्रिक टन तक पहुंच जायेगी। जहां सरकार ने इस बात का इन्तजाम कर लिया है कि खेती के आदान काफी मात्रा में बक्त पर मिल सकें, वहां खेती में ध्यान देने योग्य हमारी तरक्की बहुत कुछ हमारे किसानों के उत्पादन, लगन और कड़ी मेहनत का ही नतीजा है। उसका सहेता उनके सिर पर ही बंधना चाहिये।

7. 1980-81 के दौरान 24 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई की और गंजाइश पैदा की गई। 1980-81 के दौरान 26 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन में सिंचाई का इलाजाम हो जाने की उम्मीद है। इस तरह इन दो सालों में 50 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन में सिंचाई की सहायता हो जायेगी। लठी योजना के बाकी तीन सालों में हर साल 30 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन जोड़ते चले जाने का हमारा इरादा है। एक साल में सिंचाई का सबसे ज्यादा इन्तजाम करने का यह हमारा

रिकार्ड है। दुनियां का कोई भी दूसरा मूल्क अभी तक इसे नहीं कर सका है। सरकार ने पानी के साधनों के विकास के लिए एक नेशनल प्लान भी तैयार किया है। वह राज्य सरकारों के साथ सलाह मशविरा करते और छानबीन करते। हमारे देश में जो पानी के साधन मौजूद हैं उनका अच्छे से अच्छा उपयोग करने के सिलसिले में योजना तैयार करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय जल विकास एजेंसी बनाई जायेगी। शुरू शुरू में वह देश के दक्षिणी भाग में नदियों के पानी के इस्तेमाल के बारे में योजना बनायेगी। इस साल के दौरान दो खास बातें हुई हैं। वे ये हैं कि नर्मदा नदी के पानी के इस्तेमाल के बारे में सहमति तथा राबी और व्यास नदियों के फालतु पानी की हिस्सेदारी के बारे में समझौता हो गया है। मैं इन दोनों के लिए इससे ताल्लुक रखने वाली राज्य सरकारों को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

एक सेंट्रल लैंड रिसोर्स एन्ड डेवलपमेंट कमीशन कायम किया जा रहा है। वह जमीन के साधनों के इन्तजाम के बास्ते राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने के मामले में विशिष्ट मार्गदर्शन करेगा और राज्यों में जमीनें के इस्तेमाल के सिलमिले में मौजूदा बोर्ड के साथ तालमेल रखेगा। जंगलात की हिफाजत के 1980 के कानून के लागू किये जाने से पहले हर साल जंगलात की लगभग 1.5 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन जो दूसरे प्रयोगों में लाई जाती थी, अब उस मसले पर काबू पा लिया गया है। चूंकि भारतीय वन कानून, 1927 सभी राज्यों में एक जैसा लागू नहीं होता इसलिए यह विचार किया जा रहा है कि मौजूदा कानून की जगह लेने के लिए एक और बड़ा कानून पेश किया जाये। समाजी लघु में वन लगाने के प्रोग्राम के तहत उम्मीद की जाती है कि 1981-82 में 135 करोड़ पौधे लगाये गये हैं। दोहाती इलाकों में कर्ज दिये जाने की सहायिता और ज्यादा बढ़ें, इसके लिए एक राष्ट्रीय बैंक कायम करने के बारे में कानून का पास हो जाना एक खास कदम है।

9. सरकार की ताकत मुद्रा के फैलाव पर काबू पाने में लगी रही। मुद्रा के फैलाव पर काबू पाने के तरीके हैं कि पैदावार बढ़ाई

जाये, कारखानों के उत्पादन की क्षमता का पूरा इस्तेमाल किया जाये, लोगों को जरूरत की चीजों दिलाने की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाया जाये, जब जरूरत हो जरूरी चीजों को बाहर से मंगाया जाये, राजस्व और मुद्रा के मामले में अनुशासन हो और समाज-विरोधी लोगों की हरकतों को रोका जाये। मुद्रा के फैलाव की सालाना दर, जो थोक भावों के प्वाइंट दर प्वाइंट बढ़ाने-घटाने से मापी गई है, 12 जनवरी, 1980 को सत्तम होने वाले हफ्ते में 22.2 फीसदी से घटकर 10 जनवरी, 1981 को सत्तम होने वाले हफ्ते में 14.8 फीसदी और 9 जनवरी, 1982 को सत्तम होने वाले हफ्ते में और भी घटकर 6.9 फीसदी रह गई है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान यानी 28 मार्च, 1981 और 23 जनवरी, 1982 में इन्डेक्स सिर्फ 2.8 फीसदी बढ़ा है जो पिछले साल इसी अमें के दौरान हुई 14.1 फीसदी बढ़ातेरी के मुकाबले काफी कम है। मार्च, 1981 में उचित दर की मुकाबलों की तादाद 2 लाख 73 हजार थी उसके मुकाबले नवम्बर, 1981 में इनकी तादाद 2 लाख 98 हजार हो गई। इस तरह मुद्रा के फैलाव के खिलाफ जो मुहिम है, उसकी चौकिसी करने में कोई कमी नहीं की जायेगी।

10. जबकि मौजूदा रूप से मुद्रा के फैलाव के खिलाफ लड़ाई में और अच्छे नतीजे निकलने की आशा है, व्यापार भूगतान के हालात में बिगाड़ में निपटने के लिए और ज्यादा कोशिशों की जरूरत है। 1980-81 में तेल और तेल की चीजों को दाहर से मंगाने में दी जाने वाली कीमतों में तेजी से इजाफा हो जाने के सबब इस ब्रह्म व्यापार का घाटा बढ़कर करीब 5,500 करोड़ रुपये हो गया था जबकि 1979-80 में यह घाटा 2,450 करोड़ रुपये था। इन हालात से निपटने के लिए और लगातार तरक्की करने के लिए सरकार ने उन्नर-नेशनल बोनेटरी फंड से एक करार किया है जिसके तहत हम अगले तीन सालों में इस डी आर पांच बिलियन निकाल सकेंगे।

11. निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये कई उपाय किये गये हैं। उनकी बजह से अप्रैल-नवम्बर, 1981 के दौरान बन्दाजा है कि दूसरे मुल्कों को जाने वाले माल में 15.4 फीसदी की बढ़ातेरी हुई है। देश के माली-सिस्टम की पैदावार की गुजाइश बढ़ाने के लिये जो कदम उठाये गये हैं, उनका नतीजा यह है कि बाहर से माल मंगाने के बिल में इसी दौरान 11.4 फीसदी की कमी आई है। इस बात का यकीन किया जा सकता है कि पिछले चन्द्र सालों में व्यापार भूगतान में जो घाटा बढ़ता चला जा रहा था वह 1981-82 में रुक जायेगा। संसद को भी पता है कि निर्यात के लिए कजां में मदद देने के बास्ते एक एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट बैंक कायम किया गया है। आने वाले सालों में निर्यात बढ़ाने के काम को तरजीह दी जाती रहेगी।

12. अंदाज लगाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मात्रहत सरकारी उद्योगों में अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1981 में, पिछले साल के इसी अमें के मुकाबले पैदावार के इजाफे की कुल दर 20 फीसदी हो जायेगी। इस काम के और अच्छा होने की गुजाइश और जरूरत है। सरकारी सैक्टर के उद्योग-धन्धे को और ज्यादा ताकत देकर, इनके काम-काज के तरीकों को आसान बनाकर और इनकी जबाबदेही में और कड़ाई लाकर इनके काम को ठीक तरह चलाने और बेहतर बनाने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

13. सरकार को कामगारों की बेहतरी की बहुत फिक्क है क्योंकि ये लोग पैदा करने की देश की ताकत और पैदावार बढ़ाने में खासा रोल बदा करते हैं। औद्योगिक भगड़ों, ट्रेड यनियनों, कामकाज के तरीकों की बजह से होने वाली देरी को दूर करने और कामगारों को तेजी से इंसाफ दिलाने से ताल्लुक रखने वाले कानूनों में तबदीली करने के लिए इस सेशन में एक बिल पेश करने का विचार है। मजदूरों के मसलों का पहले से अनुभान लगाने और उनको फैरन हल करने के लिए औद्योगिक रिस्तों से ताल्लुक रखने वाली मशीनरी को मजबूत और कारगर बनाया जा रहा है।

14. बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में संशोधन किया गया है ताकि छठे प्लान में शामिल कुछ खास समाजी तथा अर्थिक प्रोग्रामों को और ज्यादा तेजी से चलाया जा सके। मोटे तौर पर इसके जरिये उस मकसद को और ज्यादा ठांस बना दिया गया है जिसकी तमन्ना हम सबके लिए, खास तौर पर कम-जोर वगाँ के लिए छठे प्लान में की गई है। ऐसे प्रोग्रामों पर खास जोर दिया जा रहा है जिनसे उन वगाँ की मदद की जा सके जिनके लिए खास लक्ष्य तय किये गये हैं। मदद का यह काम मिले-जुले देहाती विकास प्रोग्राम, शैक्षणिक कास्ट कम्पोनेट प्लान और हिल एंड ट्राइबल सब प्लान, गंदी बस्ती सफाई प्रोग्रामों और देहाती परिवारों को रहने की जगह देने के प्रोग्राम के जरिये होना है। जहां संशोधित बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का खास जोर इस बात पर रहेगा कि आबादी के कम संविधा वाले तबकों के लिए रहन-सहन का और अच्छा इन्तजाम होता रहे, वहां समूचे प्रोग्राम का मकसद यह है कि संबंध तरफ पैदावार की जो हमारी शक्ति है वह दिनों-दिन बढ़ती चली जाये।

15. 1981 की जनगणना से यह साफ हो गया है कि आबादी पर काबू पाने का खासा महत्व है। सरकार इस बात पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर देती है कि लोग अपनी मर्जी से परिवार-नियोजन को अपनाएं ताकि वह लोक-हित का और देश की तरक्की का एक निहायत जरूरी हिस्सा बन सके। इसीलिए इस बात को संशोधित बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। हमारा मकसद यह है कि इस सदी के आखिर तक हम जन्म-दर को घटाकर फी हजार 21 तक और मौत की दर को 9 तक ले आयें। मैं इस बात की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा कि कोड और अन्धेरन पर काबू पाने के मुल्क के प्रोग्रामों में भी तेजी साई गई है ताकि सन् 2000 तक 'सबकी तन्द्रारस्ती रहे', के मकसद को पूरा किया जा सके। अब इन दोनों प्रोग्रामों को ऐसा समझा जा रहा है कि वे 100 कीसानी और लैन्ड वरकार और प्रोग्राम हैं।

16. इस काम में भी तेजी साई जा रही है कि सभी बच्चों के लिये शुरू की तालीम का इन्तजाम किया जाये और अनपढ़ बालिग लोगों के लिये शिक्षा के उचित कार्यक्रम चलाये जायें। सरकार ने गैर-रस्मी शिक्षा का बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया है। पेशों से संबंध रखने वाली शिक्षा जीविषय-वस्तु को बदलने का विचार है। उचित शिक्षा में खास तौर पर उचित तकनीकी शिक्षा में जोर किस्म पर दिया जायेगा।

17. इस साल के दरियान स्पेस टैक्नोलॉजी और संचार में काफी तरक्की होई है। भारत में बने तीन सैटेलाइट अंतरिक्ष में भेजे गये। रोहिणी को हमारे अपने सैटेलाइट भेजने के यान ने आकाश में भेजा। इसके अलावा तजुब्बों के तौर पर संचार सैटेलाइट 'एपल' और धरती की निरख-प्रख करने वाला सैटेलाइट 'भास्कर-2' भी भेजे गये। नवम्बर, 1981 में जब इन्सेलेस्ट-IV की मदद से जम्मू और काश्मीर में लेह, मिजारम में एजोल, अन्डमान और निकोंदार में पोर्ट ब्लेयर और कार निकोंदार तथा लक्ष्मीप में कवरटी जैसे दूरदराज के इलाकों के साथ सैटेलाइट के जरिये सम्बन्ध कायम किया गया तब भारत संसार के बाह्य उन देशों में से एक ऐसा देश बन गया जिनके पास देश के अन्दर संचार के लिए सैटेलाइट है। रूस के साथ एक ट्रोपोस्कॉप्टर संचार सम्पर्क, श्रीलंका के साथ समुद्री तार और बांगलादेश के साथ माइक्रोवेव सम्पर्क कायम किया गया है। इस विश्व में हानिकारक कदम 'इंसेट' नाम के एक इंडियन नेशनल सैटेलाइट को अप्रैल, 1982 में छोड़ा जाना है। इस सैटेलाइट का इस्तेमाल मौसम-विज्ञान, संचार और रोडियो हथा दूरदर्शन के लिये किया जायेगा। माइक्रोवेव सम्पर्क भारत के मद्रास, बंगलादेश, ब्रह्मपुर, दिल्ली और कलकत्ता तथा दिल्ली-श्रीगगर जैसी क्षेत्रों का काम जून, 1982 तक पूरा हो जायेगा और शहरों तथा देहातों के बहुत से इसकोंमें सैटेलाइट और माइक्रोवेव सिस्टम चालू होंगे।

18. इस साल केबिनेट को साईंस सलाहकार कमटी बनाई गई है। साईंस और टैक्नोलॉजी के दायरे में बेरोजगारी को कम करने के लिए सरकार एक साईंस एण्ड टैक्नोलॉजी एण्टरप्रेन्यारशिप डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बाध्य कर रही है। इसके अलावा कुछ दूसरे बड़े कदम उठाये गये हैं। उनमें एडीशनल सोर्स आफ एनजी के लिए एक व्यापकीय कायम किया जाना भी है। वह समूचे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर खोज और तरक्की तथा प्रदर्शन के बहुत से कार्यक्रम शुरू कर चुका है। एक और बड़े फैसले के मुताबिक एवं कीमी बायोटैक्नोलॉजी बोर्ड कायम किया जायेगा जो बायोटैक्नोलॉजी के काम में तालमेल रखेगा जो खेती, चिकित्सा और जीवांगिक क्षेत्र में महत्व रखती है। साथ ही दिल्ली में इम्यूनोलॉजी के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय संस्था और अहमदाबाद में एक प्लाजमा फिजिक्स प्रोग्राम कायम किया गया है।

19. बायोमंडल से संबंध रखने वाले विभाग ने हमारे चारों ओर के पड़े, पौधों वगैरह की बचाने के लिए प्रोग्राम शुरू किये हैं। इसने एक नैशनल इको-डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड भी कायम किया है। विभाग ने ऐसे कुछ तरीके ईजाद किये हैं ताकि यह जायजा लिया जा सके कि बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्टों का हमारे चारों तरफ के हवा-पानी वगैरह पर क्या असर पड़ता है और इस बात की निगरानी की जा सके कि ऐसे प्रोजेक्टों द्वारा हवा-पानी वगैरह की हिफाजत का काम चल रहा है या नहीं।

20 जुलाई 1981 में जायम किये गये समन्वयों की तरक्की से संबंधित विभाग, समन्वयों की तरक्की के लिये आमे दाले वक्रों को ध्यान में रखकर एक योजना तैयार कर रहा है। इसमें दक्षिणी द्वूत्र के लिये एक वैज्ञानिक अभियान इल भेजा है जो दो महीने से ज्ञादा के कामयाद समन्वयी सकर के बाद इसके नेता बापस आ चुके हैं और दूसरे लोग बल्दौ ही बापस लौट रहे हैं। इस दल के जायम में जीसम विज्ञान, ज्ञानो-लक्षी और समूक-विज्ञान के जायम में वैज्ञानिक जांच का बहुत सा काम यारिया है।

21. अब मैं कानून और व्यवस्था से संबंध रखने वाले कुछ मसलों को लगाऊं। फिकेवाराना हितों द्वारा फैलाये गये आन्दोलनों में कांग्रेस को ताकत जाया नहीं की जानी चाहिए। आगे बढ़ने के लिये इसके सिवाय और काइंस सूरत नहीं है। कुछ जगहों पर शैड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों पर जो जुल्म ढाये गये हैं उनसे सरकार दृःखी है। उनमें इस बात का बीसा उठा लिया है कि सभी तबकों के लोग हिफाजत और इज्जत के साथ रहे। जो लोग कसूरबार पाये जायेंगे, उनके साथ सस्ती से निबटा जायेगा। इन वर्गों के सामने जो मसले हैं, वे देश के बड़े समाजी-माली समस्याओं से जल्द नहीं हैं। फिरपरस्ती और जातिवाद में यकीन रखने वाली उन ताकतों के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए जनता का पूरा-पूरा सहयोग जरूरी है जो अक्सर समाज विरोधी लोगों के साथ साठ-गाठ रखती है। अनसूचित जातियां और जन-जातियों तथा कमज़ोर तबकों के मिले-जले समाजी-माली विकास के प्रोग्रामों को तज़ कर दिया गया है। उनके लिए पहले से कहीं ज्ञादा रूपये-पैसे का इत्तजाम किया गया है। इन प्रोग्रामों को अमल में लाने के तरीके पर पैरी निगाह रखी जायेंगी।

22. आसाम में विदेशियों के मसलों का उचित और संतोषजनक हल खोजने की अपनी सच्ची काँशशक्ति के हिस्से के रूप में सरकार ने आन्दोलन करने वाले संघठनों के नमाइन्दों और सियासी पार्टीयों के नेताओं से कई बार बातचीत की। ये काँशशक्ति जारी हैं।

23. दुनिया में मुल्कों के आपसी रिश्ते बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं। हमारे चारों तरफ काँजी जबाब के मीजूदगौ बढ़ती जा रही है। यह एक ऐसा लतरा है जिसकी हम सदकों अपने मने में यह बड़ी निश्चय कर लेना चाहिए कि हम गटों से बलग रहते हैं एवं अत्भेदों को शांति के साथ निपटाते हैं एवं कांग्रेस की हिफाजत और उसके हितों की रक्षा करते हैं। हम हृदय से यह जाना करते हैं कि बड़ी-बड़ी काँजी ताकतों इस बात का एहसास करती है कि लड़ाई-भगड़ा बेकार होता है और वे विकल्प और बलाई के सम्बन्धों को हृथिवार बनाने के काम में यहीं जायजी और इसमें परे रहती है। अपनामें की बला है कि दूसरे

मुल्कों की समर नीति की वजह से हम पर फालतू बोझ पहुँचे। हम चैन से बैठने की हालत में नहीं है। मुल्क को हर वक्त तैयार रखने और बाहरी चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिये उससे भारी कुर्बानियां करने के लिये कहना ही पड़ेगा।

24. अपने नजदीक के पड़ोसी के साथ और ज्यादा आपसी विश्वास और नजदीकी दोस्ती के संबंध रखने की हमारी कोशिश जारी रही है। मैं अभी श्रीलंका की उपयोगी यात्रा से लौटा हूँ। इससे पहले, मैं नेपाल और इन्डोनेशिया भी गया था। भूटान नरेश जल्दी ही हमारे यहां आने वाले हैं। हमारे विदेश मंत्री वर्षा, विज्ञेन और थाईलैंड हों आये हैं। बांग्लादेश के साथ हमारा कई बार विचारों का लाभप्रद आदान-प्रदान हुआ है। चीन के साथ संबंधों में सुधार करने के लिये और कदम उठाये गये हैं। इस वर्ष के दौरान चीन के विदेश मंत्री की यात्रा के बाद सीमा और राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रश्न व दूसरे मुल्कों से संबंध रखने वाले मुद्दों पर बातचीत करने के लिये एक सरकारी डैलीगेशन बैजिंग गया था। जहां तक पाकिस्तान का संबंध है, संसद को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा बहुत ही नये किस्म के हथियार हासिल करने के फैसले और उसके न्यूकिलयर प्रोग्राम के बारे में लगातार जो अंतराष्ट्रीय समाचार मिल रहे हैं, उनसे समूचा देश चिंता में पड़ गया है। बढ़िया किस्म के विमान प्राप्त करने के अपने हरादे का एलान करते हुए पाकिस्तान ने हमको मुच्छा दी कि वह जंग न करने का समझौता करने को इच्छा रखता है। यह एक एसा मुझबाव है जिसे हम पिछले वर्षों में कई बार कही तरह से उसके मामने रख चके हैं। दिसम्बर, 1981 में हमने पाकिस्तान के मामने उन उसलों को एक रूपरेखा रखी जिनके आधार पर इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये बातचीत की जा सकती है। पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री की हाल की यात्रा के दौरान इस बातचीत को आगे बढ़ाया गया। हमने अमन और दोस्ती की अपनी इच्छा को दोहराया और साथ ही अपना यह निश्चय व्यक्त किया कि मुद्दों को दोनों देशों के बीच बातचीत से तय किया जाना चाहिये। हमें इच्छा है कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे दोनों

देशों के आपसी संबंधों के समूचे दायरे की जांच करने, उनको नया बनाने और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिये दोनों देशों का एक कमीशन बनाने का हमारा प्रस्ताव मंजूर कर लिया है।

25. हमारे महाद्वीप में दूसरी जगह तनाव बना हुआ है। अफगानिस्तान का मसला और ईरान-ईराक के बीच झगड़ा अभी तय नहीं हुआ है। फिलिस्तीन की जनता के अधिकारों में बाधा चली आ रही है। हिन्द महासागर शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनने से अभी कोसों दूर है।

26. कृष्ण आशा के संकेत भी हैं जैसे पिछले वर्ष नई दिल्ली में हुए गुटों से बाहर के देशों के विदेश मंत्रियों का कानफ्रेंस के बाद गुटों से अलग रहने के आन्दोलन में नया जाश, राष्ट्रों के बीच सहयोग को और बढ़ावा देने के बारे में कामनवैल्थ मुल्कों की पहल, तरक्कीयापता और तरक्की कर रहे मुल्कों के बीच बातचीत की कोशिशों ती शुरुआत जो चाहे कितनी हो छाटी क्यों न हो। प्रधान मंत्री ने मेलबोन में कमनवैल्थ देशों की सरकारों के अध्यक्षों की बैठक में और कानकून, मैक्सिको में सहयोग और कानकून, मैक्सिको में सहयोग और तरक्की की इन्टरनेशनल कान्फ्रेंस में हिस्सा लिया। साल के दौरान आस्ट्रेलिया, बल्गारिया, फिजी, प्रांस इटली, कूवैत कैन्या इन्डोनेशिया, फिलिपीन्स, रूमानिया, सैशल्स, स्विट्जरलैंड, टोंगा और यूनाइटेड अरब अमीरात की यात्रा से उन देशों के साथ दोस्ती और मजबूत हुई है। मेरे पिछले भाषण के बाद कैन्या, फैडरल रिपब्लिक अफ जर्मनी, गिनी, तंजानिया, ब्रिटेन, बाहरीन, पी डी आर यमन, जिम्बाब्वे, नारू, आस्ट्रेलिया, मेंडोगास्कर, बोत्स्वाना, धाना, बोनेजैना, उगांडा, स्पेन और स्वीडन की सरकारों या राष्ट्रों के प्रमुखों ने हमारे देश की यात्रा की है जो सब की सब उपयोगी रही है। हम अगले हफ्ते प्रेसीडेन्ट नायररे की यात्रा और कृष्ण विकासशील देशों की कानफ्रेंस का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं। विकासशील देशों के बीच और ज्यादा महसूस आपस में फायदमेंद है और आगे बढ़े हुए देशों के साथ व्यवहार में उन्हें सामूहिक रूप से शक्ति मिलती है।

27. माजूदा सब में बकाया काम को पूरा करने के बलावा विचार के लिये आपके सामने बहुत से विधान संबंधी नये बिल आयेंगे। उनमें यह भी शामिल होंगे—

दि लैंड एक्वीजीशन (अमैंडमैंट) बिल, 1982, और इलाहाबाद और हल्दिया के बीच गंगा को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित करने के लिये नेशनल वाटरवे बिल- 1982।

28. माननीय सदस्यगण, दुनिया एक बड़ी ही कठिन घड़ी से गुजर रही है। हमारे अपने भी मसले कोई कम नहीं हैं। हमारी खुशकिस्मती है कि हमारा एक ऐसा गष्ट है जिसके सामने एक भरपूर उद्देश्य है। हमारी जनता ने भी दिखा दिया है कि वह असीम धीरज से चुनौतियों का मिलकर, एकजुट होकर मुकाबला कर सकती है। जिस प्रजातंत्र में राय जाहिर करने और संगठन बनाने की आजादी की गारन्टी दी गई हो, उसमें सियासी मतभेद तो होंगे ही लोकिन, भतभेद को फूट की भोंडी शब्द अखिलयार नहीं करनी चाहिये। मूल्क की भलाई एक ऐसा मकसद है, जिसके लिए आपसी भगड़ों को भुलाकर हमें मिलकर काम करने की सीख लेनी चाहिए। हमारे पास इतनी शक्ति और साधन है कि हम तेजी से आगे बढ़ गकते हैं। छुप्पा प्लान के पहले दो साल ऐसे साल हैं, जिसमें चीजों को पक्की तौर पर जमाने की काँशिश की गई है। आइये, इस ताकत का इस्तेमाल हम प्लान के अगले तीन वर्षों को ऐसे बरस बनाने के लिए करें जिनमें हमारे कदम आगे ही आगे बढ़ते रहें।

जय हिन्द !

12.35 hrs.

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 Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Munder Sharma and Mohan Lal Sukhadia, fitting Members of this House

and four of our former colleagues, namely Sarvashri Sumat Prasad, P. Kakkan, S. C. Besra and Jaisukh Lal Hathi.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who was sitting Member of this House from the Diamond Harbour Constituency in West Bengal died after a massive heart attack on 12th January, 1982 at Jaipur where he had gone to attend the meeting of the Railway Convention Committee. He was 61. Shri Bosu first elected as a Member of Parliament in 1967. Shri Bosu was a Member of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha also during the years 1967-79. He was Chairman of Public Accounts Committee during the years 1973-75 and Chairman of Public Undertakings Committee during the years 1977-79. At the time of his death he was a member of Rules Committee, Business Advisory Committee and the House Committee of Lok Sabha as also of the Railway Convention Committee of Parliament.

Shri Bosu had been the President of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Society and also President and Executive member of a number of Trade Union Organisations. Shri Bosu was a Parliamentarian of great dedication to the causes dear to his heart. He spared no pains to gather facts and delve deep into details in order to reinforce his points. He enjoyed a great felicity of language and used his pen and tongue powerfully for causes which were dear to him.

He had a great feeling for the lot of a common parliamentarian and he did all he could to draw attention to the need for improving the level of facilities available to him.

He was secular in his outlook and a great champion of communal harmony. He had worked ceaselessly during the communal riots in Calcutta in 1964 to bring about reconciliation amongst the communities.

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri Bosu had a promising business career before he switched over to politics. It is not perhaps so well known that he was authority on tea and had served as tea assessor and valuer. In his death the House has lost a dedicated and active parliamentarian.

Shri Munder Sharma was a sitting Member of this House from Jabalpur Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. A political and social worker, he participated in freedom movement. A well known journalist, he was Vice-President, All India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation and member, Standing Committee, All India Editors, Conference. He was Chief Editor of 'Navin Duniya', a Hindi daily of Jabalpur.

He was Mayor, Jabalpur Municipal Corporation before coming to Lok Sabha. He patronised several literary and cultural organisations. He passed away at Bombay on 26th January, 1982 at the age of 80.

Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, who was a sitting Member of this House representing Udaipur Constituency of Rajasthan passed away at Bikaner on 2nd February, 1982 at the age of 66 years.

A veteran freedom fighter, he was associated with the activities of the Praja Mandal from his student days and organised student and labour movements. He participated in the "Quit India" movement and suffered imprisonment.

Shri Sukhadia was a Member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 1952-71. He held the office of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan from 1954-71, except for a short period. He was Governor of Karnataka State during 1972-75, Andhra Pradesh in 1976 and Tamil Nadu in 1976-77.

As Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Sukhadia laid foundations for its development on sound lines. He undertook an extensive programme of building irrigation projects which helped to transform the sun parched land of Rajasthan into a granary; which could export foodgrains to other States. He also put under way land reform schemes. With a view to build democracy at the grass-root level, he initiated the implementation of Panchayati Raj institutions.

To encourage industrialisation in the State, he gave a big push to the electrification programme and gave priority to the development of communications, particularly roadways. Shri Sukhadia thus laid truly the foundations for development of Rajasthan State.

In this House, we have been privileged to listen to his outstanding contribution on various important and intricate subjects. He had an even temperament and a persuasive tongue and he could present facts with rare lucidity. In his death the country has lost a devoted patriot, a dynamic administrator and a distinguished parliamentarian.

Shri Sumat Prasad was a Member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1957-67, representing Muzaffarnagar Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council and of Rajya Sabha during 1946-52 and 1952-57, respectively.

An active social worker, he was associated with several social and educational organisations in his district. He also served as Chairman of the Municipal Board, Muzaffarnagar during 1923-26. He participated in freedom movements and suffered imprisonment. He evinced special interest in the promotion of education and rural uplift. He passed away at Muzaffarnagar on 23 December, 1981, at the age of 88 years.

Shri P. Kakkan was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and First Lok Sabha during 1946-50 and 1952-57, respectively, representing Madurai (Reserved) Constituency of the then Madras State. He was also Member of the Legislative Assembly, Madras during 1946-52.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment. A prominent social worker, he worked for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and backward classes, rural welfare, Khadi and Village industries and adult education. He passed away at Madras on 23 December, 1981, at the age of 72 years.

Shri S. C. Besra was a Member of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1962-77 representing Dumka reserved (S.T.) Constituency of Bihar.

An active social worker, he worked for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and fought against untouchability, in particular for right of entry to temples for Harijans and Adivasis. He also worked for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Maithan Dam. He evinced special interest in the promotion of education and welfare of labour and other undeveloped communities. He passed away at Kashitarn village, in Santhal Parganas District of Bihar on 15 January, 1982 at the age of 59 years.

Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and Second Lok Sabha. He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1952-57 and 1962-74.

An able administrator, he held with distinction various portfolios in the Government of India. Appointed as Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power in 1952, he rose to the position of Cabinet Minister when he was appointed Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation in 1967, which office he held till 1969. Amongst the other

portfolios that he held were Minister of Supply and Technical Development, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Minister of Defence Supplies and Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.

He was Leader of Rajya Sabha during 1967-69. He also held the office of Governor of Punjab and Haryana.

An active parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the parliamentary proceedings. He was associated with a number of cultural organisation including the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan and Rajaji International Institute of Public Affairs and Administration.

He passed away at Bombay on 2 February, 1982, at the age of 73 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the inexorable hand of time has claimed a large number of our valued colleagues in this inter-session period.

Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia was one of our most widely respected national figures known for his ability, dedication and experience. A veteran of the freedom movement, after Independence, he was acknowledged as a fine administrator in the many high positions which he held. He was regarded as a maker of modern Rajasthan. As Governor, he gave guidance to many other States. Not only my party but the entire House and the country lose a stalwart.

Another veteran was Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi. For many years he adorned the Treasury Benches with distinction. Earnest and imperturbable by temperament, he shouldered a variety of responsibilities at State as well as Central levels. Shri Hathi avoided controversy.

[Smt. Indira Gandhi]

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, on the contrary, revelled in controversy. He was one of the hardest working MPs, formidable in the tenacity with which he pursued his causes.

Shri Munder Sharma was a senior social worker, a journalist and headed the Congress Party unit in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri P. Kakkan, besides his membership of this House, was a Minister in Tamil Nadu.

Shri Sumat Prasad and Shri S. C. Besra served this House with devotion.

I share the sentiments which you have expressed, Sir, and I request you to convey our grief to the families of the departed colleagues.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, also join with you and with the Prime Minister in expressing our feelings here towards the departed leaders, who were eminent men and who served in this august House. You have already mentioned the important activities which they undertook.

By the way, I would like to mention a few more points about Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who was one of the Members from the Opposition side and who brought in this august House, very vehemently, the points he wanted to bring forward. In a democracy, the Opposition should have their role to play effectively and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's name will be, without doubt, remembered by this House for having played that role. Giving up a lucrative job, he took to politics and he was quite incorruptible throughout his life. He was a fighter against corruption. Nobody can forget that. As you have mentioned here in this House, he has held so many positions in Committees especially in the Public Undertakings

Committee and in the Public Accounts Committee. The work he did in the Committees would be remembered and will be a model for every other Member of Parliament to emulate.

Shri Joytirmoy Bosu was in his fine form during zero hour. It was a delight to see him during the zero hour. I feel that would be missing Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu during zero hour in Parliament. The House is sadly deprived of that active figure during zero hour.

I do not want to say more. I would only say that he had to suffer jail term during the Emergency period for his political convictions. However, he was there where he was. He was a staunch worker for the welfare of the people of the country, especially for the downtrodden people of our country. Personally I and my Party lost in him a good leader and a comrade.

A mention has been made of the other departed leader Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia. You may perhaps differ with him but his performance in this House was so over-powering and very pointed. He was one of the best parliamentarians in the House.

I share the sentiments expressed here in this House about the Hon. Members who passed away and I and my party colleagues express our heart-felt condolences to their bereaved family members.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and be the Hon. Prime Minister and I also offer my condolences to the family members of the departed Members of the House.

We lost some sitting Members. It is a great loss to the House as well as to the parties which they represent.

Shri Joytirmoy Bosu was a champion of trade unionism. He was voicing the cause of the working

classes. As a person, he was a good man when we saw him outside the House. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was an active worker. It is most fitting that he passed away while he was engaged in his work and while we were discharging his duties and responsibilities. Till the last days of his life, he had been dutiful and he was discharging his duties to the best of his ability.

The other important Hon. Member who passed away was Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, who was once the Governor of Tamil Nadu. He was a dynamic administrator. Of course, originally he was an Engineer and later it was that he became a dynamic administrator. He was the architect of modern-Rajasthan.

Shri Sukhadia made a tremendous contribution to the debates in this House. He was a beautiful speaker in Hindi. In the last Session, we heard his speech on IMF issue and on other important issues. It was most interesting and a delight to listen to him. His demise has come as a great irreparable loss to the House as well as to the country.

Another Member, Shri Munder Sharma, who passed away, was a journalist; he rose to the level of P.C.C. President in Madhya Pradesh; he was a social worker.

Shri Hathi was a Minister here and I had the opportunity of listening to his answers in this very House.

Shri P. Kakkan from Tamil Nadu was a true Gandhian; he was honest to the core; he was President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and a leader of the Harijan community.

All these departed leaders had their own way of life: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was a solidier; Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia was an engineer; Shri Hathi was a judicial officer. Shri Munder Sharma was a journalist and Shri

Kakkan was a leader of the Harijan community. Two other Members also have passed away.

I request you, Sir, to convey our heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

श्री रत्नील मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरिम स्पीकर साहब, आज हम अपने जिन साथियों के इन्तकाल पर इजहार ताजियत के लिए सड़े हुए हैं उनमें से कुछ तो वे लोग हैं जिन से जातीयताएँ पर मैं वाकिफ नहीं हूँ और कुछ मेरे ऐसे साथी हैं जिन से मैं जातीयताएँ पर वाकिफ हूँ। जिनमें मैं जातीयताएँ पर वाकिफ नहीं हूँ उनकी सुसूसियात मैंने सुनी और उनके बारे में सभी लोगों ने कहा। लेकिन दो शरीसियात ऐसी रही हैं—एक ब्लू साहब और दूसरे सुखाड़िया साहब जिन से इस पार्लियामेंट में ताल्लुकात रहे और ब्लू साहब से तो पिछली पार्लियामेंट में भी ताल्लुकात रहे थे।

ब्लू साहब अपोजिशन के एक अच्छे लीडर थे। उनकी आजहमें बहुत सी बातें याद आती हैं खास तौर पर उस वक्त याद आती हैं जबकि अपोजिशन के प्वाएंट आफ व्यू सेटोंटिक्स को इस्तेमाल करने की बात आती है कि किस तरीके से उसे इस्तेमाल की जानी चाहिए। वे यहां बैठा करते थे और हम भी यहां पर उनके पास बैठा करते थे। वे यहां बैठ कर हमें बतलाया करते थे कि आप ऐसा कीजिए, आप ऐसा कीजिए।

मर्फे आई. एण्ड. बी. कों कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी की बात भी याद आती हैं जिसमें कि हम लोग साथ थे। पिछली मर्टबा हिन्दी न्यूज एजेन्सीज के एक सिलसिले को ले कर किस तरीके से उन्होंने स्टोरी बनाइ थी और हमें उस मामले पर फाईट करने के लिए कहा था। हमने उस कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग से बाक आउट किया था और उसके बाद हमने देखा कि उसका एक बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ा था।

हम लोग जो नये मेम्बर हैं, जूनियर लोग हैं इस पार्लियामेंट में, उनके ताल्लुकात पुराने मेम्बरों से अच्छे रहे हैं। सुखाड़िया जी के बारे में मुझे याद आता है

[شیعیان مسجد]

کی پیछلے سوچان میں سُبھادِیا جی نے اپنی تکریر میں ہمہارے لیڈر اور کوچ تنکید کی । اسکے باوجود میں نے بھی تنکید کی । لئے کیا جب ہم ہمہار سے بآہر نیکل کر لادی میں گئے تو اُبھر سے سُبھادِیا جی آ جائے ہے، اُبھر سے میں جا رہا�ا، اس کو کوئی میں نے سُبھادِیا جی سے کہا کیا اپنے اُبھر میں مُبھ سے بھوت بھائے ہے لئے کیا ایسی ایسی کیا بات ہے کیا ہم دوسرے کوکیل ہے اور دوسرے کو اپنی-اپنی بات پالیساٹ میں رکھنی پڑتی ہے । اس پر اُنہوں نے مُہاہدہ ناہر بُلپن کے ساتھ مُبھ سے کہا کیا رشید بھی تو تُم نُجیوان ہو، اُسے بھوت سے مُہلک ہوتے رہتے ہے جیل ہم میں اُسے ہی ٹھوڈ دنے کا ہاہیہ । یہ اسکے بُلپن کا ہجھاہر ہے ।

میں، سپیکر ساہب، اپنے جریए میں اپنی ترکیب سے اُبھر اپنی پاٹیوں کی ترکیب سے اُن مُہلک ہمیں کے جریجوں میں تاکیت کا ہجھاہر کرتا ہے ।

شیعیان مسعود (سہادنہو)

محترم اسٹھکو صاحب - اج ہم ایسے جن ساتھیوں کے انتقال پر اظہار تعزیت کے لئے کوئے ہوئے ہیں ان میں سے کچھ تو وہ لوگ ہیں جن سے ذاتی طور پر میں واقف نہیں ہوں اور کچھ سب سے ایسے ساتھی ہیں جن سے میں ذاتی طور پر واقف ہوں جس سے میں ذاتی طور پر واقف نہیں ہوں ان کی خصوصیات میں نے سلی اور ان کے بارے میں سبھی لوگوں نے کہا - لیکن دو شخصیات ایسی ہیں ہیں ایک باسو صاحب اور دوسرے سکھاہیا صاحب جن سے اس پارلیامیٹ میں ان کے تعلقات پرانے مسہروں سے چھے دھے ہیں - سکھاہیا جس کے

باسو صاحب سے پہلی پارلیامیٹ میں ۶۴ کے تعلقات دھے تھے -

باسو صاحب ایوزیشن کے ایک اچھے لہڈر تھے ان کی اج ہیں بہت سی بانیں یاد آئی ہیں - خاص طور پر اس وقت یاد آئی ہے جمکہ ایوزیشن کے پوائنٹ آف دیو سے تھکنے کو استعمال کرنے کی بات آئی کہ اس طریقے سے اس استعمال کی جانی چاہئے - وہ بہاں بیٹھتا کرتے تھے اور ہم بھی بہاں پر لو کے پاس بیٹھتا کرتے تھے - وہ بہاں بیٹھتا کر ہمیں بتایا کرتے کہ آپ ایسے کیجھیں آپ ایسا کیجھیں -

میں اگلی - ایک بی - کی کلسٹیٹو کمپنی کی پاس سمجھے یاد آئی ہے جس میں کہ ہم لوگ سانیہ تھے پہلی موتیہ ہندی نیوز ایچلیسی کے ایک سلسلے کو لیکر کس طریقے سے انہوں نے استریچی بلائی تھی اور ہمیں اس معاملے پر فائٹ کرنے کے لئے کہا تھا - ہم نے اس کلسٹیٹو کمپنی کی میٹنگ سے واک اوت کہا تھا ہوڑ اس کے بعد ہم نے دیکھا کہ اس کا ایک بہت اچھا اور ہوا تھا -

ہم لوگ جو نئے سبھر ہیں جو نئی لوگ ہیں اس پارلیامیٹ میں ان کے تعلقات پرانے مسہروں سے چھے دھے ہیں - سکھاہیا جس کے

بادے میں مدد یاد آتا ہے کہ پھر
سوہن میں سکھا رہا ہے تو اپنی
تقریب میں ہمارے لہتہوں نہ کہہ
تلخہ کی - اس کے بعد میں نے
بھی تلخہ کی لہکی جب ہم ہاؤس سے
بادہ نکل کر ابھی میں لگھ تو ادھر
سے سکھا رہا ہے اور ہے - ادھر
میں نے سکھا رہا ہے کہا کہ آپ
عمر میں مدد سے بہت بھی ہیں
لہکن اتفاق کی بارہ ہے کہ ہم
دونوں دکھل ہیں اور دونوں کو
اپنی اپنی بڑی ہے - اس پر انہوں نے
محض اور بڑکن کے ساتھ مدد
سے کہا کہ دشہد ابھی تو تم نوجوان
ہو اپنے بہت سے معاملات ہوتے
وہی میں جنہیں ہیں اپنے ہی
دیوبن دیبا چاہئے -

میں اسیکر صاحب آپ کے
فریبے سے اپنی طرف سے لور اپنی
بادنی کی طرف سے ان محرومین
کے مددوں سے تعریف کرنا ہے -

شی ہائیکل بیہاری ہائپری (نہائی دلی):
بادیکھ مہوہی، جب ہم نے ساتھ میں اکٹھ
ہوئے ہیں تو ہمارے کوئی پُرانے سا بھی بیکھ میں
نہیں ہے ۔ شی ہیوٹیمیٹی بس نہیں ہے،
سُکھا ڈیکھا جی نہیں ہے اور شی مُنڈر شارما
بھی جب ہم میں دھرنا کو نہیں میلے گے ۔ ایسا
ونکوی سیٹ بھر دے گے، عپچوناواروں میں ریکٹ
نیواریان کھڑکیوں سے بھی پریتی نیزی ہا جائے گے ۔
لے کن کوئی لوگوں کے جانے سے اس سا

خالی ہو جاتا ہے جو شاہد کبھی بھر
نہیں ہے سکتا ۔ سخان بھرنے کی پ्रکیشی
تو چلتی رہے گی ۔ شاہد سنسار کا یہی
کام ہے، جیون کا یہی نیتمان ہے، لے کن کوئی
بُکھیتیتی بس ہے میں بار بار یاد ڈھانے گے ۔
جیسے راجہ سبھا میں شی بُوپے ش گُپت کے نیشن
سے ہم کی کبھی کوئی کبھی پُورا نہیں کیا
جاتا، ہیوٹیمیٹی بس کا بُکھیتیتی بھی
سنسد کی اک ویشیشیت میں شامیل ہو گیا ۔
کپر سے کٹو، کوئی دیکھائی دے گے واسی
ہیوٹیمیٹی بھی تر سے بہت سا ہدایت ہے ۔ سرخ
ہے ۔ فوج سے راجنیتی میں آئے، لہننا
ونکوی سبھا میں ہے ۔ جُنپاڑی ہے، بُنپاڑی ہے،
پُنپی ایک کاپٹ بٹا لیکن میں کام کرے گے
ہے، گیکاری ہے ۔ اک بار نیشنانہ تیک کر
لے گے تو فیر ہم نیشنانہ کو بُندھنے کی
پُوری کوئیش کرے گے ۔ کبھی کبھی اسی لگتا
ہے کہ وے سیما لانڈ کر جا رہے ہیں، لے کن
اسی بھی دیکھائی دے گا ۔ ایک مہوہی،
کہ یوڈی سیما لانڈنے کے بارے وے
فیر سیما میں آ جاتے ہے ۔ بُکھیتیتی
کے ساتھ ویڈی، تاثر کے ساتھ تے جی، تکہ کے
ساتھ تُریا ۔ اک اسی میلائی جو ہی بُکھیتیتی
کا جو آسائی سے دیکھائی نہیں دے گا ۔

پبلیک اکاڈمیک میٹنگ کے چیئر مین
کے ناتے ہنہوں نے افسوس رونے میں اک تھلکا مانہ
دیا ۔ اپنے کرتیکی کو سمجھاتے ہے اور
ہم پورا کرنے کی کوئیش کرتے ہے ۔

پیشے ساتھ میں جب وے دیکھائی نہیں دیں
تو میں پشیتم بُنپاڑی کے میکروں سے پُورا کی
ہیوٹیمیٹی کہا ہے ۔ ہنہوں نے بتایا کی
بُنپاڑی ہے ۔ فیر خبیر لگی کہ اسکے ہو
گئے ہے ۔ پورے ساتھ میں نہیں آیے مگر جی پور
رے لے کے کنونیشن کمیٹی کی میٹنگ میں بُنپاڑی
لے نے کے لیے پہنچ گئے ۔ ایک مہوہی، میں
نہیں جانتا کی کوئی ویڈی کا ویڈیا ہے
یا نہیں، مگر بُنپاڑی نے کلکاتتے سے دلیلی
نہیں آنے دیا، مگر بُنپاڑی نے کلکاتتے سے
جی پور لے گئی ۔

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सुखाड़िया जी अभी-अभी लोकसभा में आए थे। मंजा-मंजाया व्यक्तित्व, तपे हुए नेता—नौजवान उनके जीवन से प्रेरणा ले सकते हैं। प्रजामण्डल में जब रियासत में उत्तरदायी शासन के लिए वे लड़ रहे थे, उन्होंने कभी नहीं सोचा होगा कि 17 साल राजस्थान का मुख्यमंत्री बनूगा, राज्यपाल बनूगा या संसद में जाऊंगा, मगर देश को स्वाधीन करने की प्रेरणा उन्हें जीवानी में मदान में खोच लाई थी। परिश्रम से आग बढ़े।

श्री मुन्दर शर्मा संसद में अधिक सक्रिय नहीं थे, उनकी गतिविधियां बाहर ज्यादा थीं, लेकिन अच्छे मित्रों में से थे :

श्री जय मुख्लाल हाथी के निधन से एक बड़ा सौम्य व्यक्तित्व हम लोगों में से चला गया। जिन लोगों को "आजात शनु" कहा जाता है, उनकी श्रेणी में जय मुख्लाल हाथी को हम रख सकते हैं।

और भी हमारे साथी हम से बिलग हुए हैं। अपने और अपने दल की ओर से उनकी स्मृति में मैं विनम्र अद्वांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। मुझ से पहले जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की गई हैं उनके साथ भी मैं अपने को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

13.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I had the opportunity to be with Jyotirmoy Bosu in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha. Neither we on this side nor you from the Chair can believe that at 12 O'clock when the clock strikes 12 we will not hear the roaring voice of Jyotirmoy Bosu. He was really a stormy petrel of this Lok Sabha. The Sixth Lok Sabha was indeed the pinnacle of his glory and achievements as a Parliamentarian. When I say he was a stormy petrel of this

Lok Sabha, he always rose to make his contribution and to express the anger of this House to every form of injustice.

He came to this House only once on the last day of the last Lok Sabha. I asked him: 'Jyoti, how is your health?' His reply was 'I am alive in the sense that I am not dead.' Sir, that reply of Jyotirmoy Bosu gave me an indication that he was actually sensing the marching of death towards him and, ultimately, cruel death did pick him. While the cruel hands of death had picked him up and snatched him away from us, we, on the Opposition side, will feel that one of our arms has been amputated and, to us, this will be the year of the disabled. I have seen Jyotirmoy Bosu for three consecutive Lok Sabha roaring in this House, marshalling statistics, giving cogent arguments but, at the same time, never having any personal grouse against anyone. When he marshalled the facts and figures and roared in this House, we, the Opposition marvelled at his performance while the Treasury Benches remained stunned. I remember those hectic days when the Janata Government fell.—I remember the words of Jyotirmoy Bosu—he told his friends as well as his critics that 'You may join together to pull down the Janata Government but rest assured that after the fall of the Janata Government, none of you will come to power. Only Mrs. Gandhi will return to power. She is right there to vindicate his prophecy. That was the prophecy of Jyotirmoy Bosu. His health was ravished in the jail during emergency. All of us had suffered jail imprisonment. We know that a jail term never destroys one's will to freedom. It always steels one's will to freedom. That happened with Jyotirmoy Bosu. His will never got weakened. And that was vindicated in this House. Such was the contribution of Jyotirmoy Bosu. We will miss him very much; the entire

House will miss him. Even those whom he criticised, after the session was over, always appreciated his marvellous Parliamentary performance.

On a number of occasions, when a number of constitutional issues and procedural issues came up, he always came to the rescue of the Chair pointing out to you what exactly was the way-out. Such a fine Parliamentarian and fighter is no more with us.

Sir, we are missing Sukhadia Ji today. Apart from his administrative talents, he brought cogency arguments to the debates in this House. On a number of occasions, when we initiated the debates from this side in a cool and calculated manner, it was Sukhadia Ji who rose up from his seat and made cogent arguments even in the worst of the situation and tried to build up the case which was very difficult. He had cogency in his arguments. He had also a sense of sarcasm. Permit me to quote only one instance. When we were having a debate on the Special Bearer Bonds Bill in this House, as a Member of the Ruling Party, he did say that he welcomed this step. But, at the same time, he expressed his fear. He said: 'My only fear is that if the black money holders in that way get the feeling that repeatedly such bonds are going to be issued, in that case, that might be an incentive for the generation of fresh black money. That should be borne in mind by the Treasury Benches. That was what he said. He was a very loyal and a dedicated Congressman but, he never confused his loyalty with sycophancy. That was the characteristic of him. Sir, when the calamity comes, it does not come singly. On the day we heard the news of Sukhadia's death, we also heard the sad news that Hathi Ji had also left us.

Again I had the privilege to work with on the Rajaji International Institute of Public Affairs and Administration and just as Hathi Ji's name is another name for that famous Com-

mittee on Pharmaceuticals and Drug Industry, every debate in this House on petroleum and chemicals always brought the reference of Mr. Hathi. But, Sir, his last interest at the fag end of his life was parliamentary activities.

Sir, you will be happy to know that his last dream was: Let us enrich the proceedings of Parliament and make them more meaningful and let us make them more relevant to our times. Now, that was the dream. And if we have to pay a real and lasting tribute to Hathi Ji, I think if we are able to make our parliamentary proceedings more relevant to the time then that would be the best tribute that we would have paid to Hathi Ji.

Sir, there are other colleagues of ours who have passed away and I also join you, other leaders of the Opposition as well as the Prime Minister in offering my tributes to all of them and I request that members of the bereaved families must be offered our condolence.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, on behalf of myself and on behalf of my party I join the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister. Comrade Jyotirmoy Bosu is no more amongst us and we feel his absence in this Lok Sabha. Comrade Jyotirmoy Bosu was the champion of the toiling people particularly of our area. At this time when left unity is in offing and it is going to be a reality it is really tragedy that we have lost comrade Jyotirmoy Bosu from amongst us.

Regarding Shri Sukhadia I fully agree with what has been stated regarding him by you, by the Prime Minister and other colleagues of mine. We had seen him in this Parliament debating on behalf of the Congress party on such issues in which there was no merit according to us, but always we found that he had been the biggest exponent of the cause of the Congress party in this House.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

Sir, regarding other Members and other colleagues who have passed away I express my deep condolence for them and I request you to convey our condolence to the bereaved families.

श्री जयवाल सिंह कर्णप (आंवला) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को लोक सभा की, संसद की ऊर्ति के रूप में कहें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत न होगा । जिस तरह संसद में सजग प्रहरी के रूप में अंतिम समय तक वह संघर्ष करते रहे, वहां देश के लोगों को समस्याओं को, उनके मन की आवाज को संसद तक लाने और संसद की बात को लोगों के मन तक पहुँचाने में उन्होंने हमेशा इस तरह का काम किया, जिसके लिये संसद हमेशा उनकी कर्जदार रहेगी और हमें उनकी याद आती रहेगी ।

उनकी कमी को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता । जिस तरह से उन्होंने देश के बड़े मुद्दों पर संसद और देश का व्यान दिलाया है, आज एक ऐसे सदस्य के मृपने बीच में न रहने पर हमें महान दुःख है । उन्होंने एक कुशल सांसद के रूप में जो कुछ हमें दिया है, संघर्ष की प्रेरणा दी है, प्रजातंत्र के लिये संसद में बैठकर विरोध-पक्ष की तरफ से सच्चाई के लिये लड़ने और भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति संघर्ष करने का जो साहस उन्होंने हमको दिया है, उस साहस से अगर हम कुछ कर पाते हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि हमारी उनके प्रति सबसे बड़ी श्रद्धांजलि होगी ।

जहां तक सुखाड़िया जी की बात है, वह एक कुशल प्रशासक थे । जब भी उनसे बातचीत होती थी, वह बहुत ही निष्पक्ष रूप से बात करते थे । आज वह हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, उनकी कमी हमको खटकती है और वह कमी पूरी नहीं हो पायेगी । उसमें भक्ति नहीं थी, न्याय और सही दर्शन पर आधारित तर्क था । भक्ति पर उनका

कम विश्वास था और सही रास्ते पर, न्याय के रास्ते पर चलने पर उनका ज्यादा विश्वास था ।

प्रैस की आजादी के लिए हमेशा संघर्षरत रहने वाले श्री मुंदर शर्मा ने प्रैस जगत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए बराबर संघर्ष किया । सदन के बाहर और यहां पर जन-प्रतिविधि के रूप में जनता की समस्याओं को ले कर वह जो संघर्ष करते रहे, वह हमेशा याद रहेगा ।

एक कुशल प्रशासक, श्री जयसुख लाल, हाथी, पिछड़े वर्ग के नेता, कन कन साहब श्री सुमत प्रसाद और बेसरा साहब, जिन्होंने हरिजनों की बराबर सेवा की, अब सदन के सदस्य नहीं थे, लेकिन उन्होंने देश के लिए और इन वर्गों के लिए जो कुछ किया है, वह सदैव सराहनीय रहेगा । सदन के इस दुख में डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और मैं भी शामिल हूँ । हम भगवान् से यही प्रार्थना करते हैं कि हम लोग इनके कामों से हमेशा प्रेरणा लेते रहें ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, the quality of Parliamentary life has become poorer by the tragic disappearance and death of the Members, past and present, whose deaths we are mourning today.

It is difficult to talk about Jyotirmoy Bosu without feeling that sense of void which we feel in this House, particularly we, on this side.

He had a restless mind in pursuit of objectives which he considered worthy of pursuit. Whether it was against national monopolists or international cartels or against corruption in high places or in defence of the democratic rights of the working class, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was more a crusader than a parliamentarian, or more a tribune of the people than a party spokesman.

Sir, little did I realise when I spoke to him in Calcutta just before he was

leaving for Jaipur that that would be our last conversation. He was hoping that day that he will be all right, although he had lingering doubts about his own prospects of health.

He ruthlessly exposed corruption in high places without malice.

Sir, I want to point out that the work he did for the country was tremendous. Only a visit to his house would prove how much work he has put it in his Parliamentary task, and which is a thing which we, the younger members of this House, can emulate.

His work also as a Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee would be long remembered.

Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadiaji was a great torch-bearer of the anti-feudal struggle. He not only united the disparate political traditions of different Native States in Rajasthan, but he also consolidated them and in a true sense he was the modern Architect of Rajasthan. He was also a man of far-seeing vision and he had tremendous interest in the future of institutions which have been built as a result of our national struggle.

✓ It has been rightly stated by Atal Bihar Vajpayeeji that Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi was an "Ajatashatru". It was a treat to work with him. And, I remember when he was a Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in Parliament, the great consideration he showed to younger Members and the great ability he had in tackling people and their problems. He was a man of outstanding ability which he always concealed in his humility. His record as an Administrator will be long remembered.

Sir, I had the privilege of knowing Shri Kakkan from my childhood. He used to stay with us. He was a trusted lieutenant of late Shri Kamraj. He was a true Congressman and Gandhian

throughout his life. That services which he has rendered to the down-trodden sections of the people of Tamil Nadu in the South will always be remembered by the people.

Sir, I also join you in condolling the death of other distinguished Members, and I share the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressd by you and the Prime Minister for all those who passed away. They are the great personalities, dedicated fighters eminent administrators and able parliamentarians. As far as Mr. Joytirnoy Bosu is concerned, he was really the heart of this House and was always a fighter for noble causes. He always fought against corruption. He was a fighter against all injustices. More than that, he was a friend of the minorities. Therefore, we all mourn his loss and we consider his loss irreparable.

As far as Sukhadiaji is concerned, he was a great freedom fighter, a person who had served our country in various capacities. My colleague Mr. Unnikrishnan has rightly said that he was the architect of modern Rajasthan. In his passing away, our country has lost a great son.

✓ As far as Mr. Jaisukh Lal Hathi is concerned, I have been fortunate to be with him in the Lok Sabha, previous to this and I have always found him to be a person of high qualities of head and heart and a person always with sober and fine manners. Mr. Munder Sharma was also a fighter for the down-trodden and as far as Mr. P. Kakkan is concerned, he was a true Gandhian to fight always for the down-trodden and those who belonged to the weaker sections. Sir, I can only say that all those great men whom we have lost were great personalities and we all mourn their death and I would request you to convey our sorrow and our condolences to the bereaved families.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुर द्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके और प्रधान मंत्री के साथ शामिल होकर के जो साथी हमें छोड़ कर आज चले गये उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और उनमें से जो हम से कुछ निकट सम्पर्क में आये थे उनके संबंध में कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ । ज्योतिमर्य बसु जैसा उनका नाम था उसके अनुरूप ही उनके काम से उसका पूरा पूरा ताल्लुक था । जब वह मिलिट्री में थे, उस समय भी जिस जगह में थे वहां भी वह ज्योति ही दिया करते थे, पार्लियामेंट में भी वह ज्योति ही थे, आज उस ज्योति को इस पार्लियामेंट ने खो दिया है और हमें तो ऐसा कुछ महसूस हो रहा है कि हम कुछ भ्रष्टाचार में पड़े हुये हैं । उनकी जो सूझ बूझ थी उससे सारे देश में बकिंग क्लास की यूनिटी का जो स्वप्न था कि बकिंग क्लास की सरकार बनेगी जिस के लिए कि वह निरन्तर चेष्टा करते थे, उनके न रहने से आज उसको धक्का लगा है, विशेषकर बामपंथियों के लिये यह एक बहुत बड़ा धक्का है । विशेष रूप में पश्चिम बंगाल के लिये और केरल के लिये यह एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है । अगर आज ज्योतिमर्य बोसु होते तो इस सभा में कौन सी उनकी चाल होती और कौन सी बात वह यहां कहते जब कि केरल में स्पीकर की गवर्नरमेंट घमी चल रही है... (अवधान) ...पश्चिम बंगाल में एलेक्शन सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक पहुँच गया है... (अवधान)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No politics

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : ऐसी अवस्था में ऐसी चीजें वह हम लोगों को दे सकते थे । मैं इसके लिये बहुत दुख प्रकट करता हूँ ।

मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया से मुझे मिलने का मौका मिला । वह बहुत स्वाभिमानी थे । उनको पश्चिम बंगाल के गवर्नर के लिये भेजा जा रहा था किन्तु अपने स्वाभिमान के कारण उन्होंने वहां जाने से इंकार किया, इसलिये कि वह समझते थे कि वह अपनी जगह में ही रह कर इस संसद की ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेवा कर सकेंगे । मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हमारी समवेदना उनके परिवारों तक पहुँचाने की कृपा करें ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I join you, the Prime Minister and other colleagues of mine in expressing deep sense of sorrow and grief at the passing away of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi and other personalities of our country.

Sir, as far as Jyotirmoy Bosu is concerned, you are a witness as to the outstanding qualities which he displayed in this House. He was an outstanding Parliamentarian of rare quality. He was not only well versed with the Rules and Procedures and Practices of this House, but he had wide-range of vision and he took every opportunity in this House to expose the misdeeds of the bureaucracy and of persons in authority and fought in defence of the rights of the people of our country. He was a sentinel of the rights and privileges of the Members of this House. At the same time we should remember that while Jyotirmoy Bosu was exposing as a crusader misdeeds and deeds of corruption prevalent in different fields of the Administration, he had no personal malice against anybody; nor any personal grouse against anybody. What he did, he did with a deep sense of responsibility to the people and to the Parliament. He will go in history of Parliament as

one of the hardest working Parliamentarians. This much I can say. He remains to be emulated by all Members belonging to all sections of the House, if they really want to discharge their responsibility to the House in a befitting manner. A general impression is that he was merely a skilled debater or merely a skilled Parliamentarian within the scope of the House, but it was not so. He not only combined in himself the real qualities of a parliamentarian but he was also a militant activist in the defence of the toiling millions of the country. He was organiser of a large number of trade unions. He had many struggles during his life to defend the causes of democracy and causes of socialism in our country. He was a great champion of peasants' causes and you would be a witness to know that he took interest in developmental work in his own constituency in an exemplary manner.

Each Member of Parliament has not only the responsibility of serving the House, but also the responsibility of serving his Constituency. Jyotirmoy Bosu has excelled in that performance also.

The absence of Jyotirmoy Bosu has created a void—a void not only for this House, it has created a void for the Left, for the Democratic forces—and this void cannot be filled in the future. Let us hope that amongst us some of us take the responsibility of fulfilling his mission which is also an impossible task.

With regard to other personalities, particularly with regard to Mohan Lal Sukhadia and Jaisukh Lal Hathi enough has been said. They were great patriots and they were able administrators and they contributed to the prosperity of our country.

With all this, I join you and others to convey our deep sense of feeling of sorrow and condolence of this House to the bereaved families. I hope you will do that.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Sir, I join you, the Prime Minister and other leaders in expressing deep sorrow at the loss of such great leaders.

Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia Ji was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan when I was a medical student there; and I have seen him work so hard for building that State. What Rajasthan is to-day, is because of Mohan Lal Ji's hard work. I am sure Rajasthan will miss him. Not only Rajasthan but the whole of India will miss a man with such capacity—such an administrator and fighter for India's independence.

In the loss of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I as a young Parliamentarian have lost a personal friend. Many a time I would not know the procedures, and I would go to him and he was always there to guide. His fiery speeches, the points that he raised here, many a time made many of us wonder how this man with so much wrong with his heart was still able to do so much to keep this country going the way he felt it must go.

As far as Janab Hathi Saheb is concerned, I did not know much about him; but all that I know is that he had also been one of the great fighters for India's independence and post-independence work for building this country into a great nation.

I join you all in expressing deep sorrow at the loss of these leaders; and through you, want to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families. The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while).

13.28 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House, my colleagues.

CABINET MINISTER

1. Shri Jagannath Kaushal—Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

MINISTERS OF STATE

2. Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra—Minister of State in the Department of Coal.

3. Shri A. A. Rahim—Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

4. Shri K. P. Singh Deo—Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence.

5. Shri Dharamvir—Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour.

6. Shri Giridhar Gomango—Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation.

7. Shri Arif Mohammad Khan—Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

8. Shri Janardhana Poojary—Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.

9. Shri Kalp Nath Rai—Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

10. Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao—Deputy Minister in the Department of Electronics.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, I would like, with your permission, to mention a very important matter which goes to the very root of the parliamentary procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: There is a breach of established convention which has been committed in the matter of re-shuffling of the Cabinet.

MR. SPEAKER: Give it to me tomorrow. We shall see.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The Finance Minister must necessarily belong to the Lok Sabha. Shri Pranab Mukherjee belongs to the Rajya Sabha. Will you allow me tomorrow? Then I will raise it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up tomorrow, if you have got a point.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Very Well, Sir, I will raise it tomorrow.

13.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF GANDHI SMRITI SAMITI, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi for the year, 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3283/82.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF DREDGING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3282/82.]

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS FOREST AND PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. PORT BLAIR FOR 1979-80 AND NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

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

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Department Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the

year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3284/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3285/82].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF SPECIAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR ASIAN GAMES FOR 1980-81 AND NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81.

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

(1) (i) a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games 1982 for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games 1982 for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3286/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3287/82].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81 AND CENTRAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3288/82].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3289/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): On behalf of Shri R. V. Swaminathan I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3290/82].

PROCLAMATIONS IN RELATION TO STATES OF KERALA AND ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 356 (3) of the Constitution:—

(1) Proclamation dated 28th December, 1981 issued under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued on the 21st October, 1981 in relation to the State of Kerala, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 675(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3291/82].

(2) Proclamation dated the 13th January, 1982 issued under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued on the 30th June, 1981 in relation to the State of Assam, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 13(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3292/82]

PULSES, EDIBLE OILSEEDS AND EDIBLE OIL (STORAGE CONTROL) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1981.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) (Amendment) Order, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 10(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1982, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3293/82]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT CATERING AND NUTRITION, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81, INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT CATERING TECHNOLOGY AND ALLIED NUTRITION, BOMBAY FOR 1980-81, INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT CATERING TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED NUTRITION, MADRAS FOR 1980-81, ETC. ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3294/82].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3295/82].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3296/82].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3297/82].

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Kalamassery (Cochin-Kerala) for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3298/82]

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3299/82].

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3300/82].

(8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Jaipur for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3301/82].

(9) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and Envlish versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3302/82].

(10) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of Institutes mentioned at item numbers (1) to (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3802/82].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES 1982.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 58(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1982 together with a corregendum to the Hindi version of the Notification published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1982 vide G.S.R. 67(E) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1895 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3303/82].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944, INCOME TAX ACT, 1962, CUSTOMS ACT 1962, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND STATEMENT INDICATING THE RESULT OF MARKET LOANS FLOATED IN DECEMBER, 1981 AND REALISATION FROM SALE OF SPECIAL BEARER BONDS, 1991.

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

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rule, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 74 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1982.

(ii) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 95 in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1982.

(iii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 99 in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3304/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1962:—

(i) S.O. 51 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Greater Vaisakha Leprosy Treatment and Health Education Scheme, Visakhapatnam, under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1981-82 to 1983-84

(ii) S.O. 52 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Habitat India' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1977-78 to 1981-82.

(ii) S. O. 53 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Rajasthan Police Benevolent Fund' under

section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1976-77 to 1981-82.

(iv) S.O. 54 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1981-82.

(v) S.O. 55 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Tamil Nadu Police Families Welfare Organisation' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1975-76 to 1982-83.

(vi) S.O. 56 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Consumer Education and Research Centre' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(vii) S.O. 57 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Hari Om Ashram Nadiad' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(viii) S.O. 58 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Ram Saran Das Kishori Lal Charitable Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1986-87.

(ix) S.O. 59 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(x) S.O. 60 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1981 regarding exemption to the 'All India Federation for Sports and Rehabilitation of Paraplegics' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1978-79 to 1981-82.

(xi) S.O. 61 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1981 regarding exemption to the 'Sabarmati Ashram Preservation and Memorial Trust, Ahmedabad' under Section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1962 for the period covered by assessment years 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(xii) S.O. 62 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Federation of Indian Export Organisations' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1962 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(xiii) S.O. 63 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1981 regarding exemption to the 'Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1962 for the period covered by assessment years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(xiv) S.O. 64 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1962 for the

period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See. No. L.T.—3305/82.]

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

(i) G.S.R. 679(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 10—Customs dated the 30th January, 1980 so as to extend the validity of the notification for a further period of one year.

(ii) G.S.R. 681(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 84—Customs dated the 19th April, 1980 so as to extend the validity of the notification for a further period of three months.

(iii) G.S.R. 685 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into currency or vice-versa.

(iv) G.S.R. 11(E) and 12(1) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding notification numbers 4—Customs dated the 4th January, 1979 and 136—Customs dated the 12th May, 1981 respectively.

(v) G.S.R. 14(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum revising the tariff values fixed vide Notification No. 225—Customs dated the 14th November, 1980 in respect of al-

monds, raisins and dates, when imported into India.

(vi) G.S.R. 15(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting hot rolled stainless steel coils of a width exceeding 500 mm. when imported for cold rolling from basic Customs duty in excess of one hundred per cent *ad valorem* upto 15th January, 1983.

(vii) G.S.R. 28(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enlargement of list of materials allowed to be imported duty free against licences for export production.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—3306/82]

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

(i) G.S.R. 678(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification numbers 68/76-CE and 69/76-CE dated the 16th March, 1976.

(ii) G.S.R. 1151 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on water melon oil, sal oil and mahua oil.

(iii) G.S.R. 1152 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making further (amendments to Notification No. 24/75-CE dated the 1st March, 1975.

(iv) G.S.R. 1153 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exem-

ption from so much of the basic excise duty leviable on Cellulose Acetate moulding granules as is in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

(v) G.S.R. 678(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to yarn spun wholly out of glass fibre.

(vi) G.S.R. 680(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 291/77-CE dated the 12th September, 1977 in order to extend the duration of the concession granted thereunder to raw Neotha intended for use in the manufacture of ammonia for a further period of one year.

(vii) G.S.R. 682(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Central Excise Duty to 'Prepared Foods' distributed free of cost to infants, children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

(viii) G.S.R. 682(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 34/73-CE dated the 1st March, 1973 in order to extend the concession thereunder to benzene and toluene used in the manufacture of Endosulfan (Technical).

(ix) G.S.R. 9(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendments to Notification Nos. 53/80-CE, 54/80-CE and 55/80-CE dated the 13th May, 1980.

(x) G.S.R. 9(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January,

1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty rates on tea grown in Dibrugarh district.

(xi) G.S.R. 39(E) to 41(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendments to Notification Nos. 95/61-CE dated the 1st April, 1961, 172/72-CE dated the 24th July, 1972 and rescinding Notification No. 59/65-CE dated the 1st April, 1965 so as to exempt cotton and Cellulosic spun yarn (Hard Waste).

(xii) G.S.R. 43(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Polyester fibre from payment of excise duty.

(xiii) G.S.R. 53(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 179/72-CE dated the 24th July, 1972.

(xiv) G.S.R. 2(E) and 3(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concession in excise duties on matches produced by the smaller manufacturers and matches produced in factories run departmentally by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3307/82].

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of market Loans floated in December, 1981 and realisations from Sale of Special Bearer Bonds, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3308/82].

.... (विषयान)

एक मानविय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय :
मेरा एक प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order today.

(Interruption)

श्री कृनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सदन में नहीं
आई है। (विषयान)

हमारी बात न सुनने पर हम सदन का
परित्याग करते हैं।

13.30 hrs.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other
hon. Members then left the House.

.... (विषयान)

अधाक महोदय : आज नहीं, कल करेंगे,
यह बात।

.... (विषयान)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

13.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 19th February, 1982 | Magha 30, 1903 (Saka).
