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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 13th February, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Western Higher Technological Institute, Bombay

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*99. { Shri Subodh Hasda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the establishment of the Western Higher Technological Institute, Bombay;

(b) whether Russian Professors and equipment have arrived; and

(c) whether it will be possible for Government to admit students during the academic year 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) The Memorandum and Articles of Association for the purpose of registering the Institute as a Society have been drafted and the constitution of the first Board of Governors has been completed. The registration will be done soon and the Board will take over the task of administration and development of the Institute.

The site at Powai has been made over by the Government of Bombay and a Master Plan giving the layout

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of the various buildings has been prepared. Construction work on the workshops for the Institute and some staff quarters has started. It is expected that work on a few other buildings will also start shortly.

It has been arranged with the Silk and Art Silk Research Association that the four storeyed Technology Block in the new building being put up by the Association at Worli will be made available to the Institute for a period of two years to enable it to start the Courses this year. The building will be ready in March 1958.

42 posts of Assistant Professors and Lecturers have been advertised and Selection Committees are at work at present. Six of the selected candidates will be sent to U.S.S.R. this year for training.

(b) 13 Russian Professors have already arrived in the Country and equipment costing about Rs. 3 lakhs has also been received. More equipment is expected during the next few months.

(c) The Institute expects to admit the first batch of students this year.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know the terms and conditions under which the building of the Silk and Art Silk Research Association would be handed over to us?

Shri M. M. Das: The Silk and Art Silk Research Association did not demand any rent from the Government of India. They said that the only term and condition was that after two years, the building would be given back to them in the same condition in which it has been handed over to us.

Shri Subodh Hasda: What is the number of boys that will be admitted in the next academic year?

Shri M. M. Das: There is already some difficulty in finding properly and adequately qualified teachers. But if the recruitment of staff is according to the schedule and if the staff position is satisfactory, we hope that 100 boys will be admitted in the next academic year.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that at the Technological Institute at Kharagpur, many of the seats are not filled for want of candidates with the requisite qualifications? If so, what is the use of opening another institute at Bombay when the one at Kharagpur is not filled up fully, although the students are taken from all over India?

Shri M. M. Das: We have on more than one occasion told hon. Members here that so far as the recruitment of properly qualified staff in our technological and engineering institutions is concerned, it is highly unsatisfactory and it is a fact that some posts remain vacant in the Kharagpur Institute. But we have to go on and expand our technical education and so we are going to establish this Institute. We think that it will be possible for us to recruit the minimum staff that will be necessary and in this respect, we expect to get some help from the Russian Government. Russian professors are also coming to help us.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the approximate expenditure that is going to be incurred during the Second Five Year Plan and the cost of equipment that will be there in the present year?

Shri M. M. Das: During the Second Five Year Plan, about Rs. 325 lakhs have been earmarked for this institution. During the next year's budget, there is provision for Rs. 22 Lakhs. So far as the equipment position is concerned, perhaps in the statement I have already said that equipment worth about Rs. 3 lakhs has already been received by us and the UNESCO has placed orders for equipment as follows: U.S.S.R. about Rs. 44,52,700; U.K. about Rs. 46,900; U.S.A. about Rs. 24,000 and Germany about Rs. 17,74,400.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know what salaries will be paid to the Russian professors?

Shri M. M. Das: There is an agreement so far as I remember, but I am not prepared to commit myself on this point. The salaries and other things will be borne by the Russian Government, but the expenditure to be incurred here on their accommodation, contingency, assistance etc. will be borne by us.

Scientific Documentation Centre

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*100. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hasda:**

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) whether the Scientific Documentation Centre functioning in the National Physical Laboratory is adequately equipped with necessary trained personnel and equipments;

(b) the total expenditure that has been incurred for the establishment of the Centre;

(c) whether any complaint has been received regarding the excessive charges prescribed for the facilities offered by the Centre, and

(d) the amounts realised as fees so far by the Documentation Centre since its establishment?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 16,77,630-07 upto 31st December 1957. The UNESCO contributed equipment and supplies worth \$85,000.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Rs. 1,16,155-27, upto 31st December, 1957.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the functions of the Indian Scientific Documentation Centre?

Shri M. M. Das: There is one function to see that the articles which are published in the scientific journals of other countries are made available to the scientists of our country. There is another function to translate the scientific articles published in foreign languages into English and distribute them to the scientists who need them. There are some publications also—bibliography and other things—brought out by these organisations.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any difficulty has arisen as to the copyright of the scientific articles that have been issued to the scientists?

Shri M. M. Das: I do not think there has been any difficulty, because so far as I remember, there is an international convention or something like that under which some scientific articles or some chapters of scientific books can be duplicated and distributed to scientists for their research work.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the Scientific Documentation Centre is part and parcel of the National Physical Laboratory?

Shri M. M. Das: It is not exactly part and parcel of the National Physical Laboratory, but the Director of the National Physical Laboratory is the head of that institution and the money to be spent on the Scientific Documentation Centre is given separately by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Both the Organisations—National Physical Laboratory and the Scientific Documentation Centre—have got a common library.

Industrialist Delegation's Report

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Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
***161 Shri Subodh Hasda:**
Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Report of the Industrialist Delegation

which went abroad during 1957 has been presented to Government by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) action proposed to be taken on the recommendations contained in the Report?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The Federation has forwarded a copy of the Report for information. There are a number of recommendations regarding modifications of the present tax structure with a view to promote personal and corporate savings, liberalisation of monetary policy in keeping with the needs of industrial development by reorganisation of the various industrial finance corporations, question of royalty and export promotion. These are matters dealing generally with Government's policies that have been laid down and when these policies are reviewed all such suggestions are considered.

Shri Barman: May I know what is the reaction at present of the Government to any modification of their policies and so far as foreign capital is concerned, and whether there will be any revolutionary changes in that policy and whether this House will be consulted?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): So far as the policy of Government in regard to foreign capital is concerned, it remains the same.

We welcome foreign capital on such terms and conditions as are imposed on it at the time of entry. After that we give them national treatment. Undoubtedly, if there is any major change in the policy laid down by Government before the country, then this House will have an opportunity of discussing it, but I do not see any possibility of there being any change.

Mr. Speaker: I would advise hon. Members not to ask questions about policies. Hon. Members may kindly read the rules once again. They can

ask for particular facts, not opinions as to whether there will be a change of policy or not. They will have ample opportunities in other ways.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is said that there is also the difficulty of finding local resources to match the foreign capital, if it comes. What is Government's policy to procure the local resources or local capital?

Mr. Speaker: It need not be answered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether this Industrialist Delegation had suggested that the bulk of the foreign capital which is to go to the public sector should be in the field of transport and that any loans for industries should be kept for the private sector?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not in a position to say categorically if that is so. If the House desires, we might be able to procure a copy of the Report and let the hon. Member have it. So far as any information in regard to the contents of that Report is concerned, I must ask to be forgiven because I could not answer categorically.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether they entered into any negotiations with the private sector in any country, and if so, the tangible results of their negotiations, whether the negotiations have materialised, and if so, to what extent?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I understand that the members of the Delegation both individually and collectively have been trying to make contacts with foreign private enterprise. I would not say that anything has materialised so far, but perhaps it is rather too early to expect anything to materialise. The only notable fact which emerges from the discussions that the Delegation had with people in the U.S.A. is a loan from the Export Import Bank to a concern in Bombay.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether as a result of the im-

pressions gathered by the Finance Minister and the Industrialist Delegation, any concrete steps have been taken, after this Delegation has returned, to encourage foreign capital?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I could not answer that question off-hand. So far as the policy of Government is concerned, it is to encourage foreign capital coming into the country on such terms and conditions as have been laid down in the policy statement which the House is aware of. So far as Government are concerned, they have no information on the lines indicated by the hon. Member in his question.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Has a note from the U.S. Department of Commerce also been submitted along with this Report, and if so, what action are Government contemplating to take to remove the apprehensions in the minds of the foreign investors?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the question of apprehensions is concerned, I may submit to the House that they have done something towards that end by indicating to foreign private enterprise and foreign banks the facilities that are afforded in this country to private industrial investment, which in my view are substantial, and people who have discussed with me have also realised that treatment of private enterprise in India is something about which they were not aware of. Beyond that, I do not think I can state anything in answer to the question asked.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Just now, you were pleased to advise us that we should not ask questions on policy. But I submit to you that if there has been change in policy, that is a fact, and I think we are entitled to find that out.

Mr. Speaker: No. Hon. Members will see that there are many ways in which that matter can be brought up before the House. Hon. Members may kindly refer to rule 41.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We have to elicit facts.

Mr. Speaker: Rule 41 reads:

" . . . (xi) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question;".

Shri Jaipal Singh: If there has been a change in policy, that is a fact, and we have to elicit facts.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members may not agree on whether it is a change in policy or not. One hon Member may say something, while another hon Member may say that it is a substantial change in policy. Are we to go on spending away the rest of the hour in that? Hon Members have got ample opportunities. Why are they nervous about these matters?

Board of Enquiry at Ordnance Factory, Khamaria

*103 **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 78 on the 4th December, 1957 and state what are the main findings of the Board of Enquiry constituted to enquire into the deficiencies and losses discovered recently in the stores of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The findings of the Board of Enquiry are at present under examination by the Director General of Ordnance Factories in consultation with the Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories), Calcutta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the value of the deficiencies and losses is more than Rs. 2 crores?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Until the report is examined by Government, it would not be proper for me to disclose what the contents of the Report are.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the amount involved? Is it Rs. 2 crores or less?

Mr. Speaker: Possibly, that is also part of the Report. Hon. Members may wait.

Defence Production Planning Committee

*104. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 76 on the 13th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Defence Production Planning Committee has since submitted its Report;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the approximate date by which the Report will be submitted?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The Defence Production Planning Committee has made a preliminary Report.

(b) The Report is under study and such information as is relevant is and will be utilised by the Production and other departments pending final report.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the progress made so far in the direction of attaining self-sufficiency by our defence production units and lessening our dependence on foreign countries?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As mentioned in the answer that I have just read out, the Defence Production Planning Committee has submitted only a preliminary Report. The answer to the question asked by my hon. friend will be possible only after the final report of the Committee is received by Government.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: When will the final report be received?

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: The work is so enormous that it will necessarily take some more time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the report will concern itself with production as a whole or with production ordnance factory-wise?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can wait and see the Report. Evidently, hon. Members have nothing more to ask on this question.

Sterling Balances

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*106. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Shri B. S. Murthy:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any further improvement in the recent months in India's sterling balances;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of improvement; and

(c) the main factors that have helped in such an improvement?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The decline in the sterling balances of the Reserve Bank of India during the last three months has been significantly smaller than in the preceding three months. The weekly averages of decline in sterling balances during November and December 1957 and January 1958 were Rs. 3.52, Rs. 2.96 and Rs. 2.87 crores respectively as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 8.07, Rs. 6.83 and Rs. 6.35 crores respectively for the preceding three months.

(c) The improvement reflects the effect of the measures taken in the last few months to conserve foreign exchange such as the curtailment of imports, the drastic restriction of

allowances for foreign travel, the negotiation of arrangements for deferred payments, and so on.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What is the latest position of the sterling balances in our reserves?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think it was round about Rs. 280 crores at the end of last month.

Mr. Speaker: Are these things not available in the Reserve Bank's monthly statistics returns? Hon. Members should try to refrain from asking questions with respect to which there is enormous material both in the outside world and in the Library. They must only take some pains to go through them.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have asked the latest figure that we have today.

Mr. Speaker: This morning?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Not this morning I wanted the latest figure.

Mr. Speaker: The bulletins appear every month, and the hon. Member knows fully well that the Reserve Bank is giving this information in the bulletins.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Today does not mean this morning. I am not such a fool as to ask such a question. I wanted to know the present position in regard to our sterling balances.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry if I created that impression in the hon. Member's mind. I have always got very great regard for her talents. But with respect to this, the figures could be looked into. Is it a *viva voce* examination here so far as Ministers are concerned, whether they know the details or not?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: How can this information be available to us unless Government inform us? The latest position is not available unless and until it comes out in the bulletin of the Reserve Bank. Periodically we do not know.

Mr. Speaker: Is it not there in the last month's bulletin?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: If you really fix such a criterion, then of course, there is nothing left for us to ask. We do not know all the details. We are not expected to know every little detail of what is happening inside Government.

Mr. Speaker: All right, then the hon. Member may study the statistics and go on asking questions here on what appears in the statistics! That is not the way we ought to proceed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Let me ask another question. In view of the fact that by an Act, we have fixed the minimum reserve at Rs. 200 crores, what is the present position of the commitments in regard to withdrawal of sterling balances, commitments with U.K. and other sterling currency areas by which we can get sterling, and how far those commitments are going to be met by sterling balances in the present position and whether Government have fixed any time-limit to lower down the position of the sterling balances?

Mr. Speaker: It is a huge, complicated question.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is not difficult to answer the question because we are doing nothing else except working out the sums the hon. Member has in mind. I would like to assure the hon. Member that with the prospects that we have before us, it seems reasonably certain that no crisis in regard to honouring our obligations will arise during 1958-59, and even if some such thing should arise, there are some cushions available to meet that contingency.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Inasmuch as the answer to (c) relates mostly to imports and saving in foreign exchange expenditure, is it to be presumed that measures taken for expansion of export have not as yet borne much result?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend is perhaps a little more knowledgeable than myself in regard to matters of this nature. He knows that while so far as imports are concerned, they can be accelerated, cutting down the imports is a somewhat difficult proposition. But export happens to be very largely a matter which is in the control of markets outside India. I think efforts are being made continuously and strenuously to increase our exports. But it is a long-term affair and I do not think results will be seen so quickly, unless it be that we have certain other cushions—which we do not possess today in Government—of our being able to stimulate exports by subsidies.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the recent arrangements regarding British pensions help our sterling reserves, and if so, to what extent?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The release of sterling pensions, about which the House is now aware, will augment the sterling resources that we have to the extent that they are given, that is, £16 million. Of course out of the £16 million, £4 million would be what will normally accrue to us on the 1st April. The other £12 million is an advance payment and, therefore, a substantial addition to the sterling balances we have.

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Minister has assured us that there is no likelihood of any crisis in 1958-59. As the commitment for imports is the most important factor regarding the avoidance of crisis, may I know what is the outstanding commitment on imports for which we have to pay in foreign exchange during the current year.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It would not be possible for me to state in terms of precise figures. The House is aware that some time last year, I mentioned that we had what are called 'tied' commitments to the extent of about Rs. 990 crores. They have come down to some extent now and it is a question

of calculation of our commitments, the rate at which the letters of credit are issued. The tied commitments which we have have led me to make a statement in the House that we are fully covered so far as 1958-59 is concerned. But to give any precise information, I think we have to have a little more time. I do not know if even then we could give any information which will be absolutely precise.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether Government are contemplating imposing more restrictions on the import of consumer goods?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In fact, there is no question of any further restrictions in regard to consumer goods. As regards such goods, as for instance, medicines, which are being imported, I do not think we can constrict the imports any further. In fact, the prospects, assuming other conditions are equal, are in the direction of some lightening of the restrictions rather than any further restrictions. We have now completely cut down to the bone, there is absolutely no cushion for cutting down further so far as imports are concerned.

Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme

*107. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme has been transferred from Health Ministry to the Education Ministry; and

(b) if so whether there will be any change in the administrative set-up of the Scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is under consideration.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: What is the reason for the transfer of this Scheme from the Health to the Education Ministry?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very obvious. Sports are dealt with by the Ministry of Education, therefore, it was only proper that it should look after this Scheme.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Was this not obvious previously?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Whatever may have happened in the past, we have to look to the future.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister has said that they are considering a change in the administrative set-up. May I know whether Parliament will be represented in the new set-up?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know to which new set-up the hon. Member is referring?

Shri Jaipal Singh: The set-up referred to in the question

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Now that the Ministry has taken over the Rajkumari Coaching Scheme, the matter, whether there should be an integrated scheme, is under consideration, because the All India Council of Sports is also working that scheme. Therefore, there is a proposal to integrate the two schemes. The hon. Member is asking whether Members will be represented on that body. The All India Council of Sports have their own constitution. If Members of Parliament can be there in accordance with that constitution, we will be very happy.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that in the All India Council of Sports, Government have the option of nominating a certain number of Members—and as it is now, some representatives do belong to Parliament—and as under the present scheme, obviously a non-territorial federation cannot be represented in the All India Council of Sports, I want to know whether these Members will be debarred by virtue of this scheme being integrated into the All India Council of Sports.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is making a suggestion and I shall certainly keep it in mind.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the nature of the assistance rendered so far to the different sports bodies in different States under this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could tell the House the amount of grants given to the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme, but if the hon. Member wants to know the names of the different organisations to which the grants were given, it is a long statement.

Shri Panigrahi: It may be laid on the Table.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will be glad to lay that on the Table.

Shri Pattabhi Raman: Is there any proposal to reduce the various allotments to coaching schemes of various branches?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, there is no such proposal.

Shri Thimmaiah: In view of the fact that as an independent body this scheme is becoming very popular in the country, is it not possible for the Government to integrate all the schemes without taking them under the control of the Education Ministry?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The question is still not clear to me. But, I will try to answer. The scheme, as the hon. Member knows, was formerly dealt by the Health Ministry; and since sports are being dealt by the Ministry of Education, this scheme has been transferred to the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education has under consideration a comprehensive scheme for the organisation of sports. Every effort will be made to integrate the various schemes and also to economise wherever possible. At the same time, we are anxious to popularise sports as much as possible.

World Bank Loan for Ports

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Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Padam Dev:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

*100. Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are being held with the World Bank for the grant of a loan for the development of ports in India;

(b) if so, the names of the ports concerned; and

(c) the amount of loan asked for?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Calcutta and Madras.

(c) The total foreign exchange component of the cost of the projects amounting to Rs. 17.68 crores has been mentioned in the Memorandum given to the World Bank.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the total amount of outlay required for the development of these two ports for which a loan from the World Bank has been asked and what is the foreign exchange component which we have exactly put forward?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The total outlay on these two ports, as mentioned in the memorandum, is Calcutta, Rs. 22.55 lakhs roughly and Madras, Rs. 13.91 lakhs; and the foreign exchange component is, as I said, something like Rs. 17 crores. The proportion can be worked out.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the World Bank Mission which came here asked us to fix the priority schemes in regard to foreign exchange requirements to be

met by the World Bank and may I know how the priorities have been fixed? What priorities have to be taken up by the World Bank first?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): So far as this matter is concerned, there was a team which went through the whole matter. They have chosen only Madras and Calcutta and it has got high priority. In fact, port development, whether it is for Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Vizag or any other, is a matter of high priority. But, here, the question of what should be done is determined by the fact that we can get the foreign exchange component. And that is what is now being given. So, the priorities are automatically being determined by our being able to get the foreign exchange component.

Shri Heda: May I know what amount of truth there is in the Press reports that the World Bank Team felt that we are not using the capacity of the ports in loading and unloading judiciously. In other words, where there is congestion we are allowing more congestion and where there is vacant space—in minor ports where they can load and unload adequately—we are not diverting cargo. How far is there truth in this impression created?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is very difficult for me to say that the report had dealt with all the aspects mentioned by the hon. Member; but it is undoubtedly true that the facts mentioned by the hon. Member exist. Not merely the report of the Posthumous Committee but also the report of the Colombo Plan Team had indicated that our ports are not sufficiently mechanised to deal with current traffic or any onrush of traffic that might come from time to time. Naturally, there are lots of improvements possible, particularly in Calcutta port. I would not say specifically that all the points mentioned by the hon. Member were covered by this report.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the World Bank, as given

out by its Vice President Mr. Knapp, is negotiating with the Port Trust of Calcutta for a loan for its development plans and the Government of India comes in only as guarantor for that loan?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a matter of procedure. I think I can give a little more information. Two teams are going to Washington, one team from the Madras Port Trust and another from the Calcutta Port Trust. The liaison is being maintained by the Secretary of the Transport Department who is also going. The hon. Member knows that both these bodies have got a statutory position and any expenditure made in regard to a statutory body, that body must necessarily undertake to repay. The Government of India comes in as an ultimate guarantor. It is not a question of the World Bank choosing a particular method of transacting its business. But the facts of the situation are that it is necessary for these bodies to commit themselves individually and Government would come in both as a person co-ordinating as also as guarantor.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that besides being financed by the World Bank loan, ports are also being financed by the President's Asian Development Fund? May I know whether that Fund has assured any sum, and, if so, what is the exact amount?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If we are able to get any assistance from the American President's Asian Development Fund, it would be for the Vizag port. I do not think that will cover Calcutta or Madras unless it be that in regard to export of ores we might have to do something in Calcutta. I do not think that is on the cards now. At the present moment, we are concentrating our attention on the Vizag port linking it up with any possible assistance that we might get from this particular Fund.

National Book Trust

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*110. { Shri Ansar Harvani:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri M. Elias:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the working of the National Book Trust; and

(b) the personnel, who constitute the Trust at present and the interests they represent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 53].

Shri Ansar Harvani: The statement says that the first series of books are being planned to be brought out by August, 1958. May I know in what languages these books will be brought out?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All these matters are under consideration.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha rose—

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members who have tabled this question must quickly rise in their seats so that I may not ignore them. Shri Hiren Mukerjee does not stand; Shri Elias does not stand; Shri Sharma does not stand. Unless hon. Members whose names appear there on the list are ready to stand as quickly as possible, I will ignore them and go to others.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement it is said that suggestions were invited from men of light and learning. May I ask what languages these men of light and learning represent and who are these men of light and learning?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They are scholars, writers and University professors. These are the persons supposed to be men of light and learning.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Is there any proposal to publish cheap pocket edition books on the American pattern?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would refer the hon. Member to the resolution of the Government of India which gives the whole policy with regard to this National Book Trust. The Resolution was dated 15th June, 1957.

श्री भक्त दाशमित्र : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इस ट्रस्ट में जो सोलह व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं, उनमें से अधिकारी अप्रेजी के विद्वान हैं और उन्होंने भारतीय भाषाओं में कोई गम्भीर प्रकाशित नहीं किए हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय भाषाओं के अधिकारी विद्वानों को इसमें रखने का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is not correct. I might mention how the Trustees have been selected. The Chairman is the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. Two are Vice-Chancellors; one is a professor, well-known litterateur in Hindi. He is a great scholar in Hindi.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is evident, so far as the personnel is concerned, that they are not representatives of language groups. May I know what steps Government are going to take to have representatives of different languages on this body?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Trust has not been formed on the basis of linguistic groups. As I said, the Chairman is the Chairman of the University Grants Commission; there are two Vice-Chancellors; one is a Minister of State; one is a professor. They are not there on the basis of linguistic groups; and it was not considered necessary.

Shri Achar: May I know whether all the main languages are represented on it?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what was asked.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the 10 members whose names are given in the statement—any of them—will be replaced or any further addition is possible?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would again refer the hon. Member to the resolution on the National Book Trust which gives the constitution of the Trust.

Economy in Delhi Administration

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*111. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
 { **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a board consisting of three members was set up to examine and recommend measures to effect economy in expenditure of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the names of the members;

(c) whether the Board has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the nature of the recommendations made, and

(e) when will they be given effect to?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, a Board has been set up to effect economy in the expenditure of the Delhi Administration

(b) The Board consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Secretary and the Finance Secretary.

(c) The work of the Board is of a continuing nature and its decisions are intimated to the Central Government from time to time.

(d) A statement showing the decisions taken by the Board is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 54].

(e) The decisions taken by the Board so far have been implemented.

Shri Radha Raman: What was the total expenditure of the Delhi Administration in 1956-57? What reduction is expected to be made in the current financial year after the State Legislature is abolished? How does it compare with the total expenditure of the Delhi Administration when there was the State Legislature?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has asked a number of questions. In the current year the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 10 crores. This board has made certain suggestions the effect of which would be a saving of Rs 1-13 lakhs. The matter is being pursued and economy is effected as far as possible consistently with the maintenance of efficiency.

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the general impression going round in Delhi that even after the State Legislature was abolished, the expenditure of Delhi Administration remains as top heavy as it was during the days of the State Legislature, what reduction is proposed to be made because, as stated by the hon. Minister, out of Rs. 10 crores only about 1,10,000 is the reduction proposed?

Shri Datar: The committee was appointed only recently. The Committee has been working only during the last three months and the Government are anxious to effect economy to the fullest extent possible consistently with efficiency. There is no question of going back upon any particular position.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if the hon. Minister will give the total expenditure of the Delhi Administration at the time when there was no State Legislature?

Shri Datar: I have not got that figure at all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if it is the intention of the Government to maintain the Secretariat as it is? What are the reasons for not having any independent person on this Committee?

Shri Datar: This is a departmental committee for finding out to what extent there is economy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You are just trying to effect economy in the Delhi Administration and the personnel of the Committee is the Chief Commissioner, Finance Secretary, etc. There is no independent person on this Committee who would really be able to take a detached view.

Shri Datar: The officers also can be expected to take a detached view.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it the contention of the hon. Minister that the officers will take a detached view in regard to their own retrenchment?

Shri Datar: They have been intimated the general policy of the Government by the Government of India that there ought to be proper economy wherever it is practicable. On those lines this board has been working. If it is found that any further action on the part of the Government of India is necessary, we shall take it.

Research and Development Department

***112. Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the scope and functions of the separate Research and Development Department that has been set up in the Ministry of Defence with effect from the 1st January, 1958; and

(b) the reasons for setting up this Department?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The scope and functions of this Department envisage research, design and development in the field of weapons and equipment for the three services with emphasis on self-sufficiency and economy.

It is hoped that the work of the Department and the results achieved

will provide a scientific approach to the problems connected with equipment programme of the Armed Forces and encourage closer relationship between the soldier and the scientist.

(b) The reasons are as stated in (a).

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the setting up of this research and development department is essentially different and distinctive from the Defence Science Organisation and the Technical Development Organisations? If not, how far is it going to integrate scientific and military thinking on defence matters? Can he throw some light on this?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This involves separation of the Department of Research and Development from Inspection. Till the reorganisation, all the three are under the Controller General, Defence Production. The idea is to separate research and development.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the responsibility of the scientific adviser who is giving advice on all military matters to the Defence Minister's Committee is in any way to be diverted or distributed or minimised? Is this being considered by the Government?

Shri Raghuramaiah: He is the head of the new department.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know whether the Planning Commission has a similar department or section and if so, how these two are being correlated?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have no personal knowledge of it. If a question is put, I shall give this information.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Do I presume that the Ministry is unaware as to whether the Planning Commission has a department dealing with the same matter?

Shri Raghuramaiah: All that I submitted was this. If a specific question is put, I shall gather all the material and place it before the House.

Shri Supakar: I want to know how the functioning of this department will differ from the T.D.E and the DSO. That question has not been specifically answered.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have explained that. Before the new set-up, research, development and inspection were under the Controller General of Defence Production. Now, with this bifurcation, research and development are put under this new department of which there is a separate head so that the Controller General of Production is left with the work of production and inspection.

स्पूतनिक

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*११३ { श्री भवत दर्शन :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २० दिसम्बर, १९५७ के नारायणिन प्रश्न मरणा १९५३-के उत्तर के मम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की दृष्टा बरगे कि .

(क) क्या प्राफेमर एम० एम० थैकर ने रूपन को अपनी यात्रा में लीटने के बाद स्मी स्पूतनिकों के बार में भारत सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट दी है, और

(ल) यदि हा, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति समाप्ति पर रखी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा उपमंत्री (श्री म० मो० दास) (क) जी नहीं। इन मम्बन्ध में कोई विवरण नहीं मांगा गया।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Shri M. M. Das: I shall read the English answer also.

(a) No, Sir. No such report was called for.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री भवत दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पिछली बार इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए माननीय मंत्री ने स्वयं यह कहा था :

He secured some general information about Sputnik II in his conversation with the Soviet scientist.

उन्होंने जो वहां बातचीत की, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके आधार पर उन्होंने क्या कोई सरकार को सूचना दी है ?

Shri M. M. Das: No Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given. Once it has been given, what is the meaning of asking for the same answer?

श्री भवत दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने वहा जो वैज्ञानिकों के साथ में बातें की, उनके आधार पर उन्होंने जो कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त की है, क्या उसके बारे में कोई प्रकाश ढाला जा सकता है ?

Shri M. M. Das: No, Sir. We have not received any information.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका और रूस द्वारा जो स्पूतनिक छोड़े गये हैं, उनका अव्ययन आपकी विज्ञान-शालाओं में हुआ है कि नहीं ?

Shri M. M. Das: These things are closely guarded secrets and we have not made any attempt. The Government organisations and research institutions have not made any attempt to go deep into the matter.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is an important question and I want to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: We go to the next question.

Law Commission

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*११४ { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishna:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the statement of work done by Law Commission as laid on

the Table of the House on the 25th November, 1957 and state the progress of work done by the Law Commission since then?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): the First Section of the Law Commission dealing with the Reform of Judicial Administration completed its tour of the remaining two States *viz.*, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar in the month of November, 1957. Thereafter that Section held meetings from the 2nd to the 7th January, 1958 to discuss the evidence and consider suggestions for reform. The conclusions reached at the meetings were finalised at a joint meeting of both Sections of the Commission on the 25th January, 1958. The report is likely to be submitted to Government in two or three months.

The Second Section of the Law Commission, which is mainly concerned with the Statute Law Revision, has finalised its Eighth Report on the Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930 which will be submitted to Government shortly. The report on the Specific Relief Act, 1877 is in the final stage. Another report on the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 has been drafted and is awaiting consideration of the Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take for the Commission to complete its survey of the reform of judicial administration?

Shri Hajarnavis: The report is expected to be submitted by April 1958 or soon thereafter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many interim reports are going to be submitted by the Law Commission with regard to statutory laws revision?

Shri Hajarnavis: They have already submitted seven reports and the next reports expected are about the Income-tax Act and Land Acquisition Act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the work of this Commission is going

to be continuous or is there any deadline for the Commission to complete its work?

Shri Hajarnavis: At present, the life of the Commission has been extended only up to 30th June, 1958.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the report on the reform of judicial administration will be submitted by April, 1958. May I know when that section of the report which deals with the statutory laws is likely to be placed before us or published?

Shri Hajarnavis: Three reports have already been placed before the House. Those reports are....

Shri Tangamani: My question was specific. I want to know when that section of the report which deals with statutory laws is going to be published.

Shri Hajarnavis: As soon as they are submitted, they will be placed before the House. Three reports have already been placed before the House, as for example, reports about the British statutes applicable to British India and the Registration Act. Regarding the other reports, as soon as they are submitted, they will be placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: He has no information regarding that.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement it is mentioned that it is being received. I want to know how long it is likely to take. He is very specific about the first part of the question, namely, about the reform of judicial administration. He is very definite about that. I would like to know how long the other report, namely, the one on statute law, is likely to take.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is expected that these reports will be submitted before the 30th June, 1958.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the Law Commission has examined certain Acts, State or Central, which are contrary to the provisions of the Constitution?

Shri Hajarnavis: May I give the names of the Acts which are under examination? They are: The Limitation Act, The Contracts Act, The Sale of Goods Act, The Partnership Act, The Negotiable Instruments Act, The Specific Relief Act, The Income Tax Act and the Land Acquisition Act.

Indo-Pak Archaeological Finds

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*116. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
 Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 799 on the 4th December, 1957 and state whether Government propose to have a reciprocal arrangement with Pakistan for the mutual exchange of fascimiles of inscriptions and photographs of significant archaeological finds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Central Advisory Board of Archaeology at its meeting held on 14-9-57 passed a Resolution to this effect and the proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if our Archaeological Survey keeps a regular contact with the Pakistan Archaeological Survey because certain problems regarding the ancient period of our history overlap?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is with regard to the specific question and I said that the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Shri Ranga: Which matter is under consideration? Is it the resolution passed by the Archaeological Board or is it the question of having reciprocal arrangements with Pakistan Government? Are the Government of India in consultation with the Pakistan Government in regard to this matter?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The resolution refers to the question of the Board of

Archaeology which has been asked by the hon. Member.

Shri Muhammed Elias: In view of the growing desirability of the people of India and Pakistan for greater understanding and relations between India and Pakistan, will the Department of Archaeology keep close contact with the Archaeological Department of Pakistan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a very limited question and, as I said, the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Aerial Survey of Western Ghats

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*117. { **Shri Warior:**
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct an aerial survey of the Western Ghats;

(b) if so, the stage at which it is at present; and

(c) the main objectives of this survey?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Aerial survey is being conducted in the States of Kerala and Bombay in connection with the Idikki and Mula projects respectively.

(b) Of the 49.3 sq. miles of survey involved in the Idikki projects in Kerala, only 28 sq. miles of survey remain to be carried out; this is expected to be completed during the current field season.

The Surveys connected with the Mula project in Bombay have only just commenced.

(c) These Surveys are meant to meet the demands of the Central Government Departments and States Governments for surveys and maps required in connection with various river-valley projects etc. included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know who has been entrusted with the work of aerial survey? Is it the Geological Survey or what?

Shri M. M. Das: Geological Survey is a different organisation from the Survey of India. The two organisations that are entrusted with the work of carrying out the aerial survey are: the Indian Air Force and Messrs Air Survey Company of India (Private) Ltd., Dum Dum.

Shri Punnoose: Does it include survey of oil and minerals also?

Shri M. M. Das: So far as petroleum and oil exploration is concerned, that work is carried out by another Ministry—the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

India Office Library

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 Shri V. C. Shukla:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 *118. Shri E. M. Rao:
 Shri Ansar Harvani:
 Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in negotiations with the United Kingdom regarding India Office Library; and

(b) what further action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No further development has taken place in the matter since Starred Question No. 332 on the subject was answered in the Lok Sabha on 21st November, 1957.

(b) Further action will be considered in the light of the reply from the U. K. Government to our note sent to that Government on 10th February, 1958.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know at what level the negotiations are being

carried out, and will the Government consider the desirability of taking up this matter at a higher level?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, Sir; the matter is being taken up at the highest level.

बी रघुनाथ सिंह : माननीय मंत्री का व्यापार यू. के. के प्राइम मिनिस्टर की उस घोषणा की ओर प्राकर्षित हुआ है या नहीं जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि इंडिया लाइब्रेरी हिन्दुस्तान नहीं जायेगी, वह वही पर रहेगी ?

डा० का० आ० श्रीमाली : यह उनकी राय है। वह अपनी राय रख सकते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक हमारे मुल्क का ताल्लुक है हमने इस मामले में अपनी एक राय कायम की है।

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether it is a fact that the British Prime Minister, during his last visit to India, had stated that according to the British legal opinion the India Office Library belongs to the United Kingdom?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, Sir; that statement appeared in the Press. That may be the opinion of the British Prime Minister. We have our own opinion in this matter.

Dalmia Case

*119. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 671 on the 26th November, 1957 and state at what stage is the legal proceedings launched against Shri R. K. Dalmia in connection with the alleged misappropriation of funds of the Bharat Insurance Company?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The preliminary objections and various revision petitions filed by the accused against the orders passed by the Additional District Magistrate in the case have all been rejected. The prosecution has

completed its address to the Court, and the arguments of the Defence Counsel are now being heard.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the public interest this case has aroused, may I know what steps Government propose to take to expedite this matter?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When the matter is before the court, we cannot take any steps.

Repayment of Loans

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 *120. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Governments of foreign countries who granted loans to the Government of India have agreed to the postponement of repayment of their loans which have fallen or will fall due;

(b) if so, which of the countries have done so, and

(c) the period for which postponement has been agreed to?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the total of the repayable amount which would have been payable had not the postponement been agreed to separately, for the financial years 1957-58 and 1958-59?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have not asked for any postponement. So, the question does not arise.

District Jail Near Tilaknagar

*121. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the new District Jail Building near Tilaknagar in Delhi is

going to be occupied by the prisoners lodged in old District Jail;

(b) the reasons for delay in doing so; and

(c) the special features of this new Jail?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It is expected that the new Jail building will be occupied by the end of March 1958.

(b) Certain essential work has to be completed.

(c) There will be arrangements for classification and corrective treatment of prisoners. There will be a Reception and Orientation Ward for interviews and classification, separate blocks for different types of prisoners, and workshops for various trades. There will also be provision for educational facilities including separate schools for vocational training of children and women

Sanitation and ventilation have received special attention and improved arrangements have been made for cooking and serving food and also for recreation and cultural activities.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what will be the total capacity of this jail and whether the original estimates have been adhered to or whether there has been any revision?

Shri Datar: There will be room for 1,500 prisoners. The original estimate was Rs. 80 lakhs which is being generally adhered to.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government have already taken any decision with regard to the grounds and the piece of land that are occupied by the present District Jail with a view to use them for a specific purpose?

Shri Datar: That question will be considered after the jail is transferred to the new building.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the Minister's statement that arrangements for the training of children are there,

may I know how many children are going to be lodged in this jail?

Shri Datar: I haven't got separate figures here.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether there is any special provision for women in this jail and, if so, what are they?

Shri Datar: There will be separate arrangement for women as well as for children.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Oil Prospecting in Jaisalmer

*102. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1425 on the 20th December, 1957 and state the progress made in the exploratory survey for oil near Jaisalmer in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Detailed geological mapping gravity and seismic survey operations in Jaisalmer area are currently in progress. One gravity and magnetic party has also been working in the area between Asutar, Mohar and Dhanana.

हिन्दी का प्रचार

*१०५ श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये क्या हाल में कोई नया कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र-भंडी (आ० का० ला० शीकाली) :
(क) तथा (ल) अनेक सूचना देने वाला एक

विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है।
[दस्तिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५५]

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ आत्मकालीन सेना

१२२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
{ श्री स० च० सामर्थ :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की तीसरी आत्मकालीन बटैलियन स्वेज नहर क्षेत्र में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ संगठन की आपात-कालीन सेना के रूप में काम करके, हाल ही में भारत लौटी है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें कितने अफसर व सैनिक हैं;

(ग) उन्होंने वहाँ कौन कौन से महत्व-पूर्ण कार्य किये;

(घ) इस बटैलियन के मिल जाने आने और वह रहने पर भारत सरकार द्वारा कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया; और

(इ) इस बटैलियन के बदले में अब भारत की किस बटैलियन को मिल भेजा गया है?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामेय) :

(क) स्वेज नहर क्षेत्र में कोई भारतीय सैनिक दृक्षणी नहीं है और न ही उस क्षेत्र में कोई संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ आपातकालीन सेना है। जो आताधारी बटैलियन बाहर भेजी गयी थी और अपना काम सम्पन्न करके वापिस आई है उसने गाजा स्ट्रिप और इस्राईल के बीच शान्ति रेखा पर काम किया था।

(ल) आकिसर

भवर थ्रेणी सैनिक

१८

६६६

कुल संख्या

७१४

(ग) पहले पहल इस युनिट को मिली सेना और अंग्रेजी क्रांतीसी कमान के बीच

इसके क्षेत्र में स्वेच्छ नहर के साथ साथ बड़ी सड़क पर लगाया गया था, और इसने अंग्रेजी कांसीसी सेनाओं को निकालने का काम किया। बाद में युनिट को सीमांकित रेला पर अतिक्रमणों की तरफ आम के लिये भिली—इलाईली सीभा के भिली भाग में शान्ति सीमांकित रेला पर लगाया गया।

(ब) आताशारी बटालियन के लिये अलग आकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं। नवम्बर १९५७ के अन्त तक जिस के लिये सही आकड़े प्राप्त हैं सारी भारतीय टुकड़ी पर, साधारण तरह और भूतों समेत, लगभग २२ ६७ लाख रुपया लर्च हुआ है। उपरोक्त लर्च में सम्मिलित लर्च के कुछ मदों की बहाली का प्रश्न अलग निरीक्षण आवीन है, जो इसकी भिल में प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त न होने की दशा में लर्च न होते।

(छ) आताशारी रेजिमेंट (पंजाब) की पहली बटालियन।

Nagarjunakonda Relics

*123. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in salvaging archaeological relics in the Nagarjunakonda area; and

(b) by what time excavations are expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimail): (a) Of the 2,750 acres to be excavated work on 800 acres has been completed upto 25th January, 1958.

(b) By the end of 1959.

Scholars to Rumania

*124. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kodiyal:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state

the details of the proposal to send Indian Scholars to Rumania for post-graduate studies and training in oil exploration and technology?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimail): The details are being worked out and are under consideration.

Mining Institute at Kothagudium

*125. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 486 on the 26th November, 1957 and state:

(a) when the construction of a building for the Mining Institute at Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh will commence;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the amount so far given to the Andhra Pradesh Government for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Some time in February, 1958. The buildings are expected to be completed in about one year.

(c) A grant of Rs. 66,500 for buildings and Rs. 1,17,500 for equipment has been paid so far.

निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा

*१२६. { श्री भक्त दहून :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गবेल्स्टो मंडी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार किया जा चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्वीकृति कार्यक्रम और उसके वित्तीय पहलुओं के बारे में एक विवरण सभा-पट्टम पर रखा जायेगा।

(ग) यदि प्रश्न के भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अनित्य निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य-अधीक्षी (डा० का० ला० अधीक्षी): (क) से (घ). दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना को तैयार करते समय आयोजना आयोग ने देश में निःशुल्क अनिवार्य प्राचारिक शिक्षा देने के प्रश्न पर पुनर्विलोकन किया था, और इस सम्बन्ध में उनके विचार "दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना" नाम की पुस्तक के पृष्ठ ५०३—५०५ पर दिये गये हैं। पुस्तक की एक प्रति पुस्तकालय में रखी गई है।

इस प्रश्न पर आयोजना की शिक्षा समिति की जुलाई, १९५७ की बैठक में फिर से विचार किया गया था। समिति ने इस विषय में निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें की हैं:—

(१) १४ साल की उम्र तक व्यापक, निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था को अनित्य लक्ष्य माना जाये। और इस को १५ से २० वर्ष की अवधि में पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये; और

(२) ११ साल तक की उम्र के बच्चों के लिये व्यापक निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू करता, देश के सामने ताकालिक लक्ष्य होना चाहिये। यह लक्ष्य देर से देर १६६५-६६ तक अवश्य पूरा हो जाना चाहिये।

इस प्रश्न पर राज्य शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में, जो कि सितम्बर, १९५७ म हुआ था, फिर से विचार विसर्जित हुआ। सम्मेलन ने, अपेक्षित बन की उपलब्धि के

अनुसार समिति की उपरोक्त सिफारिशों का समर्थन किया।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के कार्यक्रम में ११ साल तक की उम्र के सभी बच्चों को निःशुल्क अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था राज्य द्वारा की जायेगी।

Delhi Municipal Corporation

*127. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to locate the Headquarters of Delhi Municipal Corporation in the Town Hall;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a new Corporation building is to be constructed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No, but there appears to be no alternative, for the time being, to the adoption of that course.

(c) It is for the Corporation to consider the matter.

Southern Higher Technological Institute

*128. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for the location of the Southern Higher Technological Institute has been selected;

(b) if so, when the construction of the building to house the Institute will commence; and

(c) the total amount likely to be spent on it during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) A site of about 632 acres in Guindy, Madras suggested by the

State Government has been seen and found suitable

(b) The construction of the building will be taken in hand as soon as plans and estimates have been prepared

(c) A provision of Rs 9 lacs has been suggested in the budget for 1958-59 for preliminary work for the establishment of the Institute

Stores in Ordnance Depots

131. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) the value of surplus and unserviceable stores in various Ordnance Depots as on the 1st January, 1958,

(b) the steps taken to dispose them of, and

(c) whether some of these stores are being utilised in Ordnance Factories?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The book value of surplus stores as on the 1st December, 1957 was about Rs 7 80 crores. Figures as on 1st January, 1958 are not available yet

Unserviceable stores are accounted for as 'salvage' and as such it is not possible to assess their book value. About 9 883 tons of such stores were awaiting disposal. The average price fetched by the recent sale of salvage stores has been in the region of Rs 400 per ton

(b) Surplus stores valuing Rs 5,000 and above are declared to the Director General Supplies & Disposals, for disposal through public auction in order to ensure speedy disposal of surpluses, a Liaison Officer has been appointed, who maintains very close liaison between the Depots and the Director General Supplies & Disposals. The Ministry also keeps a close watch over the tempo of disposal and directions are issued to the authorities concerned to keep up the tempo in the event of any fall in the disposal rate.

Stores valuing less than Rs. 5,000 in a single category, are disposed of by the Defence Services authorities, by public auction. They are also authorised to dispose of all salvage and scrap, without any limit in value.

(c) Before the stores are declared as surplus, their utilization against present as well as anticipated requirements, is invariably taken into account not only by the Ordnance Factories but also by the other Defence Services

Ordnance Factories

132. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total number of employees promoted from unskilled to semi-skilled, semi-skilled to skilled and skilled to highly skilled jobs in Ordnance Factories during 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The number of workers promoted from unskilled to semi-skilled, semi-skilled to skilled and skilled to highly skilled in Ordnance Factories during the calendar years 1956 and 1957 is given below—

	During 1956	During 1957
(i) From unskilled to semi-skilled	182	272
(ii) From semi-skilled to skilled	112	119
(iii) From skilled to highly skilled	24	45

National Physical Laboratories

133. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees including officers in National Physical Laboratories,

(b) the number of employees promoted from Class IV to III, class III to II and Class II to I during 1957; and

(c) the rules for promotion

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) 670 on 1-2-58.

(b) and (c). The vacant posts were advertised and appointments made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee which interviewed the candidates. 17 men from Class IV, among others, were thus appointed to Class III, 7 from Class III to Class II and 2 from Class II to Class I.

Release of Prisoners

134. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of prisoners released in the Union Territories on the eve of Republic Day, the 26th January, 1958?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No prisoner was released in the Union Territories on the last anniversary of the Republic Day, i.e., 26th January, 1958.

Commutation of Death Sentences

135. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any death sentence has been commuted on the Republic Day, the 26th January, 1958?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No death sentence has been commuted by the Central Government in the Union Territories on the last anniversary of the Republic Day, i.e., 26th January 1958.

दिल्ली नगरपालिका निगम

१३६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर. क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली नगरपालिका निगम के म्युनिसिपल कमिश्नर को कितना बेतन दिया जाता है ; और

(ल) उसे आवास और यातायात सुविधा जैसी अन्य सुविधायें देने में कितना मासिक लाभ किया जाता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री भी दातार) (क) दिल्ली ८१. मालिका निगम के बर्तमान कमिश्नर क. १०००/- रुपये मासिक बेतन दिया जाना ।

(ल) कमिश्नर को रेतन ८. निये मालान मुश्त दिया गया है पिसका किराया रुपये ५६८/६/- मासिक है । मोटर कार जो सरकारी काम-काज के लिये दी गई है उसके रख-रखाव का खर्च कितना है, इसका शीक ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता ।

दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्र दल का विविर

१३७ श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सेनानियात्र दल का छात्राओं के लिये अभी हाल में दिल्ली के पास कोई गिरिर मण्डिन किया गया था ,

(ल) यदि हा, तो उस म कितनो मेना छात्राओं ने भाग लिया ,

(ग) उसमें कितने स्कूलो और कालेजो ने भाग लिया ,

(घ) प्रशिक्षण किम प्रकार का था और उसकी अवधि किननी थी .

(ड) क्या उन्होंने कोई स्वेच्छापूर्वक अमदान कार्य किया था , और

(च) यदि हा, तो किस प्रकार का ?

प्रतिरक्षा उद्यमंत्री (श्री रघुरमेंद्र) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय छात्रदल कन्या विभाग के दिल्ली की ज्येष्ठ और कनिष्ठ शाला का वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण शिविर दिसम्बर, १९५७ में (दिल्ली में २२ मील) नजफगढ़ सड़क पर स्थित नवदा गाब में लगाया गया था

(ल) ज्येष्ठ शाला—६८ कन्या छात्राएं

कनिष्ठ शाला—५२२ कन्या छात्राएं।

(ग) दिल्ली के ३ महाविद्यालय और १६ स्कूल ।

(घ) इस शिविर की अवधि कन्या विभाग की ज्येष्ठ शाला के लिये १२ दिन थी और कनिष्ठ शाला के लिये १० दिन । प्रशिक्षण निम्न विषयों में दिया गया —

- (१) स्वक्वाड ड्रिल (सामृद्धिक व्यायाम)
 - (२) स्वास्थ्य और सफाई ।
 - (३) प्राथमिक सहायता
 - (४) नागरिक शिक्षा
 - (५) पर पर तीमारादारी
 - (६) प्राथमिक अस्त्र शिक्षा (२२ बोर राइफल चलाने समेत)
 - (७) नक्षा पढ़ना ।
 - (८) सार्वेतिक प्रशिक्षण—केवल ज्येष्ठ कन्या छात्राओं के लिये ।
 - (९) आबजंडेशन प्रशिक्षण—केवल कनिष्ठ कन्या छात्राओं के लिये ।
- इन विषयों के अतिरिक्त शारीरिक व्यायाम और सेवा भी प्रशिक्षण का भाग थे ।
- (इ) वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण शिविर में श्रमदान नहीं होता ।
- (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सप्ताहय

१३८ और मोहून स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) भारत में सप्रहालयों की कुल संख्या राज्यवार कितनी है ।

(ख) इनमें में कितने प्रथम श्रेणी के और कितने दूसरी श्रेणी के सप्रहालय हैं, और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना व्यय किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० का० श्रीमाली) :

(क) एक विवरण सभा पठन पर रख दिया गया है [वैसिये परिचय १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५६]

(ल) सरकार ने भारत के सप्रहालयों का इस प्रकार का कोई वर्गीकरण नहीं किया है । परन्तु कुल लगभग ११५ सप्रहालयों में से २५ सप्रहालय—राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सप्रहालय तथा मुख्य राज्य तथा विश्वविद्यालय के सप्रहालय—दूसरों की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण समझे जाते हैं ;

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पठन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

140. Shri Panigrahi. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the amount of subsidy granted to Orissa for housing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1955-56,

(b) the amount of money actually advanced on this account, and

(c) the number of houses constructed in Orissa so far for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

Eastern Zonal Council

141. { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) how many times the Eastern Zonal Council has held its meetings since its formation;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has raised the question of Bihar-Orissa border dispute in any of these meetings;

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to solve this dispute; and

(d) the estimated annual expenditure of the office of the Eastern Zonal Council?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Two meetings of the Council have been held so far.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The estimated expenditure for the year 1958-59 is Rs. 86,900.

* भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड

१४२. श्री श्री ला० डिवेशी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड ने अब तक किस प्रकार के बेतार के उपकरण बनाये हैं ;

(ख) इन उपकरणों को तैयार करने में कितना सच्च हुआ और ये उपकरण विदेशी उपकरणों की तुलना में कैसे हैं ; और

(ग) इन उपकरणों के यहां पर तैयार होने के फलस्वरूप इस बर्बं विदेशी उपकरणों के आयात में कितनी कमी होने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपर्याक्षी (श्री रवुरामेश्वर) : (क) श्री० इ० एल० ने अब तक निम्न प्रकार का सामान निर्माण किया है :—

१. जैनरल परपज एच० एफ० रीसीवर

२. भीडियम पावर एच० एफ० ड्रांसमीटर

३. राबिन ड्रांसमीटर

४. मैन एंप की० एच० एफ० सेट

५. कान्सौल

[प्र० ६. १० और २० वट की० एच० एफ० ड्रांसरीसीवर ।

(ख) जैनरल परपज एच० एफ० रीसीवर और भीडियम पावर एच० एफ० ड्रांसमीटर की निर्माण लागत क्रमशः ३,१०० और ४२,५०० रुपया है । शेष मदों की निर्माण लागत प्राप्त की जा रही है ।

बी० इ० एल० में निर्माण लागत बाहर से आये तट पर उतरे उसी सामान की लागत की भली प्रकार तुलना हो सकती है ।

जहां तक हमें पता है बी० इ० एल० में तैयार हुआ सामान उतना ही अच्छा होता है जितना कि बाहर से आया हुआ सामान ।

(ग) जैसे जैसे बी० ड० एल० का उत्पादन बढ़ता जायेगा आयात उसी प्रकार घटता जायेगा ।

अध्यायों के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

१४३. श्री श्री ला० डिवेशी : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देहरादून में अन्धी औरतों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के लिये भवन निर्माण पर कितनी अनराशि सच्च की गयी है ;

(ख) इस केन्द्र में कितनी औरतों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये व्यवस्था है ; और

(ग) क्या इस भवन में निवास के लिये भी व्यवस्था की गई है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० श्री श्रीमली) :

(क) मुख्य नहीं ।

(क) तथा (ग). फिलहाल महिलाएनुभाग भाडे के एक मकान में खोला गया है। इसमें बीस अन्धी महिलाओं के रहने का और उन्हें सिक्कलाई देने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है।

मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स

१४४ श्री अ० ला० द्विवेदी : यह इस्पात, जान और इंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स के विस्तार के लिये उसे दिया गया समय कब तक और किस रूप में बाप्स मिलेगा ?

इस गत, जान और इंधन मंत्री (सरदार सदर्सन तिह) १९५१ से १९५६ के दौरान में दिये गये ऋण पर ४ प्रतिशत वार्षिक व्याज है। जब तक मैसूर सरकार तथा भारत सरकार में ऋण के शीघ्र भुगतान के समझौते का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाता, मूलधन तथा व्याज का चौथे वर्ष से आरम्भ हो कर ७ वार्षिक बराबर किश्तों में भुगतान होगा। ऋण की बराबर किश्तों के शुरू होने तक इस पर लगने वाले व्याज का भुगतान वार्षिक होना है। १९५६-५७ में तथा १९५७-५८ में अब तक कोई भी ऋण नहीं दिया गया।

Synthetic Oil

145. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 38 on the 16th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the report of the Expert Committee which was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. J. C. Ghosh, to examine the feasibility of undertaking schemes for the manufacture of Synthetic oil in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have examined the schemes drawn up by the Expert Committee. These schemes comprise a long term and a short term plan. The former envisages production of 50 million tons of domestic coke by low temperature carbonisation, together with production of bye-product oils, phenols, rood tar etc., at a capital cost of Rs. 600 crores. In the short-term plan, production of about .8 million tons of domestic coke has been recommended with the consequential utilisation of the bye-products. The cost of this is Rs. 20 crores. While Government consider the schemes feasible, it has not been possible to make any financial provision for them so far because of the difficult foreign exchange position and the difficulty of finding even the rupee resources.

Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur

146. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the progress made in the training at the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute at Nagpur;

(b) the number of persons trained from each State so far;

(c) how many batches have already completed the training; and

(d) whether any State has planned any institution on the lines of this Institute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 57].

Small Savings Scheme

147. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected under the Small Savings Scheme in the Punjab State during 1957?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamaharaj): The total net collections during the Calendar year 1957, amounted to Rs. 3·40 crores approximately.

Monuments in Uttar Pradesh

148. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments in the State of Uttar Pradesh which are at present under the supervision of the Central Government;

(b) their names, places and the districts in which they are situated; and

(c) the amount spent so far on the protection and improvement of each of the monuments since 1953?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Monuments in Madhya Pradesh

149. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments in the Madhya Pradesh which are at present under the supervision of the Central Government; and

(b) their names, places and the districts in which they are situated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 357.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 58].

M.B.B. College, Agartala

150. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that appointment of two more Professors for Commerce classes of M.B.B. College, Agartala, is necessary; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken by Tripura Administration to fill up the posts.

Employees of Tripura Administration

151. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2079 on the 20th December, 1957 and state the steps being taken to expedite confirmation of over 5,000 employees of Tripura Administration who are still temporary?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Dattar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Boarding Houses

152. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2080 on the 20th December, 1957 and state:

(a) where these eight tribal Boarding Houses are located and what is the number of boarders accommodated in each of the boarding houses;

(b) which are the schools of Agartala to which three boarding houses are annexed;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is still dearth of boarding houses; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 59].

Collieries in Public Sector

153. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the profit and loss accounts of the collieries in the Public Sector during the last 3 years?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 80].

Welfare Organisations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

154. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the official and non-official organizations working for welfare of Scheduled Castes, and Tribes in Orissa State with the financial help of the Central Government;

(b) the financial help given to them during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and so far;

(c) whether those organizations submit their progress reports to the Central Government or Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(d) the nature of action taken on these reports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix 1, annexure No. 61].

(c) All these non-official organisations, except the Akhil Bharat Sarvaseva Sangh, grants-in-aid to which are sanctioned by the Government of India and are not shared by the State Government, submit their progress reports only to the State Government. The progress reports of the Akhil Bharat Sarvaseva Sangh however, come to the Government of India through the State Government.

(d) The State Government examine the progress reports of the organisations grants to whom are sanctioned

by them and bring to their notice any defects which may need rectification. The progress reports of the Akhil Bharat Sarvaseva Sangh are examined by the Government of India as and when received from the State Government.

Re-rolling Mills in Punjab

155. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of re-rolling mills in Punjab District-wise;

(b) the total number of re-rolling mills started during 1957-58, District-wise;

(c) the number of such mills to be opened during the current year and during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the policy of Government for allotting iron and steel quota for these mills?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

Gurdaspur	2
Amritsar	3
Jullundur	8
Patiala	24
Sangrur	5
Bhatinda	3
Gurgaon	1
Karnal	1
Ludhiana	3
Ambala	1
Kapurthala	3
Hissar	1
Rohtak	1
TOTAL	56

In addition, 25 re-rolling mills have been set up in the various districts of the Punjab without proper sanction. The question of their recognition is under consideration.

(b) Nil.

(c) It is not possible to state how many new mills will be sanctioned in future.

(d) Out of 56 mills, 22 are registered re-rollers working on billets which are allotted to them on a pro-rata basis. The rest work on Scrap which is allotted to them from controlled sources in proportion to their capacity by the Iron and Steel Controller through the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association of India.

Gyan Sarevar

156. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the details of the scheme to bring out five volumes of Gyan Sarevar, a popular Encyclopaedia in Hindi;

(b) the estimated price at which each volume is to be put out for sale; and

(c) brief details of topics included in the Encyclopaedia?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 62].

Ex-Servicemen

157. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ex-servicemen have taken to legal action in mitigating their grievances against Government;

(b) if so, the number of ex-Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks who went to the courts during 1957; and

(c) the reasons for not getting their grievances redressed through departmental channels?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, in a few cases.

(b) 3 ex-Officers, 3 ex-Junior Commissioned Officers and 1 ex-Other Rank went to the Court during the year 1957.

(c) Legitimate grievances are normally settled through departmental channels, but some ex-service-men, who are not satisfied with the decisions of Government, resort to legal action and there is nothing in law to prevent such action; such cases, however, as the answer to clause (b) would show, are very rare.

Industrial and Non-Industrial staff in Defence Establishments

158. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2120 on the 20th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the service conditions of industrial and non-industrial staff in various Defence Establishments has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

P.T.O. Concession

159. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 327 on the 18th November, 1957 and state whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the extension of P.T.O. concession to the civilian industrial employees in Defence Establishments?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Further consideration of the Question has been postponed till the recommendations

of the Central Pay Commission on this become available.

केन्द्रीय संघहालय सलाहकार बोर्ड

१६०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय संघहालय सलाहकार बोर्ड की एक बैठक दिसम्बर, १९५७ में नई दिल्ली में हुई थी,

(ल) यदि हा, तो उसकी सिफारिशों क्या हैं, और

(ग) सरकार ने उन में से कितनी सिफारिशों स्वीकार कर ली हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा पंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) जी, हा ।

(ल) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [इसमें परिषिक्त १, अनुबन्ध सख्त ६]

(ग) विषय विचाराधीन है ।

अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां

१६१ श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या पूर्णकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त ढारा अपनी १९५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट में को गयी सिफारिशों में से केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेने वाली सिफारिशों को कहा तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है ; और

(ल) क्या एक विवरण जिसमें कार्यान्वित की गयी सिफारिशें दी गयी हैं, सभा की टेबल पर रखा जायेगा ?

पूर्णकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शतार) : (क) तथा (ल). अनुसूचित

जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कमिशनर की उन सिफारिशों पर, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेने में आती हैं, विचार किया जा रहा है । इन सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही का एक विवरण यथा-समय में सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Rehabilitation of Beggars

१६२. श्री P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 789 on the 4th December, 1957 and state the nature of the scheme of the Central Government to rehabilitate beggars in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Central Government have suggested to the State Governments the desirability of establishing Homes for infirm, diseased or disabled beggars as part of their social welfare plans during the Second Plan Period. The Central Government would assist the State Governments by contributing half of the recurring expenditure on approved schemes.

Beggars in Delhi

१६३. श्री P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the arrangements made by the Delhi Administration to check the problem of beggars found in the city?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A Poor House has been set up by the Delhi Administration where beggars are admitted. The provisions of Section 248 of the U.P. Municipal Act, 1916, have also been extended to the Delhi area.

Delhi Municipal Corporation Offices

१६४. श्री Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation will have more than one

office premises particularly for administration of rural areas;

(b) if so, their number and location; and

(c) the purposes for which the present premises where offices of local bodies exist will be used?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes.

(b) They will be located in the ten offices of the present Municipal and Notified Area Committees in the Town Hall Delhi, Shahdara, South Delhi, West Delhi, Red Fort, Civil Lines, Mehrauli, Narela and Najafgarh, and of the District Board at Kashmere Gate. Besides, there will be the offices of the Electricity, Transport and Water and Sewage Undertakings;

(c) It is proposed to use them as ward or zonal offices for rendering service on a decentralised basis.

Leopards in Delhi

165. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 4th January, 1958 a leopard entered Delhi Chemical Mills and injured several persons;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken to check recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes.

(b) On 4th January, 1958 at about 10 A.M. a sweeper of the Delhi Cloth Mill, Chemical Works, Najafgarh Road, noticed a leopard on the staircase near the main-gate of the Mill. The animal jumped on the sweeper who fell down and received some bruises. The leopard then ran away

towards the sheds of the Mill. Shri M. R. Lamba, Security Officer of the Mill, armed with a double barrel shot gun and accompanied by two officers of the Watch and Ward staff, chased the leopard. He fired at the leopard and injured it. The animal then pounced upon the Security Officer. In the meantime, some workers of the Mill arrived at the scene, armed with lathis. They killed the leopard and rescued the Security Officer who received a few cuts and bruises. He was admitted in the hospital and recovered after a few days.

(c) The entire area has been combed by the Police and the Shikaris but no leopard or other ferocious animal has been found in it. The local police is exercising the necessary vigilance.

State Bank of India Delhi Circle

166. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi circle of the State Bank of India has been created;

(b) if so, the area covered by the circle;

(c) the names of the members of the Board; and

(d) the names of the branches (State-wise) under the new circle?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The New Delhi circle of the State Bank of India has been created with its local head office at New Delhi, with effect from 1-1-1958, covering the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan, the western districts of Uttar Pradesh up to but excluding Kanpur and Lucknow and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The members of the New Delhi Local Board are:—

1. Shri P. C. Bhattacharyya—Chairman—Ex-Officio.
2. Shri Satya Paul Virmani
3. Shri G. L. Bansal
4. Shri Bharat Ram
5. Shri Kirpa Narain
6. Bhai Mohan Singh
7. Dr. P. S. Lakanathan

(d) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 64].

Delhi Public Library

167. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) total membership of the Delhi Public Library as on the 1st January 1958;

(b) average daily number of visitors in 1957;

(c) whether the present accommodation is adequate for the needs as indicated by the membership and number of visitors; and

(d) if not, what alternative arrangements are being made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 36,159.

(b) Over 2,000.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It has not been possible to make alternative arrangements so far;

**Indian Institute of Technology,
Kharagpur**

168. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur are lying vacant for more than (i) one year, and (ii) two years or more;

(b) the reasons for not filling up the posts; and

(c) the steps taken so far to fill up the posts by suitably qualified persons?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a)

(a) posts lying vacant	Prof. Ass't. Lecturers	Professors	Lecturers (Readers)	
(i) for more than one year but less than 2 years.	1	1	14	
(ii) for more than two years.	8	3	5	
Total	9	4	19	

(b) It has not been possible to fill the posts mainly due to non-availability of suitably qualified persons.

(c) The following steps are taken from time to time to fill the posts at the Institute:

(i) Personal contacts are made with qualified persons who do not apply in response to advertisements

(ii) Members of the staff occupying Junior posts are sent for training abroad so that they may be able to qualify for higher work.

(iii) Services of Foreign Experts are secured under the various Technical Assistance Programme to help carry on advanced work at the Institute.

Teachers in Delhi Schools

169. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 757 on the 20th August, 1957 and lay a statement on the Table showing the required information in respect of teachers working in Government or Government-aided schools in Delhi teaching Lower Mathematics upto XI Class?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is laid in the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 65].

Trained Graduate Teachers in Delhi Schools

170. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 788 on the 20th August, 1957 and lay a statement on the Table showing the required information in respect of trained graduate teachers working in Government or Government-aided schools in Delhi teaching up to XI class?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 66].

Travelling Allowance

171. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 692 on the 26th November, 1957 and state whether the required information in regard to the travelling allowance bills under Travel Concession Scheme of non-gazetted officers has been collected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information so far received is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. The material which is still due from two of the Ministries will be laid on the Table as soon as it is available. [See Appendix I Annexure No. 67].

Stipends

172. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes holding Government of India stipends who appeared during 1956 and 1957 in F.A., F.Sc.,

B.A., and B.Sc. final examinations; and

(b) how many have come out successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) & (b). The information asked for, may be available only with the educational Institutions (about 2,400 in number) imparting post-Matric education, where the Government of India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scholars, numbering more than 44,000 were studying in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57. The time and labour spent on collecting the required information from the various institutions will hardly be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Colombo Plan

173. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and the total quantity of aid given to India under the Colombo Plan during the year 1957; and

(b) the purposes for which the aid had been utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 68].

Minicoy Islands

174. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present population of the Minicoy Islands;

(b) the number of schools and hospitals there;

(c) the percentage of literacy of the people there; and

(b) the arrangements made for introducing compulsory primary education in the Islands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 4,526.

(b) There is one elementary school and one dispensary in the island.

(c) About 7 per cent.

(d) Under the Five Year Plan it is proposed to provide facilities for primary education to all school going age children in the islands.

State Bank of India

175. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishna:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of branches, pay and sub-offices of the State Bank of India opened in the State of Punjab since nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India, with their location?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Since its inception on 1-7-1955, the State Bank of India have opened 8 branches and 1 sub-

office (pay office) at the following places in the Punjab State:-

Branches Sub-offices
(Pay offices)

1. Batala 1. Panipat
2. Gurgaon
3. Dharamsala
4. Moga
5. Tarn Taran
6. Sirsa
7. Jagraon
8. Sonepat

Remittances to Ireland

176. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of yearly remittances to Ireland during the years 1952 to 1957; and

(b) the amount received from that country during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The figures of remittances to and receipts from Ireland prior to July, 1955, are not available. The figures for the period July, 1955 to September, 1957 are given below:-

India's Receipts from and Payments to Ireland

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Receipts	Payments	Net
<i>July-December, 1955—</i>			
1. Merchandise	222.1	0.1	+222.0
2. Non-Merchandise	11.8	22.5	-10.7
TOTAL	233.9	22.6	+211.3
<i>January-December, 1956—</i>			
1. Merchandise	515.8	1.6	+514.2
2. Non-Merchandise	30.8	44.8	-14.0
TOTAL	546.6	46.4	+500.2
<i>January-September, 1957—</i>			
1. Merchandise	364.7	19.7	+345.0
2. Non-Merchandise	47.9	32.4	+15.5
TOTAL	412.6	52.1	+360.5

Library Movement

177. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the Punjab State for encouraging the library movement in the State during 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the number of libraries opened there with the above assistance during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 25,000/-.

(b) No new library was opened in 1957-58 but the three District Libraries at Ambala, Jullundur and Dharamsahib and the State Central Library, Chandigarh are to be further developed.

Chandigarh

178. **Shri P. D. Patel:** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चंडीगढ़ में प्रस्तावित डिप्री कालेज के अब तक स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यह कालेज कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डॉ का० सा० शीमाली) :

(क) १९५७-५८ में चंडीगढ़ में डिप्री कालेज खोलने का जो प्रस्ताव था उसका काम प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों के कारण १९५८-५९ के लिये स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) आशा की जाती है कि यह संस्था १९५८ के शिक्षा-सत्र के आरम्भ में स्थापित हो जायगी।

Himachal Pradesh का शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण

179. **Shri P. D. Patel:** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है; और

(ख) इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप की गई सिफारिशें कब तक कार्यान्वित होंगी?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डॉ का० सा० शीमाली) :

(क) जी, नहीं। यह कार्य अभी चल रहा है।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण का परिणाम प्राप्त होने पर।

Dearness Allowance in States

180. **Shri B. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State has asked for extra grants or loans for granting extra dearness allowance to its employees during 1958;

(b) if so, the names of the States; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance given to them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). There is already a scheme under which Central assistance is offered to State Governments for granting increases in the emoluments of low-paid employees of State Governments, Local Bodies and teachers in aided primary schools. Attention is in this connection invited to paragraph 60 of the White Paper on the Budget for 1957-58 where brief details of the scheme were given.

Four States Government (Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar

Pradesh) have recently raised the question of further Central assistance for removing the disparities between the emoluments of their employees and those of the Central Government.

A decision has been taken for the present to liberalise the scale of Central assistance so as to provide for Central assistance at uniform rate of two-thirds of the expenditure entailed on the States in giving relief to their low-paid employees, provided that the increase does not exceed Rs. 12/- p.m. in any individual case and the total emoluments after the increase do not exceed Rs 100/- p.m.

The amounts that would be payable to the various State Governments under this modified scheme have not yet been worked out.

हिन्दी परीक्षाये

१८१ श्री अनिदह सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक विवेचणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सरकारी नौकरियों में नियुक्ति के लिये विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा सी जाने वाली हिन्दी परीक्षाओं को मान्यता दी है ; और

(ल) यदि हा, तो उन हिन्दी संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके प्रमाण-पत्रों को मान्यता दी गयी है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक विवेचणा मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्र-भवी (आ० का० ला० शीक्षाली) : (क) तथा (ल). भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा सचालित किसी भी हिन्दी परीक्षा को अब तक मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की है । परन्तु, जहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन किसी पद या सेवा में नियुक्ति या स्थायीकरण के लिये हिन्दी की योग्यता सावधक ठहरायी गई है, वहां पर जो व्यक्ति राष्ट्र भवा प्रचार समिति वर्षा का कोविद प्रमाण पत्र पा सके है उन्हें कोई और पात्रता-

परीक्षा पास करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । यह तब तक है जब तक कोई और आदेश नहीं दिया जाता । इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये जिस मान्यता समिति को नियुक्त किया गया है उसकी स्लोट देखने के बाद इस प्रमाण पत्र को और दूसरी संस्थाओं की हिन्दी परीक्षाओं को मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में अंतिम निर्णय किया जायगा ।

Mining Leases

182. Shri Mohamed Imam: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications which were sent to the Central Government by the Mysore State Government for sanction of prior approval before granting mining leases during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far; and

(b) how many of these were approved by the Central Government?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 69].

ज्ञानुभास में भेगानीज की ज्ञाने

१८३. श्री डावर : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान और ईश्वर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के ज्ञानुभास जिसे में भेगानीज निकालने के कार्य को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ल) क्या इस क्षेत्र में विस्तृत जाल करवाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

ज्ञान और ईश्वर मंत्री (श्री के० दे० शास्त्रीय) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ल) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने अपने १९५७-५८ के फील्ड सीजन (Field Season) के कार्यक्रम में ज्ञानुभास

जिसे के अनियंत्रित भूमिका का विस्तृत प्रध्ययन करना और उसका रचना-सम्बन्धी भालचित्र बनाना शामिल कर लिया है। जाहुपा जिसे के कुछ भागों में अनियंत्रित भूमिका की कृष्ण और भारतीय भूगोलीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने १९५२-५३, १९५५-५६ और १९५६-५७ के फील्ड सीजन (Field Season) में की थी।

Copper Mines

185. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the number of copper mines that are working in India in 1957-58?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): There are three copper mines working in India viz., at

- (i) Mocaboni-Badia;
- (ii) Surda; and
- (iii) Pathargora.

All these are located in Singbhum District of Bihar State.

Minerals Wealth of Andhra Pradesh

186. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have pursued the Andhra Pradesh Government bulletin released on the 8th January, 1958 regarding the mineral wealth in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what measures have been contemplated by the Government of India to promote mining of valuable minerals that would earn foreign exchange?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A copy of the bulletin in question was received by the Government of India on February 10. The recommendations made in it are under examination.

Bareilly Cantonment Land

187. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1000 on the 20th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the 87.36 acres of undeveloped land near Bareilly cantonment which was acquired by the Military during the Second World War has since been recovered to the villagers; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). This matter is under active consideration.

Basic School Teachers in Delhi

188. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers working in Government Basic Schools in the territory of Delhi;

(b) whether they are permanent; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to make them permanent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 1484

(b) and (c). 567 are permanent, 245 more are in the process of being made permanent.

Teachers in Delhi Rural Areas

189. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers working in the schools of the rural areas of Delhi are not given House Rent and City allowances; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) These allowances are not admissible under the existing rules

Geological Survey of Manipur

190. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct Geological Survey of new areas in Manipur during 1957-58;

(b) the names of minerals for which survey has been or is being conducted now, and

(c) the names of minerals of which rich deposits have been indicated?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Minerals for which surveys have been carried out include chromite, asbestos, limestone and iron ore. Minerals for which surveys are being currently conducted are copper and nickel

(c) None

Staff Quarters for Income-Tax Officers at Cuttack

191. Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1867 on the 8th May, 1956 and state when the construction of the staff quarters for the Income-tax Department at Cuttack is likely to begin?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A suitable site has been selected at Cuttack and action for its purchase is being taken. The construction of staff quarters will begin as soon as the plans and estimates are approved and tenders invited

Tribal Welfare Department of Tripura

192 Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers and staff, separately, employed in the Tribal Welfare Department of Tripura at present; and

(b) the total number of tribals employed as officers and staff amongst them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) officers 3, Staff 28

(b) Officers Nil, Staff 11

Acquisition of Drills for Minerals

193. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the number of drills acquired by Government for the purpose of exploration of minerals other than petroleum,

(b) the number which are at work in different areas and the minerals for which they are being used,

(c) whether they are sufficient or adequate for the growing need for the exploration of the minerals,

(d) if not, the number which is required for the proper and expeditious working and exploration of such minerals, and

(e) the main difficulties encountered in acquiring the required number?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) One hundred and thirteen drills have so far been purchased by Government for exploration of minerals other than petroleum

(b) Ninety three drills are at work in different areas for exploration of Coal, Lignite, Copper, Magnesite, Pyrites, Gypsum and Uranium Ores;

(c) The present number is not sufficient to meet all requirements;

(d) At least 50 more drills are needed.

(e) The main difficulties are lack of finance and foreign exchange.

Manufacture of Ammunition

194. { Shri Hem Raj:
 } Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements which exist in the ordnance and other factories in the country for the manufacture of different kinds of ammunitions, viz. English Gun Powder, Percussion Caps, cartridges, Fuse-coils, Dynamites and Lead-shots;

(b) the quantity which is released from ordnance factories for public sale;

(c) the quantity of such ammunitions imported from foreign countries; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to make the country self-sufficient in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Arrangements for the manufacture of Percussion Caps, Cartridges and Leadshot required for the Services exist in Ordnance factories. Country (not Military) gunpowder, few types of Percussion Caps and some Commercial type Safety Fuze (fuze-coils) for blasting purposes are produced by the private sector of the industry in the country.

(b) Ordnance factories are not at present producing ammunition for public sale.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) It is not in the public interest to announce the details in this regard; it is however the aim of Government to make the country self-sufficient progressively, in as far as our technical development and economy permit.

Roads in Agartala

195. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the roads of Agartala Town, which had been badly damaged by flood of June, 1956, have been repaired;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these will be repaired?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). All P.W.D. roads in Agartala Town have been repaired. Some municipal roads have not yet been repaired. Estimates for their repairs are under preparation.

After-Care Homes in Punjab

196. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the after-care homes at present run by Punjab Government are being transferred to the management of the Central Social Welfare Board or to that of Government of India;

(b) whether the future set-up of their management has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pre-primary Education

197. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise distribution of grants by the Government of India

for pre-primary education in 1957-58; and

(b) the latest per capita Government expenditure for each child on pre-primary education in each of these States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 70].

Housing Schemes for Backward Classes

198. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the amount granted to Punjab for the Housing Schemes for Backward Classes during the First and Second Five Year Plans has been distributed;

(b) the amount allotted to each District; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes families that have been provided with accommodation with the aid of these funds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

Ferozepur Cantonment Board

199. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income of the Ferozepore Cantonment Board;

(b) the annual wage bill of the employees; and

(c) total number of the employees of the Cantonment Board?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). They vary from year to year. Figures of actuals for the year 1956-57 and estimates for the year 1957-58 are as follows:

Year	Annual Income	Annual Wage Bill
1956-57	Rs. 4,72,903/-	Rs. 3,65,190/-
1957-58	Rs. 6,23,610/- (Estimated)	Rs. 3,84,831/- (Estimated)

(c) 479.

Multi-purpose Schools in Punjab

200. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amount of grant actually sanctioned for multi-purpose schools in Punjab during 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Rs. 1,56,900.

Employees of Delhi Administration

201. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees under the Delhi Administration who are temporary;

(b) the number that have been serving for the last four or more years; and

(c) the reasons for not confirming them until now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CHAGLA COMMISSION REPORT

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Hon'ble Shri M. C. Chagla, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Yesterday, when I mentioned that I was likely to lay this Report on the

Table of the House, an hon. Member of the Opposition suggested that a copy of the evidence should also be laid on the Table or placed in the Library. Well, I doubt whether there is enough time for it. Then, no such evidence has been sent to us. We have not got it. Whether it will come or not, I do not know. Anyhow, we do not possess it. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-522/58].

Mr. Speaker: I may say that members of the Press Gallery cannot go on disturbing the House like this. They have to go one after the other in silence. There should not be such a rush, disturbing the proceedings of the House.

ADJUDICATION PROCEEDINGS AND APPEAL RULES

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, a copy of the Adjudication Proceedings and Appeal Rules, 1957, published in Notification No. SRO 23, dated the 4th January, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-523/58].

AMENDMENTS TO INSURANCE RULES

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938, a copy of Notification No. SRO 3574, dated the 9th November, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Insurance Rules, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-524/58].

AMENDMENTS TO MINERAL CONCESSION RULES

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain further amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949:—

(1) SRO No. 53, dated the 4th January, 1958.

(2) SRO No. 159, dated the 11th January, 1958.

(3) SRO No. 160, dated the 11th January, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-525/58]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(1) SRO No. 4018, dated the 21st December, 1957, making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, 1942.

(2) S.R.O. No. 4019, dated the 21st December, 1957, making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, 1942.

(3) S.R.O. No. 4020, dated the 21st December, 1957, making certain amendments to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943.

(4) S.R.O. No. 4021, dated the 21st December, 1957, making certain amendments to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943.

(5) S.R.O. No. 4022, dated the 21st December, 1957, making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules, 1943.

(6) S.R.O. No. 9, dated the 4th January, 1958, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Uniform) Rules, 1954.

(7) S.R.O. No. 10, dated the 4th January, 1958, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954.

(8) S.R.O. No. 11, dated the 4th January, 1958, making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954.

[Shri Datar].

(9) S.R.O. No. 175, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendments in Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(10) S.R.O. No. 176, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Uniform) Rules, 1954.

(11) S.R.O. No. 177, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendment in Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(12) S.R.O. No. 178, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(13) S.R.O. No. 179, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954

(14) S.R.O. No. 356, dated the 1st February, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954.

(15) S.R.O. No. 357, dated the 1st February, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-526/58]

COPYRIGHT RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): I beg to lay on the Table, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957, a copy of the Copyright Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 270, dated the 21st January, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-527/58]

ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 78 of the Copyright Act, 1957,

a copy of each of the following Orders:—

(1) The International Copyright Order, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 271, dated the 21st January, 1958.

(2) The Copyright (International Organisations) Order, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 272, dated the 21st January, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-528/58]

AMENDMENTS TO REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 86, dated the 7th January, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-529/58]

LOK SAHAYAK SENA RULES

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956, a copy of the Lok Sahayak Sena Rules, 1957, published in Notification No. SRO 385, dated the 21st October, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-521/58]

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND FRANCE

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement between the Republic of India and the Republic of France.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-530/58]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

EVICTIONS OF TENANTS IN DELHI

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The large-scale evictions of Delhi tenants and hunger strike by the President of their Federation."

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, evictions of tenants in Delhi are regulated by the Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act of 1952, which has about 14 grounds on which a house-owner can move the court for the eviction of his tenant. It will be recollected that Parliament passed in December, 1956, the Delhi Tenants (Temporary Protection) Act which reduced the number of grounds to four only in case of tenants paying a rent of less than Rs. 100 per month. A tenant who is under order of eviction by a court, enjoys a further protection under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act of 1956. If a tenant is living in a declared slum-area, no person who has obtained any decree or order of eviction against him is entitled to execute such a decree or order, except with the previous permission in writing of the competent authority. It will thus be seen that the tenants today

enjoy a fair measure of protection against eviction. By far the large majority of the poorer tenants live in slum-areas in Delhi. Before a house-owner can evict them, he has to appear before the competent authority, who after giving an opportunity to the tenant of being heard and after making such summary enquiry into the circumstances of the case as he thinks fit, grants or refuses to grant the eviction ordered by the Court. According to information now available, there have not been any large-scale evictions since the passing of the two Acts in 1956. On the other hand, it appears that the number of evictions is on the decline.

However, since numerous complaints were received from the tenants as well as house-owners about the provisions and working of the 1952 Act and the Temporary Protection Act of 1956, I and officials of my Ministry have been meeting their representatives from time to time. The representatives of the Delhi Pradesh Kirayadar Federation also met me and it was in early January, 1958, that they demanded that Government should issue an Ordinance stopping all evictions, except on grounds of non-payment of rent, and should set up a committee consisting of the representatives of the tenants, landlords and Government officials to let out vacant premises in future. It was stated that if this was not done by 25th January, the President of the Federation would proceed on a hunger strike on 27th January. Officials of my Ministry, who saw the representatives of the Delhi Pradesh Kirayadar Federation on 14th January, pointed out to them that the viewpoint of the Federation would have to be considered by Government along with the views expressed by other interests and associations. They were also informed of the programme relating to the introduction of a Bill in Parliament during the Budget Session and were told that Government were doing their best to bring in comprehensive legislation on the

[Shri K. C. Reddy].

complicated subject of the relationship between house-owners and tenants in Delhi.

My Ministry has been in consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Health and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, in order to formulate concrete proposals for legislation. A meeting, which the Home Minister wanted to hold with representatives of house-owners and tenants, before this threat of hunger strike was received, was held on 24th January. After hearing both sides, it was suggested that much the better course would be for representatives of tenants and house-owners and officials of my Ministry to get together informally with the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and endeavour to come to agreed conclusions on the various issues involved or, on as many of them as possible. This would, it was felt, lead to a much more satisfactory and harmonious solution of the difficulties than any settlement imposed by Government, which may not be equally acceptable to both sides. The representatives of the two associations of house-owners and one association of tenants (the Central Tenants Association) agreed to the proposal, but the representatives of the Delhi Pradesh Kirayadar Federation wanted further time to examine the matter. Later on, however, the Federation decided to participate in the discussions.

The informal committee started discussions under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner and its deliberations are now just over. These discussions were also attended by the representatives of the Delhi Pradesh Kirayadar Federation. However, a day prior to the conclusion of the deliberations, i.e. on 7th February, 1958, the Federation wrote to say that nothing would come out of these deliberations and that their President would go on hunger strike outside the Prime Minister's residence on 9th February, 1958.

It is clear that the Federation wanted Government to accept immediately their two main demands, namely, the setting up of a committee to let out vacant premises and to stop all evictions except on the grounds of non-payment of rent, and an announcement made by Government to that effect, even before Parliament had a chance of examining in detail the various implications of the landlord-tenant relationship in Delhi. Since this relationship is now governed by Acts passed by Parliament, the position taken by the Federation is patently untenable and could not be accepted.

A report on the informal discussions held by the Chief Commissioner is awaited. Government intend, as has been indicated before, to formulate proposals on this difficult question of the relationship between house-owners and tenants in Delhi and to introduce legislation during the current session of Parliament.

RE: NOTICE TO RAISE A MATTER
OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: Before the House takes up the debate on the President's Address, I would like to give my ruling regarding the notice that was given by Shri A. K. Gopalan and a few others yesterday.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Speaker, will you hear me for two minutes before you give your ruling? Yesterday a notice was given and I had already said yesterday, there was no precedent for this in this House. In the Constitution it is said in article 105(3)—I have not got the Constitution, you may have referred to it—that where there is no precedent, the House of Commons procedure is followed. In *May's Parliamentary Practice* the procedure is given and I have given it in my notice yesterday. The Rules of Procedure do not provide for raising a question of contempt. On page 109, of *May's Parliamentary Practice* it is said that any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House in the perfor-

mance of its functions or obstructs or impedes any Member in the discharge of his duty or which has a tendency directly or indirectly to produce such results may be treated as a contempt even though there is no precedent of an offence. No question of contempt having been raised in our House so far, we feel that it is necessary to raise the question and have a discussion thereon.

The Minister, on two days, 4-9-1957 and in answer to Question No. 659 on 29-11-57—copies have been given to you—gave answers to certain questions. Besides giving answers to certain questions, also when there was a discussion on the Mundhra affair, he also gave an answer. On the basis of these questions and answers to questions as well as the statement given, what happened was, after some time there was an enquiry about this and evidence was taken. The evidence taken in the enquiry has clearly shown—the Prime Minister has said today that copy of the evidence is not here—it had been given to the people and it had been published in all the papers—that the evidence that was recorded there was something against what was spoken here. It was not a mistake as we have shown yesterday or an inaccuracy. If in giving an answer or a statement there is a mistake or inaccuracy, the Rules of Procedure say that after some time it can be changed. But, from the proceedings it is found out that it was neither a mistake nor an inaccuracy but it was a clear distortion. And also, though not the Minister, others who are responsible, the Finance Secretary and others definitely have given evidence showing that what was said in the Parliament is contrary to what was said in the evidence. The evidence of others—the Finance Secretary is also there; he is also part of the Government—that evidence as well as other evidence has shown that what was said was contrary. Whether this thing will come as contempt: that question I wanted to raise. I say it will come under contempt of the House. I want

to raise that matter and I want to convince that it will involve contempt of Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: The point that was raised yesterday by Shri A. K. Gopalan and others was regarding certain answers to certain questions relating to the L. I. C. and these questions have been referred to in the notice.

There have been since proceedings before Mr. Justice Chagla and his report has also been laid on the Table. The hon. Member says in his notice that the evidence that was given there is inconsistent with the answers given on the floor of the House, and as such, it is not an ordinary incorrect statement, but goes to the root of it and, therefore, it is a breach of privilege of the House, or if not a breach of privilege of the House, it is a contempt of the House.

This consists of two portions. The portion that he refers to in the evidence given before the Commission by way of contradiction to the statements made on the floor of the House—these details have not been given. Of course, they could have been gathered from the newspaper reports. But there is yet time.....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have got the newspaper reports.

Mr. Speaker: I have not yet been convinced about the admissibility of the notice. I am going to rule that it is not admissible. No contempt proceedings can be started on this allegation, even assuming this allegation to be true. Inconsistent statement is a mere irregularity, even if deliberately made. This is not the procedure to be adopted. On that issue, I am disposing of it and therefore it is not necessary to call for any details of the inconsistency. If I agree that it is admissible as a case of contempt, then alone the question of calling for details of inconsistency may arise. Even if a Minister should have made one statement here and deliberately omitted to state or deliberately made an incorrect statement, that may be a matter of misconduct

[Mr. Speak]

as there may be a matter of misconduct on the part of any Member. Misconduct on the part of a Minister ought not to be raised by way of contempt of the House. There are other means such as censure etc.

Whenever some mistakes are committed, there is a provision by way of Direction 115 by the Speaker that mistakes may be brought to the notice of the House. Any Member may point out these mistakes and the Minister may correct them and he may be given an opportunity to do so. The hon. Members who have tabled this notice say that it ought not to be treated as a mere mistake, that it is a serious matter and that it ought to be taken notice of by way of contempt. They referred to page 109 of *May's Parliamentary Practice* relating to privileges and contempts.

It says "... any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any Member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty, or which has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to produce such results may be treated as a contempt even though there is no precedent of the offence."

So far as the House of Commons is concerned, I have looked into *May's Parliamentary Practice* and it is also admitted by Shri A. K. Gopalan that they have not been able to trace any precedent where any Minister in the House of Commons or in the British Parliament made a wrong statement or even deliberately gave an answer on the floor of the House which was not correct and where he was charged for contempt. Therefore, there is no precedent from the House of Commons practice.

So far as this House is concerned, there is an earlier case which is distinctly in point. Another case occurred in the Delhi State Assembly. It may not be an authority, but in the absence of any authority from *May* or any other precedent, we have

a precedent here and that may also be referred to for the purpose of throwing light on this matter. In the first case, Shri C. Subrahmanyam and Shri Ramm Nath Goenka, M.Ps., gave notice on the 23rd March 1951 of an alleged breach of privilege to the effect that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1951—this is after the Constitution came into force and article 105(3) had become applicable—it had been stated that sago globules, calcium lactate etc. industries were to be given protection for the first time for which Parliament's sanction was sought, whereas in the Administrative Report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued in February 1951 it had been stated that the Government had accepted the Tariff Board's recommendations and granted protection to sago globules, calcium lactate etc. industries. In this case, the Statement of Objects and Reasons which was supposed to inform the House regarding this matter stated that for the first time protection was sought for, whereas in the Administrative Report issued by the same Ministry it was stated that it had already been granted and acted upon. And then hon. Members, as Shri Gopalan has done now, brought this discrepancy to the notice of the Speaker.

Shri Mavalankar, my predecessor, recorded the following note on that notice:

"I have not been able to appreciate as to how there is any breach of privilege of Parliament. The substance of the allegations seems to be that the Minister concerned, or the Government, have not made the fullest disclosure, or have made misleading statements. This may be regrettable, but I do not understand how this constitutes a breach of privilege, even if it be assumed that the failure to

give full or correct information was intentional."

There is another case of the Delhi State Assembly. A question of privilege was raised on the 2nd April, 1956 by Shri Kanwarlal Gupta, a Member of the Delhi Vidhan Sabha, on the ground that the Chief Minister of Delhi had made a wrong statement in the House regarding a letter written by him to the Chief Minister of Bihar. After the Member and the Chief Minister had explained the position, the Speaker gave the following ruling:

"We have the same privileges as are enjoyed by the House of Commons and we cannot create any new privilege. In order, therefore, to determine whether a wrong statement made in the House even deliberately constitutes a breach of privilege, I have to see whether such a question has ever been raised in the House of Commons. I have gone through all the references, *May's Parliamentary Practice*, and other papers dealing with the question of privilege in the House of Commons, and I have not been able to lay my hands on any such precedent. It is thus clear that a question has not been raised or decided as a breach of privilege of the House on this issue. I admit that there is some inconsistency in the Chief Minister's statement in the House in reply to the point raised by Shri Kunwarlal Gupta and the letter written by him to the Chief Minister of Bihar, but as I have stated, it does not involve any breach of privilege of the House. The hon. Member can seek other remedies provided under the rules if he is not satisfied with the explanation and apology of the Chief Minister."

Therefore, it is neither a case of privilege nor even a case of contempt. There have been no cases, as far as this particular matter is concerned, in the House of Commons.

So far as we are concerned, it is pointed out by Shri Gopalan that it is not only a breach of privilege, but it may also be treated as contempt, if possible. Shri Mavalankar said that even if it should be deliberate and intentional he did not consider it to be a breach of privilege or contempt of the House.

The general provision in *May's Parliamentary Practice* refers to obstruction. Many things obstruct. I do not know how in this case any obstruction was caused. Therefore, in the case of some statement made here, even deliberately, which is inconsistent with a statement already made, or which even amounts to a suppression or distortion of particular facts, this is not the remedy. There are other remedies.

I remember a case where Shri Gopalan himself was involved here. I will ask him to remember that matter. The Member from Salem made a remark that during the elections Shri Gopalan was present and made all sorts of statements. At that time Shri Gopalan was not present, but Shri Anandan Nambiar was present. Shri Gopalan had been to Calicut. Shri Gopalan wanted to bring this to the notice of the House and also wanted to know what could be done in the House. I only said that if the statement was made outside, he could prosecute the Member for defamation or for any other thing, but so far as this House was concerned all that I could do was to allow Shri Gopalan to make a statement in reply to the Member from Salem.

The Misconduct of a Member can always be brought up, as we have dealt with misconduct of Members or Ministers.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: This is not misconduct of a Member. This is something else.

Mr. Speaker: This is misconduct of a Minister at best. Therefore, this is

[Mr. Speaker]

not a matter of privilege or contempt. Therefore, I am sorry I am not able to grant permission to raise this matter.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): May I...

Mr. Speaker: I have finished it.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr Speaker: The House will now take up the motion on Address by the President for which 12 hours have been allotted excluding the time to be taken by Government to reply to the debate

Beofre I call upon Shri Jaganatha Rao to move his motion of Thanks to the President, I have to announce that under rule 21, I have fixed that the time limit for speeches shall ordinarily be 15 minutes, with the exception of Leaders of various Groups for whom 30 minutes will be allowed, if necessary.

The Prime Minister, who, I think, will reply to the debate, on behalf of the Government, may intervene or reply at a later stage, and take the necessary time therefor.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1958."

The motion that I have just moved is of the very texture of parliamentary propriety.

All of us heard the President on Monday with the deference due to him as Head of the State—and all of us, without any of the limitations of party labels, would like to thank him for

the honour he did us and for the light he shed on the Government policy and programme.

I am deeply sensible of the great privilege accorded to me in having been allowed to initiate the debate on the Address. On this occasion, I would like to express the hope that we will not let ourselves be unduly swayed by prejudices and passions arising out of issues extraneous to the Address.

The President's Address both because of its text and tone gives little or no room for political differences and party tensions. As a sober review of affairs and as a dispassionate recital of facts, it calls for not only serious but respectful consideration. In his survey, the President did not confine himself to conditions at home, but also referred to our foreign relations in brief. There was a time when parliamentary discussions were limited to domestic politics alone, but that was quite long ago. In later years, when the very security of parliamentary institutions was influenced by the actions of other countries, every country had to reconsider its relations with foreign countries and shape its policies. It is a tribute to India's sense of awareness that she is deeply susceptible to events abroad. It is, if I may say so, our great Prime Minister's gift to us that we are in no way isolated from the rest of the world. Nothing in our ten-year old history as a free country has won wider recognition than our intense desire not only to live peacefully but to promote the cause of peace everywhere.

It is in this perspective and unto this end that the President, in his Address, made a pointed reference to the issue of disarmament, the move for summit talks and the supreme need for agreed solutions. All this is in conformity with our well-known policy of non-alignment and of peaceful co-existence. Our Prime Minister's tours abroad are pilgrimages in the cause of peace and in this peace effort,

he is so ably supplemented by our esteemed Vice-President. Indeed we have got the eloquent testimony of the Prime Minister that wherever he went and whomsoever he addressed, our Vice-President spoke words of wisdom and cemented bonds of friendship. It is such a healthy sign, and a proud reality that in the sphere of external relations, we have no internal differences. I feel I am but echoing a general sentiment when I say that, in so far as our foreign policy is concerned, our political faith is belief in our Prime Minister. The broad principles of our foreign policy are embodied in article 51 of the Constitution. Our policy of non-alignment and non-interference in others' affairs has won us the appreciation of the whole world. Our motto is friendship with all and malice towards none. The visits of foreign dignitaries to our country bear testimony to this.

We have been championing the cause of the colonial peoples and our country made a notable contribution for the independence of Malaya and Ghana, for the cease-fire in Korea and for the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China. I am sure our efforts in the matter of the settlement of the West Irian dispute and also in the matter of Alegria will prove fruitful. Our voice is heard all over the world because it is the voice of reason, voice of justice and voice of human rights and freedom.

We have condemned the formation of military pacts and advocated non-interference in other peoples' affairs. We have condemned the Eisenhower doctrine of vacuum in the Middle-East and we have in strong terms condemned that no country has any right to interfere in others' affairs. This principle laid down by our Prime Minister was recently appreciated by Mr. Gaitskell, the British Labour leader who said that the western powers should disengage themselves from Europe. I am sure that the western powers will learn a lesson from what our Prime Minister said.

Our Prime Minister was the first person to appeal to the big powers to agree to disarmament and to stop nuclear explosions as a first step towards total disarmament. It is gratifying to note that our Prime Minister's appeal has been responded by the great powers and it is earnestly hoped that these great powers would come to a decision regarding disarmament. I am sure that our country, our Prime Minister and Sri Krishna Menon at the United Nations will do their best in this regard and their voices will be heard.

With the emergence of the I.C.B.M., I.R.B.M. and the Sputniks, military strength as an instrument of foreign policy is no longer tenable. So, the principle of co-existence is the only alternative before mankind. The choice before mankind is total annihilation or peaceful co-existence. Our resolution in the political committee of the United Nations on the 12th December, 1957 on peaceful co-existence was accepted unanimously by the committee and it is hoped that our efforts in this regard will bear fruit.

The President in his Address has rightly given precedence to our second Five Year Plan and the difficulties facing us. The Second Five Year Plan seeks to rebuild rural India, to lay the foundation of industrial progress and to secure to the greatest extent possible opportunities to weaker and under-privileged sections of our people and the balanced development of all parts of our country.

The principal task of the second Five Year Plan is to secure an increase in the National income by about 23 per cent. In the first Plan period, the national income rose to 16,800 crores and it is expected that by the end of the second Plan period, it will rise to Rs. 13,480 crores. This means an increase of 18 per cent in the per capita income from Rs. 281 in 1955-56 to Rs. 331 in 1960-61. The programme of investment envisaged in the second Five Year Plan is Rs. 6,200 crores on the assumption that external resources to the tune of Rs. 1,100 crores will become available to supplement

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

domestic savings. It is the second Five Year Plan and our determination to go ahead with it that has attracted the attention of western countries. Ours is the largest democracy in the world and the western countries are impressed that under-developed nations like India can go ahead with building their economy by democratic methods. It is for this reason that the western countries have so generously come forward to help us in our foreign exchange difficulties.

In the matter of food production to which the President has been pleased to refer, it is gratifying to note that there is an appreciable increase in output. In the second Plan period, 25 major irrigation projects to irrigate 12.7 million acres, in addition to 430 irrigation projects have been included, with a view to bring 37 million acres of land and a total yield of 10 million tons of additional food. Steps have also been taken by the Government to call upon the people to go on with intensive cultivation. The scope for increased yield per acre by intensive cultivation is even larger in India. China produces 1600 lbs, Egypt 3185 lbs, Japan 3281 lbs and Italy 4050 lbs of rice per acre while India produced only 800 lbs per acre by the end of the first Plan. Steps have been taken to intensify production by supplying improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and by teaching methods of improved and intensive cultivation. It is hoped that in the next year, our agriculturists would be in a position to produce more with the available facilities.

Government have also taken note of the recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee and have implemented them, the result being that the food position in the country today is much better and the prices of foodgrains are also slowly coming down. As observed by our President in his Address, it is also up to the people to observe austerity measures in matters of food and to change their food habits to make surplus food available to the people living in deficit areas. I may

recall to hon. Members that we had a similar food scarcity during the second World War and we were supplied only 8 ozs. of rice, supplemented by wheat products. How could we get on then? Similarly it is up to the people living in surplus States to realise that they owe a duty to the country and should reduce the rice-content of their diet, supplementing it by other food. thereby we would also be saving our foreign exchange by reducing imports of food.

In the field of industrial development also, India has maintained the momentum that was gained and has gained speed. The general index of industrial production which stood at 102 in 1952 and at 133 in 1956 rose up to 148.8 in the first nine months of 1957. Considering that this year was one of stresses and foreign exchange difficulty, it is remarkable that there was no diminution in output even in the industries which depend greatly on imported raw materials. As a means of achieving balanced development of industrial economy, considerable importance has been attached to the development of ancillary industries. With the objective of rapid advance in view, a sum of Rs. 750 crores has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan for heavy industries. The three steel plants which are under construction are expected to go into production in a year or two. The small-scale industries are also making much progress. The automobile industry has progressed well, and automobiles worth Rs. 50 crores are being produced.

As observed by the President in his Address, the restrictions imposed by Government in their import policy have helped to conserve our foreign exchange, and it is gratifying to note that Government are going to continue that policy, and with that end in view, Government have given a decent burial to liberalisation of imports. I am sure this policy will help us in conserving our foreign exchange.

Our exports have also earned us about Rs. 619 crores as in the previous year. Though there has not been

much improvement in the export trade position, still the previous year's rate has been maintained, the main articles of export being jute, tea, textiles, ores and agricultural commodities, which constitute about 80 per cent. of the exports. Attempts are being made to intensify and broad-base the list of exported goods, so that our foreign exchange position could improve. Government have decided on a new policy of export, it being to export only finished goods and not export raw materials as heretofore. It is also a matter of satisfaction to know that the value of engineering goods exported is expected to touch the figure of Rs 15 crores during the year 1957-58.

I have briefly touched the points on which I wanted to address this House, and I would now like to add a few words in conclusion. It is true that we are living in troublous times and amidst tensions of varying intensity. We should bear in mind that peace is indivisible and that prosperity can only be the product of unwearied home-effort. Every passing day confirms the wisdom of the Prime Minister's warning and caution that we must under any circumstances implement the Second Plan. Failure to do so would mean our disappearance into oblivion. Doubtless, our path is beset with great difficulties, but we must face them like men and surmount them at any cost, hopeful of the future and conscious of our destiny. Let me recall a great Victorian statesman's stimulating dictum, namely:

"There is no danger in facing a difficulty, but much in running away from it."

It is to emphasise our duty to the motherland and to make us prepared for the necessary sacrifices that our revered President set his Address in a high key, a key which unlocks the door to national prosperity and international peace. Let us render to him what is due to him, namely our heartfelt thanks.

श्री मू. ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) .
अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति ने जब दोनों सदनों के समक्ष अपना अभिभाषण किया था, उस समय मैंने जलकी बड़े गौर से सुना था। उसके बाद मैंने उनके अभिभाषण को बड़े गौर से पढ़ा है और उसका अध्ययन किया है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक बड़ी विशेष प्रतिभा दिखाई है। यह मैं इस लिये कहता हूँ कि उस अभिभाषण में बताया भारत की स्थिति और उसके सर्वतोमुखी विकास का गेसा सुन्दर चित्रण किया है और इस डग से किया है कि कोई चीज ऐसी विशेष जानकारी की नहीं रह जाती जिस पर कि नुकताचीनी की कोई गुजाइश हो। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि बहुत भी बाते विरोधी सदस्यों न निकाली हैं जिनका वे इस सदन में जिक करेगे और उन पर विवाद करेगे। लेकिन एक बात उनको स्परण रखनी चाहिये और वह यह है कि जिम समय के बीच में से हम गुजर रहे हैं वह एक निर्माण का समय है। हमारा देश एक ऐसे युग में होकर गुजर रहा है जबकि अर्थक सकट है, युद्ध का बातावरण उत्पन्न हो रहा है और ऐसे समय में हमारा जो व्यान है वह सर्वतोमुखी विकास की ओर होना चाहिये, समस्याओं को सुलझाने की ओर होना चाहिये न कि टीका-टिप्पणियों की ओर। इससे देश का व्यान बट जाता है। निर्माण के इस समय में निर्माण पर अपना पूरा ध्यान केन्द्रित कर देने से यह लाभ होगा कि हरएक का ध्यान उस तरफ चला जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त समस्याओं पर आप ध्यान दें। किसी गम्भीर परिस्थिति के बारे में यदि हम छोटी छोटी बातों को से कर उस अवसर को बिगाढ़ देते हैं तो उस की गम्भीरता नष्ट हो जाती है।

राष्ट्रपति जी देश के एक सर्वोच्च अधिकारी हैं और उन्होंने जो अभिभाषण दिया है उसमें बड़ी बड़ी बातों का ही जिक किया है और सूक्ष्म वृक्ष से किया है।

[ची म० ला० द्विवेदी]

सभी बातों पर प्रकाश डालना उनके लिये सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि बजट प्राप्ति प्रस्तुत होने वाले हैं और भानीय सदस्यों को बहुत से ऐसे प्रबसर मिलेंगे जिन को पाकर कि वे सभी बातों पर अपनी टीका टिप्पणियां कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मेरा भानीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध है कि वे इस प्रभिभावण पर निमित्त की दृष्टि से गौर करें और उसके ऊपर अधिक टीका-टिप्पणियां न करके अपना ध्यान इसी पर केन्द्रित रखें कि किस तरह से देश आगे बढ़ सकता है और किस तरह से हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित की जा सकती है। यों तो हमारे देश में बहुत ही बातें होती हैं और टीका-टिप्पणी की दृष्टि से वे की जाती हैं लेकिन हम प्रबसर को ध्यान में नहीं रखते हैं। मुझे स्मरण है कि कवि लोगों ने हमारा ध्यान दो प्रकार के जन्मुद्भुतों की ओर दिलाया था, दो प्रकार के प्राणियों की ओर दिलाया था। एक होती है जौक और एक होता है हंस। जौक का काम यह है कि वह गाय के बन पर भी लगी हो तो दूध नहीं पीती है और केवल शविर पीती है, केवल रक्त पीती है। लेकिन हंस के लिये कवि ने कहा है:—

जड़ बेतन गुण दोषमय, विश्व कीन्ह करतार।
सन्त हंस गुण पय पिये, परिहरि वारि विकार॥

इसका सरल भाषा में यह अर्थ है कि हंस के आगे आप दूध में पानी मिलाकर रख दें तो वह जो दूध है उसको तो पी जाएगा लेकिन पानी को छोड़ देगा। इसी प्रकार से जो सज्जन लोग होते हैं, जो साधुण छोड़ते हैं, जो सन्त होते हैं वे क्या करते हैं? वे अवगुणों को तो त्याग देते हैं और गुणों को ग्रहण कर लेते हैं। वे अवगुणों की परवाह नहीं करते लेकिन गुणों की कद करते हैं। उसी तरह वे सोग करते हैं जिस तरह से कि

हंस पानी के विकार की ओर देता है। आप लोगों का ध्यान इस समय पर भारत सरकार की सर्वतोमुखी प्रतिभा की ओर होना चाहिये। ध्यां जह अपना भुकावला करें दूसरे देशों से। पाकिस्तान में भी उसी समय पर स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की थी जिस समय कि भारतवर्ष ने प्राप्त की थी। आप देखें कि दोनों देशों में से किसने अधिक उत्तरि की है, किसने अधिक तरकी की है। हमारे देश वे बहुत सी तरकियां की हैं, बहुत से उत्तरि के काम किए हैं, जैसा कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने हम को बतलाया है।

अभी हाल ही में दो सालों से इस बात की चर्चा चल पड़ी थी कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है और विदेशी विनियम की कठिनाई का भारत को बहुत ज्यादा सामना करना पड़ रहा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना शोर मचाया गया था और जितनी स्थिति को खराब बताया गया था उतनी स्थिति खराब नहीं थी। यह संतोष का विषय है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हमारी विदेशी विनियम की स्थिति सुवृढ़ है और हमें विदेशों वे ज्ञान प्राप्त हो रहे हैं जिनके कारण योजना का काम सफलतापूर्वक चलेगा। जब हम संकट की बात कहते हैं तो यह होता है कि तबाही मचा दी जाती है और सारे देश में अस्थिरता का बातावरण उत्पन्न कर दिया जाता है और लोगों में अविद्यास की भावना उत्पन्न हो जाती है। जब ऐसा होता है तो इसका असर विदेशों पर भी पड़ता है। जब देशमुक्त जी हमारे विस मंडी वे उस समय कोई आर्थिक संकट की बात हमारे दिमाग में नहीं थी। मुझे भालूम यह पड़ता है कि हमारा देश एक अच्छे बातावरण में से हो कर युद्ध रहा है और जैसे हमने अहली योजना को सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित कर लिया है उसी तरह से हम द्वितीय योजना को भी विकास सुनिश्चित हो सकता है, सफलतापूर्वक

कार्यान्वयन कर लेंगे। जब से इस योजना का सूचिपात्र हुआ है उस समय से आर्थिक संकट के बावजूद घिरने लगे हैं। हमें प्रसंगता है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने और हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने विदेशों का दौरा करके फिर से एक नए बातावरण का सूजन किया है जिससे कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति और भी खुदूँ हो गई है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों का व्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो आपके सामने यह रास्ता है कि आप नुकताचीनी करके और एक तबाही मचाकर देश में और विदेशों में भी एक कठिन और जटिल परिस्थिति उत्पन्न कर दे और दूसरा स्थिति को सुधारने का रास्ता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम एक ऐसे युग में मेरे गुजर रहे हैं जो जटिलताओं का युग है और इसमें बड़ी बड़ी विषम परिस्थितियाँ हैं। लेकिन देखना यह है कि हमारे देश का किस में भला है। अगर हमने ऐसी हवा पैदा की जोकि हमारे प्रतिकूल होगी, अस्थिरता की हवा फैलाई तो दूसरे देश भी उसको देखकर हमारे लिये कितनी सहानुभूति करेगे? यह सब हवा बनाने की बात है। अगर अच्छी हवा बनती है तो उससे देश में नई सम्प्रावनाओं का सूचिपात्र होगा और हमारी स्थिति सब ठीक हो सकती है और हमारे काम को पूरा करने में लोगों की बड़ी भारी सहायता प्राप्त हो सकती है। ट्रीका-टिप्पणी से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है, लेकिन वह ठीक ढंग से की जानी चाहिये और ठोस तथ्यों के आधार पर की जानी चाहिये। आप ठीक करें और ठीक बात बतावें तो सुधार हो सकता है। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। यह पर एक संतानसदस्य और फोरेंसिक गवर्नर ने एक मसला उठाया था जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारी सरकार ने अपने ही एक मंत्री के विषयक एक आयोग बिठा दिया और उस आयोग की जांच कराई। अब वह जांच संवाद हो चुकी है और उस जांच पड़ताल के निष्कर्षों पर इस सदन में बाद-विवाद होता। इसके बाद जो उचित समझा जाएगा,

किया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य एक बात ही चाहे निकालें और सारे देश भर में उसे निकाल कर लायें और देखें कि सरकार ठीक तरह से करती है या नहीं। इसके विपरीत दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि आप सी सौ संशोधन पेश करें लेकिन उन सब के पीछे कोई बजान न हो, वैसे ही वे संशोधन हो, तो उनका कोई अधिक मूल्य नहीं होता है। हमारे यहाँ बुदेलखंड में एक कहावत है “एक गज की लोमड़ी, सबा गज की पूँछ”। यदि सब के सब संशोधन मंजूर कर लिये जाये तो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव तो होगा मंजिल सा और यदि उसमें संशोधन को जोड़ दिया गया तो वह इतना लम्बा हो जाएगा कि केवल रिप्रेट रिप्रेट ही उसमें दिलखाई पड़ेंगे और यह कहावत कि हाथ भर की लोमड़ी, सबा गज की पूँछ, उस पर चरितार्थ होगी। मैं चाहता यह या कि आप एक संशोधन देते या हर एक सदस्य एक एक संशोधन देता लेकिन खूब सोच समझकर देता उसके पीछे उसका अध्ययन होता, उसकी पूरी तरह से उसने जाच पढ़ताल की होती और उसका कुछ नतीजा निकाला होता। ऐसे नहीं होता चाहिये कि खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया। संशोधन तो एक सी या दो सौ हों लेकिन उनमें तथ्य की बात कोई भी न हो। इस किसम के संशोधन का कोई लाभ नहीं होता। आपको संशोधन इमलिये भी कम देने चाहिये क्योंकि बजट पर आपको सभी बातों पर बहस करने का काफी अवसर मिलेगा।

मुझे प्रसंगता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभावण में किसी भी विवादप्रस्त भाग में पर अपने विचार प्रकट नहीं किए हैं क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि ऐसे अवसरों पर विवादप्रस्त बातों का विक करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है.....

श्री बबराज तिहार (फिरोजाबाद) : यह उनका भावण नहीं, सरकार का है।

श्री ज० ला० हिंदेवी : भाषण तो उन्होंने ही दिया है। राष्ट्रपति जी आपके अधिपति हैं, राष्ट्रपति हैं। वह सरकार के बंतियों को भी बता सकते हैं और सही रखने पर चलने के लिये कह सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार के भावणों को भी अगर आप सुनते तो आपको पता चलता कि सरकार यह जानती है कि किस समय पर क्या करना है। मैंने अभी एक सदस्य का उदाहरण दिया है और बताया है कि उसके सबाल उठाने पर जाव का आदेश दिया गया और जाव की रिपोर्ट उपस्थित कर दी गई है। ऐसे ही और भी उदाहरण आपके सामने आते रहेंगे और पहले भी आये ह। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि.....

श्री बाबपेठी (बलरामपुर) : कौन से आते रहेंगे?

श्री ज० ला० हिंदेवी : जैसे आते रहे हैं। हम लोग यह किस लिये हैं? हम यहां पर इसलिये हैं कि यदि एक जगह पर भी गलती हुई हो तो जनता की रक्खा करने के लिये, उमके हिंतों की रक्खा करने के लिये प्रस्तुत रहे और संसद् के सामने तमाम बातों को प्रस्तुत करते रहें।

पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी ने बताया है कि कितनी प्रगति हुई है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों की संख्या इस समय २,१५२ है जिनमें २,७६,००० आम आते हैं, जिस में कि सगभग हथारे देश की १५ करोड़ आबादी आ जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि करीब करीब आधी जनता को हमने ही वह साम पहुँचाया है जो पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आता है।

श्री बबराज सिंह : २३ करोड़ बाकी रह आते हैं।

श्री ज० ला० हिंदेवी : हो सकता है कि अभी बढ़ गये हों और ४० करोड़ हो गये हो और हो सकता है कि और काम आगे बढ़ जाये और और हमें आगे बढ़ना है और तमाम देश भर में एक नई जागृति और तरक्की के काम खोलने हैं और संसद् सदस्यों का कर्तव्य है कि वे अपनी समस्याएं यहां रखें और सरकार का ध्यान उनकी ओर आकृष्ट करें। मेरा विश्वास है कि शीघ्र ही सारे देश भर में यह काम फैलेंगे और तरक्की के काम होंगे।

मैं उन बातों का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता जिनका कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में उल्लेख है अथवा जो विभिन्न प्रतिवेदनों में आ चुकी है। मैं इस मौके पर केवल उन बातों की ओर सदस्यों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ जिनकी कि तरफ हमें आगे बढ़ने में सहायता मिल सकती है। बजट पर बहस के अवसर पर हम तमाम छोटी छोटी बातों पर अपने अपने विचार प्रकट करेंगे और इसलिये आज इस अवसर पर उन बातों को न लाकर आप उन महत्वपूर्ण बातों को लायें जिनके कि कारण राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण की महत्ता बड़े और दूर देशों के लोग समझे कि हमारे यहां के सदस्य किन्हीं सास वस्तुओं पर केन्द्रित होकर देश को आगे बढ़ाने के काम में सफलतापूर्वक बहस करने का मादा रखते हैं।

जहां तक देश में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने का सबाल है मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाकों में लोगों की मुसलमारी का सामना करना पड़ा। वहां पर बाढ़ आने के कारण कसल बीमार हो गई। हालांकि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में उसका जिक्र नहीं किया गया है लेकिन मैं मालवीय सदस्यों का ध्यान उस ओर आकृष्ट करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि विवर समय वहां पर बढ़ आई और कठिन परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई, उस समय सरकार वे बहुत अधिक

तात्कालिक सहायता बादलस्त क्षेत्रों को पहुंचाई और उनको भूखों मरने से बचाया, हर प्रकार से उनको हर संभव सहायता पहुंचाई। यह सहायता हमारी सरकार द्वारा केवल अपने देश के ही संकटप्रस्त स्थेत्रों को नहीं अपितु सीलोन में जब वहां पर भयंकर बाढ़ आई तो उसने हवाई जहाजों के द्वारा खाद्य सामग्री और अन्य प्रकार की सहायता तत्काल बहां पर पहुंचाई और लोगों को भूखों मरने से बचाया। जब सरकार बाहर के देशों को संकट के अवसर वर मदद पहुंचाती है तो फिर स्वयं अपने देश के सकट से पीड़ित क्षेत्रवासियों को सहायता न पहुंचना, ऐसी बात नहीं है। हां, उस विषय में कुछ नुटियां सम्भव है रह गई हों, उन नुटियों की और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना यह हम सब लोगों का कर्तव्य है और वह हमें अवश्य करना चाहिये।

जहां तक हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति का सम्बन्ध है, मेरे स्याल में उसके सम्बन्ध में किसी का भत्तेभद नहीं होगा कि हमारी न्यूट्रॉलिटी, बगैर किसी का पक्ष लिये हुए, शान्तिपूर्वक आचरण करने, युद्ध को सर्वत्र रोकने की प्रथा निश्चालीकरण की जो हमारी नीति है उसका बाहर सब जगह स्वागत हुआ है और सब से उसकी प्रशंसा की है और देश के भीतर सभी दलों के लोगों ने उसका स्वागत किया है। यह बड़े हर्ष का विषय है कि भारतवर्ष ही केवल एक ऐसा देश है जिसने देश-देशान्तर में इस बात का ढंका बजाया है कि युद्धों से और बमबारी से हम अपनी सम्भता का नाश करते हैं और युद्ध के बलते हम कोई बड़ा काम नहीं कर सकेंगे और प्रगति नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमें आशा है कि सदस्य लोग इस नीति का फिर से प्रतिपादन करेंगे और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का हीसला बढ़ायेंगे और इस नीति को अच्छे देशों में भी व्यापक करने के लिये अपना पूरा समर्थन देंगे जिससे कि भविष्य में अच्छे बहों और उद्योग बहों का प्रयोग करना बंद हो जाय और साथ ही साथ विज्ञानक

कारों के लिये इस अणु शक्ति का प्रयोग न किया जाय, इस पर हम पूरा बल दें।

साथ ही साथ हम इस बात के उपर भी हर्ष प्रकट करते हैं कि यूरोप और एशिया के बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रों ने इस बात की चेष्टा की है कि वे भारत की बात को मानें। भारत के सहायतान्व और पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है। आप जानते हैं कि कुछ ऐसे देश हैं जो हमारे सिद्धान्तों को मानते तो हैं लेकिन आचरण उनके विशद करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं इन्हें कहा था कि हम भारत की नीति से सहमत हैं और निश्चालीकरण होना चाहिये, युद्धों को सर्वत्र रोकना चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही साथ आण्विक परीक्षणों को रोकने के बे पक्ष में नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस बात को वह मुख से कहें उस पर आचरण न करें, यह सही चीज़ नहीं है। एक तरफ तो वे भारत की नीति को अपनायें और दूसरे देशों को अपनाने के लिये कहें लेकिन आचरण उसके विशद करें, तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है। उनको कथनी और करनी में एक रहना चाहिये और भारत की आवाज में अपनी आवाज मिला कर संसार में सब जगह सदा के लिये युद्ध बंद हो जाय, ये अणुशक्ति के परीक्षण बन्द हो जायें इसके लिये बल देना चाहिये और हम फिर एक दूसरे के साथ बैठ करके ऐसे बाताचरण का सूत्रन करेंगे जिससे कि भानवमात्र अपनी बुद्धि का विकास कर सके और प्रगति कर सके।

मुझे हर्ष है कि स्पूतनिक नाम की एक चीज़ बनाई गई। आगे चल कर हो सकता है कि लोग चन्द्रलोक तक पहुंच जाये और तूफ़रे नक्षत्रों तक जाकर एक ऐसे नये विद्युत की लोड कर डालें। विज्ञानसंक कारों को छोड़ कर स्थिर लोग उस और अपनी बुद्धि लगायें और जेट्टा

[श्री म० ल० डिवेदी]

करें तो इसमें कोई संशय नहीं है कि हम एक बड़े विश्व का निर्माण करेंगे और मानव जाति का सिर हमेशा के लिए ऊपर करेंगे। छोटी छोटी बातों से काम नहीं चलता है। बड़े कामों के करने से ही हम ऊपर उठते हैं। मानव मात्र का कर्तव्य इम दिशा ये यह होना चाहिए कि भारतवर्ष की जो न्यूट्रॉलिटी की नीति है उसको ममी देश माने, रूम और अमरीका के लोगों में एक विश्वास का वानावरण उत्पन्न हो ताकि वे मिल कर के इम निश्चलीकरण को स्वीकार कर लें। वे आपस में एक उच्च स्तरीय वार्ता करके फिर से नई नीति का मूलन करें जिस में कि विश्व का कल्याण हो।

ग्राध्यक महोदय, मैं सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल दो, चार बातों की भार ध्यान दिला कर अपने भाषण को समाप्त कर दूँगा। कुछ बातों में भी है जिसकी कि तरफ सरकार को कुछ ध्यान देना चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार का ध्यान उनकी तरफ पहले से ही लेकिन फिर भी मुझे जो यह एक अवसर मिला है उसका लाभ उठाते हुए मैं कुछ बातों को भी और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि कमंचारी बर्ग में जो बढ़ता हुआ भव्याचार है, उसको हमें रोकना है। उस सम्बन्ध में अभी हमने कल ही एक कानून बनाया है जिससे कि भव्याचार की रोकथाम की जा सकेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि अगर ज्यादा जोरदार तरीके से हम काम करेंगे तो उससे जनता में एक विश्वास की भावना पैदा करने में कामयाद होंगे और ऐसा होने से यह जो भव्याचार की हवा बड़ी हुई १ वह लाल हो जायगी।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि योजनाएं जो हमारी बनती हैं वे अभी ऊपर से आती हैं,

जनता की ओर से नहीं आती है और इसी कारण उनके रास्ते में कुछ कठिनाइयां पड़ रही हैं। पूर्ण जनसंहयोग उनके लिए प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई अनुभव होती है। इसके लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी योजनाएं ऊपर से न आकर नीचे ग्रामों और जिलों के स्तर से लाई जाये। लोगों के सुनाव उन पर मारे जावें और उन पर विचार करने के बाद उनको सरकारी योजना की शेष दी जाये। इसके लिए यह भी किया जा सकता है कि जो हमारी संसद के सदस्य हैं उनमें से प्रत्येक सदस्य के लिए कम से कम एक वर्ष में एक लाख हजार की योजना बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाय और उस योजना को आपके विशेषज्ञ जावे और इस तरह यदि प्रत्येक सदस्य के निवाचिन क्षेत्र के लिए एक वर्ष में १ लाख हजार की मंजूरी दी जाय तो ५ वर्ष में ५ लाख हजार की मंजूरी दी जायेगी और इस तरह ५०० सदस्यों पर २५ करोड़ हजार आयेगा। सदस्य लोग अपने वहां के लिए जनता से परामर्श करके योजनाएं बनायेंगे और उन पर आपके विशेषज्ञ द्वारा जाव हो जाने के बाद उनको चलाया जायगा और मैं जनता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह काम किया गया तो गांवों में काफी काम होगा और साथ ही उससे जनता में भी विश्वास उत्पन्न होगा। यह कार्य विभि अपनाने से हमारी जो योजनाएं हैं वे ज्यादा तेजी से आगे बढ़ेंगी। अल्प बचत योजना और अन्य तरीकों से जन की प्राप्ति होगी और जनता का धन, अम और सहयोग हमें प्राप्त होगा और उस अवस्था में हमारी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बिना किसी दूसरे प्रकार की सहायता के पूरी हो सकती है।

23 Mrs.

तीसरी चीज जिसकी कि और मैं सरकार और सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ वह है पिछले इलाकों की लम्बस्या। अभी वह देखने में आता है कि जो भी विकास कार्ब हो रहे हैं वे उन ही इलाकों में हो रहे हैं जहां कि

पहले से ही काम किया हुआ है, पिछडे इलाको में विकास कार्य शुरू करने की ओर ध्यान नहीं जाता है और मेरे उसी प्रकार पिछड़ी अवस्था मेरे बने रहते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि पिछडे इलाको में तीव्र गति से विकास कार्य शुरू किये जायें और उनकी दशा मुश्किलों की ओर मरकार ध्यान दे। उदाहरण के लिए रेलों को ही बात से लोजिये। रेलों के बड़े बड़े स्टेशन जहां पर पहले मेरी जूद हैं वहीं पर और नये स्टेशन बनाये जा रहे हैं और जहां पर पहले रेलवे स्टेशन भीजूद हैं वहीं पर और नई रेलवे स्टेशन बनाये जा रही हैं लेकिन एम स्थानों पर जहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, जहां पर मुसाफिर-खाना नहीं है, गुड्स शैड नहीं है, वहां पर यह सब काम करने की ओर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता। मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि हमारे रेलवे मत्री महोदय इस स्थिति में पूर्ण रूप अवगत है और वे आवश्यक कदम शीघ्र उठाएंगे।

उद्घोगों के सम्बन्ध में हमें व्यापक प्रचारकरने की आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा मुश्किल यह है कि जितने प्रकार की छोटों छोटी मशीनें हैं उनके लिये हमें एक उद्घोग प्रदर्शिनी दिल्ली में लोकनी चाहिये ताकि दिल्ली के आस-पास के जिलों के लोग यहा प्राकर उन मशीनों और औजारों को काम करते हुए देखे और उन्हें मालूम हो जाय कि ऐसे काम किया जाता है। अभी तक हमारी बातें ऊपर से पहुंचती हैं, उनका प्रचार भी करते हैं लेकिन उनका प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण हमें देखने को नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये जिलों के स्तर पर इन उद्घोग केन्द्रों को लोकनी की आवश्यकता है ताकि लोग वहां पर नये नये प्रकार के औजार, नई प्रकार की मशीनरी और छोटे छोटे उद्घोग चंबों के काम करने का ढंग जान लें।

बीड़ी औड़ जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि सेवाओं में काम दो तरह से होता है, जब अबका लालच से। जहां जासूसी का काम होता है वहां उनको कोई औहता

आवश्यकता तरक्की मिलती है तो वे काम करते हैं या वे काम तब करने हैं जब उनको अवश्य हो। हमारे प्रशासन में इन दोनों चीजों की कुछ कमी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह-मन्त्रालय इसको नरक ध्यान दे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय का ठीक तरह मेरा पालन हो और यह कि हर विभाग में कर्मचारियों का पूरा पूरा काम करने का मिले। जहां काम न हो वहां छटनों की जाये ताकि लोग सुस्त न रहने पावे। साथ हाथ उनका यह विश्वास ढोना चाहिये कि जा अच्छा काम करेगा और जो महीं आदमी हांगा उसी को तरक्की दी जायेगी, फेवरिटिजम में या किसी दूसरे ग में कोई आदमी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

साथ ही साथ मैं गृह मन्त्रालय की तारीफ भी करता हूं कि इन दिनों बहुत से ढक्के और चोरों का पकड़ा गया और देश में एक नये वातावरण का मृजन हा रहा है। यह गृह-मन्त्रालय की योग्यता का प्रमाण है कि उन्होंने इतनी सूक्ष्म बूझ से काम लिया जिसमें कि ला एड आर्डर की व्यवस्था ठीक होती चली जा रही है। मेरा विश्वास है कि इस और गृह-मन्त्रालय और भी तेज कदम उठायेगा।

एक जातीय सदस्य। यह काम तो राज्य सरकारों ने किया है।

भी ज० ज० डॉ डिवेदी लेकिन उसमें गृह-मन्त्रालय का सहयोग भी रहता है।

मैं देखता हूं कि हमारी शिक्षा नीति में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। जिन गावों में स्कूल नहीं मैं वहां स्कूल बनवे चले जा रहे हैं। बहुत से स्कूल और कालिज बढ़े हैं। लेकिन हैं इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि विद्यकिलालों में और कालिजों में अनु-शासनहीनता बढ़ती चली जा रही है और

[श्री म० ला० द्विंदी]

शिक्षा का स्तर शिरता जा रहा है। इसलिये शोध ही शिक्षा नीति में कुछ ऐसा परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है कि जिससे नवोन ममाज सुशिधित बन सके और उन्मआदर्श शिक्षा मिल सके।

इन घब्दों के माय में प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करता हूँ जो हमारे मित्र श्री जगन्नाथ राव ने प्रस्तुत किया है।

Mr Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February 1958"

Shri Gopalan

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Address generally is an occasion when we can evaluate the Government's record for the past year . . .

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Kandesh): What about our amendments?

Mr. Speaker: I find there are over two hundred amendments to the Motion on Address by the President. I would, therefore, request hon. Members who wish to move their amendments to please hand in at the Table within fifteen minutes a slip intimating the numbers of the amendments which they would like to move. Such of them as are in order would be treated as having been moved.

We have circulated all the amendments without cutting any portion

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Not all

Mr. Speaker: Most of them. I shall go through them once again. Only such hon. Members as are present today will send in slips, not on behalf of any others; not that they do so: I say that only by way of abundant caution.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Address is an occasion when we can evaluate the Government's record of the past year and also chart out the future course of action for our country's advance. But in this Address, I have with regret to say, that there is a lack of imagination, lack of finding out the reality and a sense of utter complacency. In regard to the question of food situation in the country, industrial production and other matters, the Address shows lack of reality and also a sense of complacency.

The Address says that the upward trend in the prices has been checked, production has been increasing and the overall situation in the country is good. That is the picture that the Address gives. Take the food situation. We must understand that this is the period when the new harvest comes into the market. When the new harvest comes into the market there is a decrease in prices. The Address says that Government had been able to restrain the upward trend in prices. But this has not happened. According to information available here the price of cereals showed 1 per cent increase in the month of December 1957 as compared to December 1956. The all-India consumer price index for the working classes also showed a continuous increase during last year. The index number for December 1956 was 109, while it stood at 114 in December 1957 which shows that there was an increase of 5 per cent. How can it be said that the upward trend of prices had been stopped? If the situation has improved, there should be evidence of it at this time of the year when the new harvest comes to the market. Not only here the prices not gone down, but on the other hand it has gone up. This itself is a testimony of the grim reality that the country is still in the grip of a menacing food situation. If at this time prices have not gone down, it only shows that the situation is grave and we have not

been able to stop the upward trend in prices.

Another statement in the President's Address is that large quantities of foodgrains from Government stocks had been sent to the fair-price shops. This is also not the correct position today. As far as Hyderabad is concerned, I have got reports that the fair-price shops are closed. As far as the Madras Government is concerned, they have announced that all fair-price shops will be closed by the first week of March. The Kerala Government is finding it impossible to supply the fair-price shops with rice as the Central Government was not able to send or allot a single ton of rice during the current year. So, if no supply is given, in Kerala also the fair-price shops will have to be closed.

As far as the solution of the food crisis is concerned, as we have shown before, there are certain important things and certain policies that have to be accepted by Government. In the Gauhati session of the Congress it has again been said that land reform is the means of increasing agricultural production. In the last one year, in many speeches as also in the National Development Council, it had been said that there must be land reforms and it is only by land reforms that we can have increase in production. But till now nothing is done. As long as that is not done, certainly, we cannot expect increase in production and also lowering of prices.

The second thing is that there are three ways by which we can increase production. One is that with the land available today, with the land under the plough, give water, good manure and use all other scientific methods by which we can increase production. As far as irrigation is concerned, the irrigation rates are concerned, they are so much that peasants who have got one or two acres of land are not able to use the water. The Balwantray Mehta Committee report has specifically said that if you want to in-

crease agricultural production, there must be a slight decrease in the water rate.

I will give the example of the Punjab. Besides the basic land revenue, there is an advantage rate from Rs. 1.8 to Rs. 3 per acre. Then there is the local rate, 50 per cent of the revenue. Thirdly, there is the surcharge on land revenue. Fourth is the water tax. Besides these 4, it is proposed to levy betterment charges.

As far as the water charges are concerned, not only is interest on the capital—of the project and other things—taken but about Rs 1½ crores is taken as profit from the water tax that is levied. Water tax must not be a source of profit. It must be so given that every peasant in the country who has got a small piece of land is able to use the water and thus increased production is achieved. Unless we reduce the water rate and do not impose taxes like the betterment levy and other things, there cannot be any increase in production.

Next thing is distribution of waste and fallow land. There are 120 million acres of waste and fallow land in this country. As far as agricultural labourers are concerned, their annual income is only Rs. 104/- when the national income is Rs. 284 and they have got work only for 218 days in the year. If half of these 120 million acres of land were given to the agriculturists, there would be no unemployment in agriculture and there will be work throughout the year. There will also be increase in production.

I do not know why we do not utilise to the maximum the available human resources of the country. There are idle lands and there are idle hands in the country. Why not the idle lands be given to the idle hands so that they may work. According to Government figures, there are 120 million acres of waste and fallow land and no step is being taken by any

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

State Government to distribute these fallow lands.

The next thing is industrial production. Industrial production has increased; I do not doubt that. But, what is the effect of this production? What must be the effect of increased industrial production? There must be an increase in the living standards of the people also and there must also be an increase as far as employment is concerned. The more we produce the more people are employed and the standard of living of those who produce also goes high. If that is not there, I do not know what is the use of increase in industrial production.

Cloth production has increased and reached its record last year, it is said. What is the result of this? Eighteen mills have closed down throwing out the workers. As far as the handloom products are concerned, they are lying idle in the market. There is the report of the Handloom Co-operatives in Madras. They had a meeting last month and they have given a report in which they say that the sale of handloom cloth dropped from Rs 16 lakhs in September to Rs. 5 lakhs in December; and, at present there is unsold cloth worth Rs. 24 crores. If that is the case in one State, what is the magnitude of the problem throughout the whole of India? In the textile industry also, there were questions and answers and it was said that there was a large amount of stocks, worth crores of rupees, lying idle and the workers are also thrown out and the mills had been closed.

Increase in production depends not only on machines but also on the enthusiasm of the workers. What is the condition of the workers? The Indian Labour Conference in July took a decision on wage, rationalisation, workers' participation in the management and all these things. But, what has happened so far as these decisions of the Conference are concerned?

Wage Boards are set up. In the Address also it is said that the Wage Boards are going to be set up in the plantation, transport, port, dock, rubber and cement industry also. As far as wage is concerned, it had been said even at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan by all the labour organisations of different political groups in this country that there must be an increment of 35 per cent. I want to know whether there has been really any increment in any industry and how much was the increment. Where these Wage Boards are set up, when a decision is given by the Wage Board it is not implemented.

There is also the worker's participation in the industry. Government says it is a very good thing. But, where there is worker's participation in industry, what is the power of the worker? How can he help the management to increase production? He must have some powers. If the worker is taken to participate in the industry without any such power the purpose for which it is done will be defeated.

As far as the Central Government employees are concerned, they have got an interim relief of Rs. 5. They wanted to go on strike but their patriotism told them that they should not do so and they withdrew. There are two conduct rules, rules 4(a) and 4(b). One is against the right given by the Constitution—banning of demonstrations. The second says that the worker should not join any union he likes. That means, he must compulsorily join some union, and the recognition of the union is on that basis. I do not know how, by this, the enthusiasm of the worker, whether he is a government servant or he is working in other private industries, can be got. Not only that 4(a) and (b) of the Conduct Rules must be removed. I hear that next month they are going en masse to break these rules. But this is a situation where everybody must work to

his full capacity and see that the reconstruction of the country is shared by him. But the Government servants are not allowed to do things properly and so they say that they will break these rules unless they are withdrawn. Under such conditions, they say they will not be able to work. It is something for the Government to think about so that they can obtain the co-operation of all the Government servants and the general public also. Discipline is one thing; recognition of the union is another thing. Discipline must be there certainly. If discipline is to be enforced, there must be some method for the recognition of the Union. Government has promised to bring forward some Bill as far as the recognition of the Union is concerned. It is one of the important things for industrial peace. There must be principles and based on these principles the Union must be recognised. There must be co-operation between the employers and the employees. Then only there will be peace in the industry. The majority of the railway workers are in the South Indian Railway Union. Even then, that union is not recognised.

The President has promised that his Government will give a definition to the core of the Plan. Two years after the Plan has started, 1½ years after the crisis in foreign exchange and eight months after the Finance Minister indicated that the Government will somehow carry out the core of the Plan, we still lag behind. We do not know what is the core. For the whole of the Plan, the private sector was allotted 590 crores but in the first two years, that sector has already spent Rs. 716 crores. The Plan is thrown to the winds.

13.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

At the time of the nationalisation of insurance and the State Bank, we were told that the money would be used for developing the public sector. We have seen in the last few days

what has happened. There are persons at the helm of affairs who do not see the strategy of the Plan and they go against it. Certainly, the Plan cannot succeed this way. I do not want to enter into a discussion of the Mundhra affair because a day has been allotted for this thing. But one sentence will show how things are going on. It reads:

"Therefore sometime before the 4th September the Minister must have been in possession of all the facts with regard to this transaction. It is most unfortunate that in answering the question the Minister did not think it proper to place all the facts fully and frankly before the Lok Sabha."

That is to say, persons who are responsible for carrying out the Plan and see that the core of the Plan is carried through behave like this. In order to help a racketeer and see that he does not sink, money that is there in the public sector is taken and that is wasted like this to see that some individual is favoured. This is why there was no checking up of the allotment of Rs. 590 crores made to the private sector when that amount was exceeded. Rs. 716 crores had already been used within two years and there are several promises.

When we talk about the Plan, certainly those who are responsible for the finance must be those who are not connected with the business. It may be that their brothers or sons or some others are interested in the business. We are after all human beings and when a man is in such a position, there is a possibility of helping this section or that section. The report definitely says that the Finance Minister who is in charge of the Plan is responsible for certain things. He should not have left this kind of impression in the public mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has himself said that it is to be discussed later on.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not discussing the whole thing. I am only saying that when it comes to the core of the Plan, if you want to save the core, certain things are to be done. Whoever it may be, whether high or low, those who are responsible for doing such things but who do not care for the strategy and the progress of the Plan, must be seriously dealt with. One Finance Minister comes and he does something and resigns. Another comes and helps or does something against the principle of the Plan and he resigns. Where will the Second Plan be?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should not despair.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Hundreds of thousands of people in the country feel that way. The report is there. Even then it is said that the Finance Minister somehow, by discussion this way or that way, will be protected. When there is the slightest doubt or reflection on the Finance Minister by an enquiry body, the first thing is that he must resign. When there was a railway accident, what did he do? He said 'I am not directly responsible for that but I have got a responsibility because I am the Minister.' He resigned. Here what do we see? He comes today. I do not know whether he will continue coming. When we are discussing about the core of the Plan, something happens on the other side. I do not know whether there is any use of talking about the core of the Plan.

The next thing is about the foreign exchange. Is there no way in which we can get foreign exchange? We say there is a crisis. There are certain methods in which we can get some more money. We are not taking steps to get full value of things exported. Take for instance, tea. The market for tea in general has been confined to a few countries mainly in the British hands. Countries like West Germany and other continental countries are great con-

sumers of tea. Today those markets are not tapped. We are losing a considerable amount in tea sales because of the process of resale. Since the last two years, the agency houses have been diverting bulk production of the gardens under their management direct to U.K. at prices lower than those prevailing at the Calcutta auction. The evidence given by a dealer before the Plantation Enquiry Commission shows that fine quality leaves were resold to continental market depriving India of the valuable foreign exchange.

What is the result of this? Cannot the Government take any action? The result of this had been that the consumer in the United Kingdom and other purchasing countries had been obliged to pay high price for Indian tea while India gets only a small sum of the foreign exchange which will not do.

I will show you what are the prices of tea in India and other places. A pound of tea in the Calcutta auction fetches Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 1/12. A pound of tea in London costs Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. In West Germany, it is Rs. 16 and in Egypt and other middle east countries, it is between Rs. 10 and 12. So, it can be imagined how much foreign exchange this country is losing, because we are producing nearly 600 million tons of tea a year. So, the result is this because we are not purchasing from the garden itself and send it, and thus we are losing so much of foreign exchange.

Now, the State Trading Corporation is taking up certain lines of trade. Trading is now more and more under the State Trading Corporation. So State Trading Corporation should also enter the Calcutta auction as well as the Cochin auction and get tea from there and also, they should directly go to the field of purchase from the gardens and export the product. In this way, the foreign exchange earning of tea may be increased by at least 50 per cent over what we get now.

These are some of the methods by which the foreign exchange difficulties could be overcome. There are other methods also. I do not go into them. We see that the tea which is sold at Rs. 1/8 here is sold for Rs. 16 and Rs. 4 to 5 in other countries, I say that the State Trading Corporation is there, and it should enter the market and directly go and purchase the tea from the gardens so that we can get at least 50 per cent of the foreign exchange.

The other question that I have to bring up is about linguistic States. There were two questions formerly. As far as the bilingual State of Bombay was concerned, it was said that when the people show by action that they are for a linguistic State, then it will be done. So, the elections in Maharashtra, the elections in Gujarat, the elections in Bombay Corporation as well as in other panchayats and also in Parliament and elsewhere were fought on that basis. The results have shown that the majority of the people in the country are for linguistic States and I do not know what action the Government is going to take. I do not know whether the Government are going to allow these things to continue or whether they are going to solve these problems.

Another important point is this. Under a democratic set-up, the States or the Provinces have got autonomy. But what has happened in Kerala for the last six months will show that as far as the Kerala Education Bill is concerned, that Bill is still to be assented to. There was some kind of political discrimination. The Bill was not assented to and it is said that the Government will be advised to send it to the Supreme Court. Before passing a Bill, the State sends it to the Centre for its recommendation and for its suggestions, and when the Bill is returned and when almost all the suggestions are accepted, and when again it is sent up, it is held up. I do not know whether there was any instance in the history of

this country for the last ten years when any Bill was sent to the Supreme Court for opinion and decision was taken thereafter. The President can assent to it.

In 1956, more or less a similar Bill was passed by Andhra Pradesh. It came here and very smoothly it was returned. I do not know why this Bill from Kerala, even after a long time, is still under consideration and an opinion is given that it should be sent to the Supreme Court. As far as the Supreme Court is concerned, any Bill can go there, even those Bills which we pass in the Parliament are going there and the Supreme Court is taking a decision. But as far as the Bill from Kerala is concerned, I am sorry to say that there is a very open political discrimination and that is the reason why such a step has been taken. Such a step, even if taken in respect of any other State, is not the way in which we respect provincial autonomy. The right of the States has to be safeguarded. That is another point that I wanted to say.

These are some of the failures of Government which I wanted to point out in regard to the President's Address.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir,....

Shri V. P. Nayar: We are discussing the President's Address, the Address which was made before the Joint Session of Parliament and we have had a motion of thanks under discussion. The Opposition Member was speaking, especially the Leader of the Opposition. But it is very regrettable that the Treasury Benches should be represented by only one gentleman and he also does not happen to be a Cabinet Minister. I find also that his attention has not been undivided, because I find him with a bundle of papers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might be taking notes of the speeches.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I am taking notes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I also expect that some more Ministers should be present here when the Address is being discussed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is the President's Address—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the hon. Member and I shall take note of it.

Shri Pannooose (Ambalapuzha): Make him a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I had the authority, I would have done it immediately.

Shri Achar: I thank you very much for giving me this chance to speak immediately after my good neighbour, Shri A. K. Gopalan, who comes from my neighbouring district. I am glad of it more because certain problems which he referred to are more or less similar to those with which I am concerned.

He began his remarks by stating that the President's Address lacks reality and that most of the observations in the Address are far away from true facts. The first item he took up was the question of rise in prices in the country. There is one thing which I can assure Shri A. K. Gopalan as well as this House. Though he may not be having facts and figures from all parts of the country, one thing is certain so far as the area from where we come, whether it be Kerala or a place which is north of it, namely, the South Kanara district, there is a trend towards lowering of prices for the last four or five months if not earlier.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): What is the assurance?

Shri Achar: It is not a question of assurance at all. That is an existing fact. Just compare the

commodity of that area, rice, with the other things. About rice, I have a grievance against my Kerala friends populated as they are to an extent of about 1,200 persons per square mile. They are often taking away the rice which we are having in our parts. Apart from that question—who is responsible for this rise in price,—one thing is certain. As I pointed out just now, the price is certainly going down from the last four or five months at least. All that the speech of the President says in this respect is that there is a trend of the prices going down now. I do not think that the facts and figures which my hon. friend Shri Gopalan gave or the general reports which we are having from all parts of the country could contradict this bare statement. This bare statement could not be contradicted. Prices are really going down, and there is no doubt about it. So, one item of attack that the President's Address is far away from reality falls to the ground.

The next point my hon. friend took up was the question of land reform. He was pleased to remark that nothing is being done on this question. Is this correct? If that is so, I have also to blame the Government set up by his own party. But I am glad to say that it is not a correct fact. We know that in Kerala as well as in other areas attempts are being made to have very effective land reforms. It may be that all of a sudden, all the required reforms may not be implemented. It is a very difficult problem.

There are people who have earned their property by their sweat. All of a sudden, you cannot say "I will confiscate all this property and distribute it among the tillers of the soil." We also agree to the principle that ultimately the land must go to the tiller. But reforms cannot be carried out in a day; and I hope Mr. Gopalan will agree with me on that point. Even their own Government—I refer to the Government of Kerala—could not carry it out.

An Hon. Member: Are you justifying it?

Shri Achar: I am not justifying it. I am only saying that there are difficulties and reforms cannot be effected in a day. This matter has been considered both in this House, with which I am more familiar, and in other Legislatures and some reforms have been effected. The tiller has been given permanent interest in his land and attempts have been made to settle fair rent. In Kerala also such reforms cannot be brought about overnight. They have appointed a committee and a Bill...

An Hon. Member: It is wrong.

Shri Achar: That is my impression.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member is attempting to reply to all the interruptions, he will not be able to proceed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He could have approached us for facts.

Shri Achar: I do not want to divert my attention. So far as Kerala is concerned, though they have formed a Government about 8-9 months ago, still they have not been able to pass a statute. My impression is that a committee was appointed. I am not quite sure about it. My friend to my right contradicts it. Whether there is a committee or not is not the material point. They have not been able to have a statute, giving effect to all the reforms they wanted to have.

I am only stating these facts to rebut the charge against the Government, whether it be the State Governments or the Central Government, that no efforts have been made by them to have land legislation. It is not at all correct. If anybody is far away from lack of reality, I may say that it is the hon. Deputy Leader of the Communist Party,

because efforts are being made to have this legislation.

Then my neighbour referred to the question of linguistic provinces. I have a specific grievance there against my neighbour. I have spoken on this subject on former occasions also. Now Kasargode taluk is an area which belongs to the Kerala State. In fact, this point was raised even before the States' Reorganisation Commission, and they have almost conceded the point. Subsequently, I may point out, Mr. Gopalan also, during the election campaign, conceded that at least two of the firkas, Manjeshwar and Kumbla should go to the Mysore State and only Kasargode should be referred to arbitration.

Mr. Gopalan was very eloquent about the results of the two elections held in the bilingual State of Bombay. I may point out that so far as this area is concerned, even recently—of course, it does not form part of a separate constituency: it has only a population of 1,80,000—almost all the panchayats in that area have passed resolutions that this portion must go to Mysore.

Shri Punnoose: When was the last panchayat elections? Was it sometime back or recently?

Shri Achar: Recently. No, there were no panchayat elections. These are the resolutions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members want to rule some part of the country, they must be prepared to listen to criticism even when they think it is not justified.

Shri Achar: In fact, they have committed themselves to that during the last election. I refer to that aspect of the question. As I said, if they value the results of elections, as Mr. Gopalan referred to the elections in Bombay State, I suppose they must also value the results of the resolutions passed by the panchayats in his own constituency. Not only that. I may point out that the Malabar

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District Board agreed to this principle and they said that Kasargode portion must go to Mysore.

So, If Mr. Gopalan can claim this principle in dealing with bilingual Bombay State, I hope he will adhere to what is happening in his own constituency. If the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Kerala agree, this question could be very easily solved, and the grievance of the Kerala people, especially the people of that area, would be solved. As the Home Minister has been repeatedly saying, if the two Chief Ministers come to an agreement, the question could be easily solved. So, if Mr. Gopalan could plead for this principle in Bombay, may I request him to persuade his Chief Minister to agree to this principle, so far as Mysore is concerned, in respect of Kasargode taluk?

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about giving Kolar to Andhra?

Shri Achar: If the Andhra and Mysore Chief Ministers agree, probably that could also be solved. But I do not know whether Mr. Gopalan is agreeable to what he said during the elections. During the last election it was an issue.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): The Kolar people do not want it. I do not know why other people are enthusiastic about it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He is inviting interruptions.

Shri Achar: So far as Kolar is concerned, it is different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we should come out of Kerala.

Shri Achar: I wanted to speak on other subjects also. I would only emphasise one aspect of the question. When I read the entire Address, the most important thing that struck me

was that in this Address of seven pages with 38 paras,....

An Hon. Member: How many lines?

Shri Achar: You may count it yourself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should hear what he has to say.

Shri Achar: I was only trying to point out one aspect that the Address does not emphasise the problem of the agriculturists as much as it does deal with the other problems. As I pointed out, very few paras are devoted to agricultural problems. No doubt, the question of increase of food production is touched. Even when that aspect is considered, it is only from the point of view of getting food for the town people some attention is paid. Para after para, only the other problems are discussed. In fact, our country is repeatedly stated to be an agricultural country with probably 80 or 85 per cent. of the population.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): 76 per cent.

Shri Achar: Even in regard to statistics, there is difference. Anyhow, there can be no doubt that at least more than three-fourths of the population are agricultural. But, problems relating to agriculturists or the conditions of the people in the rural areas are not at all dealt with with as much emphasis as are other problems. In the most of these matters, it is only the voice of the merchants and lawyers probably, and other vociferous people that is very much heard, but the real welfare of the villagers is not sufficiently attended to. I appeal to the Government to consider that aspect of the question more than it is being done now.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are very thankful to the President for the Address

that he has given to the House. But I must submit that the Address has not done justice to the agricultural classes of the country. In this whole address, there are only two or three paras, paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 which refer to agriculturists and agriculture. Mainly it refers to the downward trend in prices and more production in the country as if the agriculturists are the happiest creatures on earth. Their miseries, their difficulties are not referred to. It seems from this that the attitude of the Government is not for the welfare of the agriculturists. I must say it is anti-agriculturist.

Our country is mostly populated by agriculturists. I may be permitted to say that 28 crores of people or more live in the villages. More than 82 per cent. of the people live on agriculture directly or indirectly. When a vast population of the country is composed of agriculturists, naturally, the Address of the President should refer much more to the agricultural side of the country than anything else.

It has been said not by one, but by many, that the core of the Second Plan is agriculture. They have gone a bit further and said that it is the base of the Second Plan. It is the base of Indian prosperity if at all it is to be. When it is the base, it should be looked after first than anything else. But, it is most unfortunate that they least care for the agriculturists of this country and agriculture of this country.

Everybody likes that the prices should go down. May I submit that those persons in this country who say that foodgrains prices should go down are enemies No. 1 of the country. What is the condition of the agriculturists? I would only refer to the Rural Credit Survey done by the Reserve Bank. It has been said in Vol. I, at page 72 that for one-third of the agriculturist families of this country, their gross produce comes to

less than Rs. 200 per year. That shows the poverty among the agriculturists. God is also very kind to the agriculturists. I know mill-owners and capitalists pray to God for a son. But, God is very gracious to the agriculturists to give 4, 5, 6. Generally, an agriculturist family will be composed of five or six. With a gross income of Rs 200 a year, what is the condition of the agriculturists of this country? Do these people who talk of lowering the food prices want to make the agriculturists more poor, I ask them? Do they desire that the people who do agriculture should do something else? In that report, it is said that for more than one half of the agriculturist families, their gross income comes to about Rs. 400 a year. That shows the condition of the agriculturists. Do we desire that people should be blind to agriculture?

14 hrs.

Some days back, our Vice-President had been to Poona. There was some ceremony in the Poona Agriculture College and a paper was read by some student of the college. He proudly said, the students of our college have either become Directors of Agriculture or Magistrates somewhere. Then, the Vice President said that it is a sorry tale. The students who learnt agriculture should have gone to the villages and should have been of help to the villagers and agriculturists. In spite of this, they too go to service. This is a sorry tale. Why do these people go to service, I ask? Why do the some of agriculturists like to be primary teachers or patwaris? Why do they not continue in agriculture? The reason is this, that agriculture attracts nobody. Everybody talks of agriculture and more production, but they do not know the condition of the agriculturists; they do not care to see why the educated people are not attracted to agriculture.

The reason is that there is hard labour and less income in agriculture,

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I would say the least income, and so the people are not attracted to agriculture. It pains me to say that the President who ought to have spoken of these things, who comes from an agricultural community, has been silent on this point as if there are no woes of the agriculturists; and that too—this is a sad tale for the country—he delivered the Address to hon. Members of both the Houses who have been sent here with the votes of the agriculturists. It is the agriculturists who have sent them here by their votes, but when they come here they forget them. They talk much of labour, strike, hunger etc. If a man goes on hunger-strike for a day or two, we have adjournment motions here, but the agriculturist community keeps on hungry years together, and there is no adjournment motion, nothing of the kind. It has become a fashion nowadays, just to please the city people, the urban people, the educated people and to forget the agricultural community. My submission is that the House should be very kind to the agriculturist class.

It has now become the fashion to talk of co-operative farming, and this talk comes from those who have no farms and who know nothing of agriculture. I may submit that is not the cure for the agricultural community. What is required is that they should be given agricultural implements at low prices, fertilisers and water at low prices. Instead of that, what is happening? If you compare the prices of fertilisers of 1949 and today, you will find that they have increased by 400 per cent.

Look at the charges levied for water. There is a clamour, resolutions are passed at Mussoorie, but nothing is done. In my area, there are tubewells and tubewells water charges are levied, but if the water is taken to crops other than food crops, there is a penalty ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per acre. Why this

penalty because the water is taken for cotton crop? Is cotton not agriculture? Should the agriculturist only take to food crops and no more? Should they be ever poor? Should they not have money to buy clothes and medicine for their children? What this means I do not understand. They must work just like cattle and give the best they can, nothing more than that; then they should die.

My submission is that the country should look at the agricultural problem, and for this purpose I have moved certain amendments to the President's Address. My amendments are 108, 22, 23 and 24.

One point is about arresting the fall of prices of foodgrains. It has been said that the prices are going down, and the President is happy over the matter. Prices going down means a great thing to the agriculturists, and if we go on importing foreign foodgrains, I do not think we shall be self-sufficient in agriculture. We have to draw a line somewhere, even though we are required to pay more for the foodgrain we should do it rather than import foreign foodgrains. The President of the Congress Party a month back said that we spent about Rs. 75 crores to pay the freight charges of foreign foodgrains. If the Government can pay Rs. 75 crores for freight charges, if they can pay Rs. 100 crores a year for the import of foodgrains, why should not that money be spent here, and people be asked to pay a rupee or two more for foodgrains produced in this country? This is the way to encourage agriculture in this country and remove the poverty of the agriculturists. The present policy is suicidal to the country, and I must say that it mortgages the future of the country to foreign countries. We know that the foreigners came here for trade and they usurped the whole country. Today we are mortgaging our country to foreign countries. God knows what will happen. I humbly submit that the policy should be changed.

Whenever the prices go down, it should be the grave concern of the Government to see that they do not go down beyond a particular extent. Government says: "Yes, we are there. When the prices go down, we shall come forward" but when will they come forward I want to know. What should be the price? They say "economic price". Have they defined anywhere what is the economic price? It is an expression used for the satisfaction of the agriculturists.

If teachers go on strike, Government comes forward. They say, everybody says that there must be living wages. I want to know what should be the living wages for agriculturists, whether an agriculturist family's living wages should be Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 a year. There should be some standard. First we must come to the conclusion that an agriculturist having an economic holding should get a net income of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 and then the prices should be fixed so that the agriculturist may get living wages.

Today we are talking of giving living wages to the mill labourers, to the sweepers, to the clerks, to everybody. They want living wages and they must have, but the agriculturist need not have any living wages. This is an injustice to the agriculturist community. Injustice is done by those persons who had been fortunate to come to this hon. House with the votes of the agriculturists. The only reason is that the agriculturists are not organised. Everybody is organised. From the beginning of this world, agriculturists had been there, but they thought not of organising themselves. At that time they had been praised like anything. The poet said: *आप तो जगत के दाता हैं* "You are the father of the whole universe". The father had torn clothes and an empty belly and the sons became happy. That became the condition of the father.

Very lately our Congress President has been good enough to say that the Congress is a farmers' organisation. Just in order to see that they do not

organise themselves it has been said that this is farmers' organisation. If the Congress is a farmers' organisation, the Congress being in power and commanding a majority in this House, the President also coming with the support of the Congress, why do they not talk of the agriculturists and their difficulties? That falsifies the story that the Congress is a farmers' organisation.

There is one thing more. The Government should now appoint a committee to find out what is the equitable fair and reasonable price of foodgrains. Without doing that if you say that we are for an economic price, that is a very vague term. I desire that a committee should be appointed and I request this House to look to the worries of the agriculturists. Especially, I request the hon. Members on the Congress side to bring pressure on the party and on the Government to see that such a committee is appointed. At the same time, the committee may be asked to fix a minimum standard for the agriculturists. An agriculturist having 15 or 20 acres must get Rs. 1,000 net for his family per year. That should be the standard. I do not want more. But if nothing is done, it will be a very pitiable story.

Reference has been made in the President's address to the community projects—so many villages are covered by the projects and so on. There is one project in my district. I have moved in the area, but I do not find that the agriculturists have become happier because of the project. There are some school buildings and library buildings here and there; it is a good thing. But what is required is that the people, the agriculturists, should be inspired and enthused. They must feel that they are working for the nation and the country is theirs. Ten years have passed since our independence, but the feeling is not there in their minds that the country and the Government are theirs. The feeling is that instead of Britishers, the Congress people are ruling. We should remove that feeling and for that

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purpose I have an amendment No. 21 with a view to bring that matter to the notice of Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That the Congress should not rule?

Shri P. R. Patel: No, Sir. I personally feel that if there is any political party in the country today which can govern the country, it is the Congress.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, Hear.

Shri P. R. Patel: But the Congress should manage the affairs in the most democratic way. Today I feel that the Congress is giving up democratic methods; it is talking of democracy but following undemocratic methods.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both "Hear, hear" cancel each other and we remain where we were

Shri P. R. Patel: Through my amendment No 21, I have requested the Government to implement the spirit of democracy and Constitution. Our Constitution is most democratic. I have read the Constitutions of Russia and China and I must say that they are as democratic as ours. But what is required is that the spirit of democracy should be implemented.

Everywhere, in Bombay State and throughout the country, there is a development board. In my district, before we were elected, the nomination was limited to 18. But unfortunately out of 12 seats, we bagged 11 seats and 2 M.P.s. Therefore, the nomination was increased to 38. That is the way democracy is working. Those persons who were defeated have been brought into this democratic institution. A man who was defeated in the Assembly election was put as the Vice-President of this board. Is it democracy? I have seen taluk committees where also these defeated persons were put. This is the most undemocratic way of working. A

regional council was nominated for the whole of Gujarat excluding Surat and Saurashtra. There all Vice-Presidents of the district development boards were put. The Vice-Presidents of these district development boards were nominated by the Government and fortunately they were all defeated members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has got a good handle to go to the voters.

Shri P. R. Patel: Should I fight against my Government if they leave democracy? Let democratic methods be there. I for one prefer the Congress to any other political organisation, because I have the faith that at least the Congress will take up this matter, that youngsters will take up this matter and it will be a democratic body.

We know how newspapers are controlled by Government advertisements and advertisements of Corporations managed by Government. There are secret circulars. Mr. Bharucha will be a witness for the fact that the Bombay Government was pleased to issue a secret circular that the advertisements be given only to certain newspapers and none else. This is the way public opinion is sought by the Government. My only humble submission is that for country's sake, for democracy's sake, for the Constitution's sake, the Government should be more democratic.

**श्री धोकार साल (कोटा—राजित—
अनुसूचित जातियां) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, बजट अधिवेशन के अवसर पर जो राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भ्रमिभाषण दिया वास्तव में वह बहुत ही सराहनीय है। और उसके लिये हम उनके बहुत ही मानारी हैं और हार्दिक धन्यवाद भी देते हैं।

यह सही है कि साधान की नीति में हमको काफी सफलता मिली है और वेष्ट

में कही जगह पर जाताओं के मूल्य में कभी भी हुई है। हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने जाताजी की नीति को कोसा है और कहा है कि सरकार अपनी नीति को सफलीमूर नहीं बना सकी है। यह नितान्त असत्य है।

इसी प्रकार हमारी विदेश नीति भी पूर्ण रूप से सफल रही है। हमारी आर्मी में जो कार्य कोरिया, इंडोचाइना और ईजिप्ट में किये हैं वे सराहनीय हैं और काश्मीर के सवाल को जिस तरह से हमारे प्रतिरक्षा भर्ती ने ०० एन० ओ० के सामने रखा वह बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है इसमें कोई सन्देह प्रकट नहीं किया जा सकता।

यह भी सत्य है कि जितनी प्रगति हमने इस दोडे से असें में की है उतनी अब तक और किसी अन्य देश ने नहीं की है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अर्थभिभाषण में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का, भारत की शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार करने का और हरिजनों की स्थिति को और भी अधिक मजबूत बनाने का जिक नहीं किया गया है। भारत के नीजवान बेरोजगारी की तरफ बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। यह एक मयकर बीमारी है जिसका कि हमको सामना करना है।

शिक्षा पद्धति में अभी तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है हालांकि हमको स्वतन्त्र हुये वस वर्ष से अधिक हो गये हैं। वही पुरानी शिक्षा पद्धति चल रही है। शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। इस पेशे की ओर लोगों का ज्ञान लिखना कम होता चला जा रहा है। इसका एक मात्र कारण यही हो सकता है कि अध्यापक वर्ग अपनी स्थिति से संतुष्ट नहीं है क्योंकि उनके बेतन में कोई बदल नहीं हुई है। उनके बेतन में बूढ़ि होना बहुत ही आवश्यक

है। अध्यापक वर्ग ही हमारे देश के बच्चों को सही तरीके पर लाने में सहायक होगा और वे बच्चे आगे चल कर इस देश का भारत सं ल लेंगे और स्वतन्त्र नागरिक बनेंगे। मैं तो कह सकता हूँ कि अध्यापक वर्ग वास्तव में देश के बच्चों के निर्माण की मुंजी है। यही उन बच्चों को तैयार करें जोकि आगे चल कर इस देश का शासन चलायेंगे।

दिन पर दिन अष्टाचार भी बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। इसके रोकने के लिये एंटी करप्शन विभाग खोल दिये गये हैं लेकिन ये विभाग इस समस्या के सही हस्त साबित नहीं हुये हैं। यह अष्टाचार और भी तेजी से बढ़ता चला जा रहा है जिस की ओर भारत सरकार का ज्ञान जाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है और अगर इस ओर सरकार का ज्ञान नहीं गया तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि आगे क्या होने वाला है। भारत सरकार को इस ओर कोई न कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये जिससे कि हम अष्टाचार का उन्मूलन कर सकें। चीन और रूस में करप्शन को खट्ट कर दिया गया है। हम चाहते हैं कि भारत सरकार भी इसी प्रकार का कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जिससे कि हम अष्टाचार को दूर करने में सफल हो सकें।

यह सही है कि इन दस व्यारह वर्षों में हरिजनों की स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन अभी उनकी स्थिति पूर्ण रूप से नहीं सुधर पायी है। अभी उनका स्तर अन्य लोगों के मुकाबले में इतना नहीं हो पाया है कि हम कह सकें कि वह पूर्ण रूप से आगे बढ़ चुके हैं। उनके लिये रिजरवेशन का पीरियड और अधिक बढ़ना चाहिये। ताकि वे अपने आपको संभाल सकें और आगे बढ़ सकें।

साथ ही मैं कोटा डिविजन के बारे में, जो कि राजस्थान में है, कुछ लोकल प्राविलम्ब के बारे में निवेदन करूँगा। राजस्थान

[श्री ग्रोकार लाल]

सभी विशाओं में देढ़ा के अन्य प्रान्तों से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है। कोटा के ग्रन्दर चम्बल बराज बनाया जा रहा है जिस पर ५० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का प्रनुभान है। यह काम सन् १९५६ में समाप्त होना है लेकिन इसकी प्रगति इतनी धीमी है कि मन्देह होता है कि यह काम उस समय तक पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसनिये मेरे इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन बरना चाहता हूँ कि भावरा नंगल योजना के किसी अनुभवी इनीशियर को यह काम सौंपा जाये ताकि यह कार्य सुचारू रूप से चल सके। इस बराज के पानी से एक लाख एक लाख भूमि मेरिचाई होने वाली है। अगर यह जलदी बन जायेगा तो वह सिचाई होने लगेगी।

कुछ बगाली भाई बहिन कोटा के घट्टी गाव मेरे बमाये गये हैं। ये कोई ४२ परिवार हैं। मैंने जा कर देखा है कि इनकी दशा शोचनीय है। इनके लिये जो मकान बनाये गये हैं वे इस प्रकार के हैं कि बीच मेरे एक पक्की दोंवार बना दी गयी है और उस पर टिन शैड डांडा दिया गया है। चारों तरफ चटाइया लगा दी गयी है। इस भीषण सरदी मेरे लाग किस प्रकार इन घरों मेरी शीत मेरे अपनी रक्खा कर सकते हैं। उनको लोग आदि कोई भी चीज नहीं दी गयी है जिससे कि वे अपना गुजारा चला सके। ये लोग काश्तकार बताये जाते हैं। उन्हे प्रति फैमिली ५० रुपया मासिक दिया जाता है। वहाँ पर चावल और सरसों के तेल की कीमत तनी अधिक है कि इन ५० रुपये मेरे इनका पूरा नहीं पड़ता। और इनको बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उनके लिए पीने के पानी का भी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। वह उनको बहुत दूर से लाना पड़ता है।

साथ ही साथ मेरे यह निवेदन करता चाहूँगा कि कोटा जिसे के ग्रन्दर रेलवे लाइनों

की बहुत कमी है। जहाँ पहले से स्टेशन है वहाँ उनको नये सिरे से बनाया जा रहा है लेकिन जहाँ रेलवे लाइन नहीं है और स्टेशन नहीं है वहाँ स्टेशन नहीं बनाये जाते। अगर वहाँ स्टेशन बनाये जाये तो उस जगह की उपस्थिति हो सकती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि बारा से शिवपुरी और छावड़ा से ज्ञालावाड़ रोड को लाइन बनायी जाये और छावड़ा पर गुड़स थांड बनाया जाये। इसकी नियान्त्रित आवश्यकता है।

इस डिवीजन मेरी अफीम की खेती बड़ी तादाद में होती है। सरकार काश्तकारों से २६ रुपये ३२ रुपये प्रति सेर के भाव मेरी अफीम खरीदती है। यह दाम बहुत कम है। सरकार इसको अधिक दाम पर बेचती है। इस कारण काश्तकारों के अंदर बहुत अमन्त्रोष फैला हुआ है। बहुत से बड़े बड़े व्यापारी अफीम का स्मरणिलिंग करते हैं क्योंकि इसमे बड़ा फायदा है। नेट कम होने के कारण वे काश्तकारों से अफीम खरीद नहीं हैं और उसका स्मरणिलिंग करते हैं। इस प्रकार भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। सरकार को इसकी रोकथाम के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए और इस प्रकार की नीति निर्वाचित करनी चाहिए कि जिससे काश्तकार वर्ग मेरी असतोष की भावना न रहे।

आजकल कोटा मेरी लो-इनकम हाउसिंग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बड़े बड़े लोगों को कई दिये जाते हैं, यों कि इस स्कीम का बास्तव मेरी भतलब यह है कि जिन लोगों की इनकम कम है—ग्रामदण्डी कम है, उन्हीं लोगों को कई मिलने चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग अपने अपने मकान बना सके। इसके विपरीत ही यह रहा है कि जिन लोगों के पास पहले से ही मकानात हैं और जो काफी बड़ी है, उन लोगों को ही कई दिए जाते हैं। यहाँ तक

कि एक ही परिवार म दौ दो, तीन तीन व्यक्तियों न कहें लिए हैं। इस प्रकार की बाजाबदियों की जांच होनी चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध म कड़ा कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए।

कोटा में कुछ हरिजन बन्धु भी हैं, जिनको बस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हुए दस वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उनको क्लेस्टर पर कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया गया है। मैं निहायत अदब से घर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन जल्दी से जल्दी मिलना चाहिये, ताकि वे अपनी स्थिति को सुधार सकें।

तहसील शाहाबाद में पेट्रोलियम, ग्लास, एलुमिनियम, लोहा, सीमेंट और ताम्बा इत्यादि पाए जाते हैं। मैं भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धित भंत्रालय का ध्यान इस और आर्किवित करना चाहूँगा कि इस और सरबे कराया जाय और वहां पर जो स्थानिज पदार्थ उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं, उनको निकालने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

सालपुरा स्टेशन एक बहुत बड़ा स्टेशन है। बैस्टन रेलवे ज़ पर गाड़ियां वहां से एक मील दूर अन्वेरी नदी पर पानी लेती हैं। उस स्थान पर काफ़ी जंगल है और इस कारण यात्रियों के जान व माल का खतरा है। इसके अतिरिक्त अक्सीम का काला बाजार करने वाले वहां ही ठहरते हैं, जोकि वहां पर कोई स्टेशन नहीं है। वह जगह उन लोगों के लिए बड़ी उपयोगी सिद्ध होती है। सालपुरा स्टेशन पर पानी की टंकी बनी हुई है। अगर अन्वेरी नदी से वहां तक पाइप डाल दी जाय, तो गाड़ी अन्वेरी नदी से पानी न से कर सालपुरा स्टेशन पर ही से सकती है। इससे अक्सीम की स्थगांत्रिय को बद्द करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी और साथ ही साथ सालपुरा स्टेशन पर पैसेंजर्स के लिए भी पानी उपलब्ध हो जाएगा।

वहां पर पहले से ही पाइप डाली हुई है। उसकी लोज करके सालपुरा स्टेशन पर पानी पहुँचान की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

परबननदी, जो कि सालावाड़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट म है, काफ़ी बड़ी है। उस पर काना टोल या चाटोली पर डम बनाया जा सकता है। म भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में जाच की जाय। अगर यह डैम बनाया जा सके, तो चालीस हजार बीघा भूमि काविल-काश्त बनाई जा सकती है और हम लघु सिंचाई योजना के द्वारा खाद्यान्न की स्थिति को ज्यादा मजबूत बना सकते हैं।

अन्त मे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जिन बातों का मैंने अभी उल्लेख किया है, भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धित भंत्रालय उस पर ध्यान देने की कृपा करे और कोई न कोई रास्ता ऐसा निकालें, जिससे हमारे देश के सामने भ्रष्टाचार की जो बर्बादी प्रावलम्ब—ज्वलन्त समस्या—है, उस को हल करने में हम सफल हो सके और भ्रष्टाचार का पूर्णतया उन्मूलन कर सकें।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बोलने के लिये मुझे जो समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आपका बहुत ही आभारी हूँ और आपका अन्यबाद करता हूँ।

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Even Ministers of State have evaporated. Your wish was that Cabinet Ministers should be here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I had asked that some other Ministers should also be here, but there was some special function, a lunch in honour of a distinguished visitor. Therefore, there were certain compulsions. They will be here very soon.

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput-Reserved-Sch. Castes): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell may be rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri Dharmalingam. The Speaker has allowed him to speak in Tamil. It looks as if he can speak in English also.

****Shri Dharmalingam (Thiruvannamalai):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise today with mixed feelings of pleasure and pain to express my views on the President's Address. I regret very much that the Address has woefully failed to delineate the sorry state of affairs prevailing all over the sub-continent, particularly in the South.

As the House is fully aware, the language problem has of late been agitating the minds of all of us with more force and strain today than ever before. It is more so due to the fact that very important members of Government go about making irresponsible and ill-conceived comments on this issue all over this sub-continent. I humbly beg those who man the Government at this moment to pay heed at least to the wise counsel of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, their erstwhile colleague and leader, if considerations of prestige induce them to turn deaf to "all reason and logic" from any other quarter. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Though hon. Members may not follow what is being said, they should listen. We have to try to learn and we cannot learn unless we listen.

Shri Dharmalingam: I am really horrified when I even imagine the lot of the South Indians, if, to use a milder word, the "Hindi enthusiasts" succeed in their nefarious attempt to impose their language on the people of the south. I sincerely hope and fervently plead that wiser counsels would prevail with the Government and would successfully persuade them

to shed their '42 per cent' complex. A language, I humbly submit, is something which is evolved gradually in the minds of a people for ages and can't be overnight super-imposed on them by a stroke of pen. A language has to permeate all the facets of a man's life before it can have its sway over him. Shri C. Rajagopalachari has rightly pointed out that the mere fact that 42 per cent of the people of this sub continent speak a language in a distinctly contiguous geographic entity, cannot be a valid ground for imposing it on the people in the other portion of this sub-continent who speak distinctly a different group of languages, namely, the "Dravidian group of languages". Apart from considerations of contiguity, sentiment and ethnic identity, even the consideration of utility does not go in favour of Hindi being made the "Inter-State language" in this multi-glot sub-continent.

The recent incidents in the Punjab go to prove beyond a shadow of doubt that the "Hindi enthusiasts" are dreaming of a Hindi Empire. The mammoth procession of the Sikhs, headed by Master Tara Singh, in which our hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh, also participated, we all witnessed in this city in the wake of the Republic Day festivities cannot be ignored or dismissed aside as mere "exhibitionism". It represents the true and innate sense of indignation of the Sikhs in Punjab against the diabolic attempts of the communalists to obliterate the Sikhs as a people in the name of "Language".

Allow me to take this opportunity to appeal to the Government to ponder well over the incidents which occurred in Madras on the 6th January last when Prime Minister Nehru visited that city. They are truly indicative of how the minds of the people of the South are exercised over the language issue. I may also admonish the Government as our Prime Minister was wont to remind often the British imperialists before 1947 that an ancient

and heroic people like the South Indians cannot be coerced into meek submission by a policy of suppression.

I have only to hope that calm and dispassionate thinking and better judgment on the part of the Government will convince them of the imperative need to continue the *status quo* by retaining English because "efficiency, scientific inquiry, wide dissemination of knowledge and international contacts" have to be continued and promoted. English is *par excellence* eminently suited to all these purposes.

Sir, I am afraid, I am constrained to make a few observations on the glaring omission in the Address of any steps at least contemplated by the Government of India to ameliorate the conditions of the South Indians who are faced with harassing problems abroad in countries like South Africa, Burma and Ceylon. The plight of Tamils, especially in Ceylon merits more serious consideration and sympathy than it has hitherto been given by the Government. I may also exhort the Government not to be callous and indifferent towards the sufferings of these people just because their origin happens to be from the unfortunate South, which is far distant from Delhi.

Sir, even in the matter of allocation of funds in the Plan to the States, South is meted out a step-motherly treatment. I will cite, on the floor of this House, only one prominent instance due to dearth of time, where out of a total provision of Rs. 20 crores for the construction of 3581 tube-wells all over the sub-continent, 1500 are to be in U.P. alone. Uttar Pradesh is a state which is rich in water resources where a tube-well can be considered only as a "fifth wheel to the coach." On top of this injustice, even the Neiveli project, which has been doled out by the Centre after much heart-burning is being delayed badly. If the Government is really sincere to implement a policy of indiscriminate industrialisation all over the sub-continent they could have by this time explored the possibilities of a raw film manufacturing industry in

Madras where the film industry has struck deeper roots than elsewhere in India, barring, probably, Bombay. They could have thought of a heavy chemicals industry in Polur taluk, Madras State. They could at least have disabused their minds of all prejudices they developed against the enterprise sponsored by no less a person than a stout Congressman and former Minister of the Madras State, Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria. I will confine myself to these few examples today.

May I in peroration warn those at the helm of affairs that should they fail to concede the legitimate and just demands of the people of the South on such issues, the ill-feeling already existing between South and North will be magnified still further to gigantic proportions and may take ugly turns. May reason substitute their sentiments and the object of all their gubernatorial activity be justice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One thing I might make clear. When an hon. Member speaks in a language which is neither English nor Hindi but his own mother tongue, then, it is his responsibility that the version that he releases to his own Press must be in conformity with the translation that he has given here in the office. Nothing beyond that should go there. This might be explained to the hon. Member if he does not understand English.

Shri Dharmalingam: I have already given it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think he can speak English. I am not asking for a fresh translation. I have got the translation. I only say that the version that he releases to his own Press in the south should be in conformity with the translation that he has filed here.

Shri Dharmalingam: Yes.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): The President's Address is not expected to refer to all the issues that face the country, and, therefore, it is

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]
 wrong to call it unrealistic. It only points out some of the main issues that need solution and gives a general indication of the manner in which Government desires to move in order to solve them. Therefore, one should not be disappointed if one does not find all that he desires contained in the Address.

Sir, as far as I have been able to gather, the Address contains a note of cautious optimism. It is not oblivious of the hardships and difficulties. It also gives us some hope and expectation as to how the future is going to be shaped.

The core of the Plan has to be implemented, whatever the difficulties we have to face. We shall have to deviate them and the core has to be implemented. Therefore, it is quite necessary that a continued vigilance is exercised over all the activities which pertain to this Plan. As the Address has stated there has been some improvement in the situation. It is not good and proper to depend upon external aid, whether in the form of loans or grants, for a long time in order to build up the economy, industrial and agricultural, of the country. There is nothing humiliating or nothing derogatory in asking for help; but, that should be only for a certain period and not beyond that. Anyway, our country finds itself in a difficult situation and, therefore, if we ask for external aid, there is nothing wrong and we should welcome and thank all those countries who have helped us at this critical moment.

I have to point out one or two points in regard to our production activity, particularly, agricultural production. I do not want to dispute any of the observations made by the Government from time to time. But the price structure has got to be stabilised at some level or other. So far as agricultural produce is concerned, I speak with some experience—I am not an agriculturist but I have intimate contacts with the peasantry of the country—and I would like to make two suggestions.

Only last month I had an occasion to address a training centre of the Gram Sevaks, one of the 48 centres in the country. The Principal of that college told me very emphatically that unless a minimum price for agricultural produce is fixed, it is very difficult for an agriculturist to go in for more production. Why? There is a bumper crop and the prices go down. There is no incentive, they say, for the agriculturists to grow more. Either there must be a social instinct or there must be some minimum guarantee of the prices. If there is a downward trend, the agriculturist will naturally feel that more efforts are uncalled for because they stand to lose. Let us understand that psychology. Let us fix the price of agricultural products at some minimum level which is commensurate with the price structure in other categories also. It is one suggestion which I would like to make.

There is another suggestion. It may be a novel one. All the same it is imperative. I do not say that the Government has not done anything in regard to enacting land legislation. Certain steps have been taken. They have gone some way in raising the agricultural production but the land problem is being pursued in a halting manner. We talk of provincial autonomy. Are we going to leave the question of land reform to the sweet will of the State Government? While speaking on the General Budget last year, I appealed to the Government to lay down a definite target of period in which certain things have got to be done. The ceiling is not yet coming though the Congress Party has very clearly stated that the land reform must be executed here and now. I do not want to refer to any particular State Government because they would not like to be referred to. In some of the southern parts—leave alone the northern parts which are big and so, slow—it does not seem that the Governments have made up their minds finally and completely to put a ceiling on personal holdings. The peasantry is suffering enormously.

I had a chance to visit a score of villages only last month in connection with bhoodan work. If we analyse the content of the population of a particular village, we find so many landless agricultural labourers.

I want to suggest one thing for the consideration of the Planning Commission and the Government of India as a whole. I am given to understand that in Japan and China the agricultural land which is cultivable cannot be sold or purchased. I do not know but it must be correct because it has come from a very responsible person who was speaking at a seminar. I was present there. If that is so, can we not do something in that direction? When the land is sold the person who holds the land has no interest. He will not cultivate it and there will be no greater production. This may be a revolutionary suggestion but today or tomorrow India will have to accept it. Otherwise, there is no solution to the problem. I am confident, whether the Parliament agrees or not, that many people in the country believe that personal ownership of land has to go. This may be a revolutionary suggestion but unless it is accepted, there is no way for increasing agricultural production and economic prosperity.

On page 4, the President's Address refers to community development and national extension service projects. The Mehta Committee has gone into this matter very carefully and deeply. I must in all earnestness pay a tribute to the Chairman and the Members for having studied the problem thoroughly and given certain concrete suggestions which have been accepted by the Government and which others also may accept. What is the defect? In these five years, though we have constructed some buildings and laid down certain roads, we have not touched the agricultural sector. We have not been able to create that enthusiasm in the people which is the main object of the community development projects. People have to act. They have to be their own leaders and not the BDOs or others. It is a bureaucratic machinery that is working these deve-

lopment projects. I think there is something very fundamentally wrong in the approach. This was so clearly made out by that Committee's report. I hope all the Members have gone through it. It is a valuable report. It has been said that at the lowest level in the national extension service, there should be a co-ordinated and integrated administrative pattern of all the developmental activities. If that is so and if the gram sevak or the BDO is made the ex-officio Secretary of the organisation, his responsibility will be greater. The failure of the community development activity is more due to the laxity on the part of the administrative machinery to reach the village in time. We have seen so many approach road being destroyed in the rainy season. The school buildings will go down if they are not helped in time.

I do not want to take the time of the House in detailing all these handicaps. We talk of agricultural production. If we leave all these villages where the NES and CD projects are being worked out of the pattern, we shall not be able to show much progress.

I also wanted on this occasion to make a reference to the problem of official language for India about which the President has something to say in his Address. Parliament will have an opportunity of discussing this particular matter in due course. The Committee of the Parliament is sitting and I do not know whether I should say much about it. But since the matter has been stated by the President in his Address, I have to say one thing with great and due respect for our revered leader Rajaji. I fail to understand and also I am very much pained to see that—it is not a personal reference and I am speaking about a particular issue—till some of our countrymen, very eminent persons, fail to see that after all it would be one of India's indigenous languages that will be an official language. Let us once for all mentally reconcile ourselves that English will not and cannot and is not going to be the official language of this country. It has to be one of the Indian languages that is to come

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in as an official language. English is not an Indian language though it has its value. I stand for its progress and for its retention in whatever it is possible and necessary and desirable for the progress of this country.

Well, the matter has developed to such fearful and terrible extent that there is a talk of getting rid of Delhi. What do they mean? What does that section of the people mean by saying that they want to get rid of Delhi? When they want to get rid of Delhi, they want to get rid of India. Delhi will be there. In all humility and earnestness, with pain and anguish, I would appeal to the friends who stand for this secession: please halt; reconsider the position; do not act in the way in which you are acting today. And God forbid, let us not divide this country once again. That is all I have to say on this subject at this stage. Being a Member of the Parliamentary Committee on official language, I do not want to express any of my opinions.

I am coming to a close. We have heard much about corruption and only the day before yesterday, there was a Bill and so much was talked about it. The Minister in charge had something to say there. He stated that the volume of corruption had not grown. There was a greater exposure of it. It is being more and more exposed. I do not know. But the feeling amongst the people is that corruption is growing. Let us not be blind to the realities of the situation. Corruption is there. People feel it is growing. It is now the duty of us all, including the Government—I do not exclude the Members of Parliament—to see that this feeling is removed by taking certain effective steps. This feeling has to be changed. If the people carry the feeling that the Government is corrupt and administration is corrupt, then there is no hope. All your progress will be halted. So, it is no use taking shelter under certain procedural rules: that you cannot remove X and Y because of certain rules which stand in the way. Amend those rules here and now, immediately. You cannot take shelter under

the procedures. If there is corruption and you are convinced of it, do not wait for the proof. The proof will never come, because it is done in a very insidious manner. But once when there is a *prima facie* case, and circumstantial evidence is there, let us be bold enough to remove that lapse even though I agree that there will be some small element of injustice done.

Even the Constitution, if necessary, will have to be amended if we have to root out this corruption, because this Constitution also comes in the way. So, what I suggest is this. Let us be bold enough even to amend the Constitution if it is necessary and not make this administrative personnel something sacrosanct and not to be touched. All of us are very keen about it and this democracy which we claim to build up in a healthy manner must be strengthened. We have made once for all a resolve that our economic progress will be achieved only through democratic process. So, it is necessary that democracy is healthy, is pure, is incorruptible and there is enthusiasm among the people. If there is lack of enthusiasm, as I understand it, it is due to our own lapses. It is no use crying hoarse against one party or another. The nation as such has to enliven its own conscience. Let us appeal to our own conscience first. Let us first be ourselves incorruptible—each one of us. Even in public life there is corruption, as we know; it is not only in the administrative sector.

So, if each one of us looks to himself and wherever there is any lapse, if we remove it with a strong hand, with firm determination, democracy will function more healthily.

15-06 hrs.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Kathiawar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I am afraid I am unable to share the enthusiasm of several of the hon. Members who, without the reservation of expressing official regret, desire to support the motion moved by the proposer for voting thanks to the President.

An Address like this is expected to convey the programme of the Government as well as to point out to the nation the difficulties it has to encounter. One regrets that in this particular case, one does not find either the correct statement as to the state of the nation nor any idea about the difficulties which the nation is going to encounter very shortly nor any suggestion as to how these difficulties are going to be overcome. I therefore have tabled a motion saying that the Address unfortunately tends to create a sense of self-complacency which is truly dangerous for the nation to entertain.

We have got the second Five Year Plan looming large on the horizon, and the numerous difficulties with which this Plan is teeming, particularly in the matter of inadequacy of resources both internal and external. Ever since I have been in this House, on the various occasions whenever I have had an opportunity, I have been seeking information from the Government where the internal resources with which you propose to finance even the core of the Plan is to come from. God alone knows up till now what the core is going to consist of. Figures have been repeated *ad nauseam* showing how originally the planners desired to provide the internal resources. We were told that Rs. 800 crores were going to come from taxation and additional taxation, and Rs. 1,200 crores from market loans and small savings. There was going to be Rs. 800 crores of external aid and Rs. 1,200 crores of deficit financing. It was proposed to fill up a gap of Rs. 400 crores from various domestic resources which I fail to notice. There was also a proposal of railway contributions and also that the provident fund deposits will provide another Rs. 400 crores, totalling Rs. 4,800 crores which is an old figure.

Since then we know that as a result of the rise in prices of various things which the planners did not foresee, the cost of the Plan is going to be Rs. 5,400 crores plus an additional

import of foodgrains because of a bad harvest plus Rs. 50 crores of additional defence expenditure, all this totalling to Rs. 5,600 crores. The resources fall short by nearly half of this amount.

I have repeatedly asked where the resources from which you are going to finance even Rs. 4,800 crores will come from. I accuse this Government that it is holding back vital information which is of utmost importance to the nation. If an Address on an occasion like this does not give the slightest indication as to wherefrom either the internal or external resources are going to be acquired, I ask, what use is this Address?

Take only the case of external aid. The Finance Minister, just about the time of the last budget stated that Rs. 750 crores was our requirement. Since then, he has revised it and stated that the foreign exchange gap will be bigger still. But today there is not even the slightest indication in the address as to how this abnormal gap is going to be bridged. Instead of that, there are self-deluding references that the withdrawals from the Sterling Balances are going to be on a smaller and smaller scale.

I ask: what type of address is it that refuses to take the nation into confidence? Do I understand that the Government believe that this nation is so very foolish that if difficulties are placed before the nation in their correct perspective, the nation will do something unwise? Why is the Government afraid of taking the nation and this hon. House into confidence?

I have been asking this question and I regret to say that so far Government have evaded replying. If the House does not know how the core of the plan is going to be financed and what is the state of the nation's economy, what is the use of sitting here? If even this information is denied to us in spite of repeated requests, there is no point in our sitting here.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

I also desire to stress about the foreign exchange business. Out of the Rs. 800 crores that we badly require—and the gap is increasing—we have acquired only 225 million dollars or Rs. 113 crores from the United States, Rs. 20 crores from France and Rs. 25 crores from Japan, making in all Rs. 158 crores. We are deeply thankful to those countries which have staved off our immediate bankruptcy; but the gap remains still unfulfilled. To my mind the additional amount that would be required to be spent by the country for foodgrains and defence equipments might practically swallow up the aid which we have secured from the United States, Japan and France.

So, the major problem stares us in all stark reality and for that the President says in his address that our resources are diminishing gradually. Is that a solution? Therefore, I have stated in my amendment that the address tends to create dangerous self-complacency in the nation and the Government should have come out boldly and narrated to the nation the difficulties that it must encounter in all their stark reality.

With regard to food situation and the price-level, I am amazed that again there has been signs of self-complacency. We have been told that the prices are going down. As everybody knows, particularly the women section, the prices are going up by leaps and bounds. Consumers' goods are scarce. If a point has fallen here or there in the price of foodgrains, I see no cause for jubilation, much less for coming to the conclusion that the prices of foodgrains have started falling. There might be various set-backs and a little bit of fall on account of local conditions or other causes may occur. But that should not lead us to this wide, sweeping generalisation, for which this Government is responsible in the Address, that the prices of foodgrains have fallen.

What is more, even the position with regard to foodstuffs is not being revealed to the nation in all its stark reality. I accuse this Government of concealing from the nation the true state of affairs, and the true state of affairs is that they are going to encounter a serious situation. In spite of that, what do we find? The President says that we have got ample reserves. We have got about 1,200,000 tons of foodgrains and that will last only for one week—168 hours; nothing more than that. And we shall be eating into these reserves from the beginning of April or finish perhaps by the end of April.

I ask: why is it that this Government is so very complacent? Why is it that this Government deludes the people into a false sense of security? The President says that there has been a fall in prices, and yet I was surprised to read an answer by the Deputy Finance Minister, Mr. B. R. Bhagat, explaining the particular reasons for the falls in collections of small savings in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th of this month. He stated:

"The continued rise in prices and the higher cost of living reduced the capacity to save."

I ask: which of the two versions are we to accept as correct?

It has also been stated times without number that the amount by which our production of foodgrains has fallen short is only ten per cent. On one occasion I said that this is not a small thing. Ten per cent means anywhere round about 6½ million tons. It really means ten per cent on the basis of the existing population, that is, 3½ crores of people. 3½ crores of people will be affected by famine or near-famine conditions and yet we are told in the address as if everything is all right. I fail to see the reason why the nation is lulled into a false sense of security.

Coming to the question of our part in world affairs, I have no hesitation in paying a tribute to the very able manner in which the Prime Minister has been handling foreign affairs. We, who are really militarily a fifth-rate power, make no mistake about it—we have built up a stature in the comity of nations, which really is the admiration of the entire world, and that is due to the fact that we have followed a policy of non-alignment, a very wise and sensible policy. We have sincerely made efforts to see that world tension has been relieved as much as possible. But our efforts have not been successful.

Then I do think that much more can be done by India, possessing as she does the advantage of moral stature in the comity of nations, by inviting small nations to a conference, not only for denouncing the policy of the major powers in not stopping thermo-nuclear tests and not banning thermo-nuclear weapons, but also for condemning them for their failure to arrive at some measure of agreement on disarmament. It might be said that smaller nations are attached to one bloc or the other, and the conference may not be of any use. But my reading of history has taught me to believe that often very small and insignificant nations reach at conclusions which are really milestones in the history of humanity. I would, therefore, urge the Government to consider this aspect of the situation.

I desire to refer briefly to the Kashmir problem, which has been hanging fire for a long time and particularly to two factors which engage the attention of the country. The release of Sheikh Abdullah, unfortunately, contrary to our expectations, has created some minor difficulties. It is rather unfortunate that the man who did so much for Kashmir at one time and who affirmed accession of Kashmir to India in unmistakable terms should have gone back on his word, either as a result of embitterment due to imprisonment or some other reason. I think this House will take a more firm stand and stand

solidly behind Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad that accession is final and there is no power on earth that can alter that fact.

I am also concerned about the construction of the Mangala Dam. In breach of the agreement and very clear and categorical assurance given to the Prime Minister, the Pakistan Government has entered into a treaty with certain American and British firms for the construction of the Mangala Dam. I call it nothing short of consolidation of aggression by the Pakistan Government, a unilateral action which frees India from responsibility in the matter of observing any terms and conditions of any agreement whatsoever. I would like the Government to consider the fact that if today we cannot militarily retaliate, lest there might be wider conflagration as a result of our action, let us also consider the fact whether we cannot retaliate by withholding supplies of water from our canals, if Pakistan goes on unilaterally committing breaches, thereby releasing us from all our obligations.

This is an important point. If the Government makes a declaration of policy that it will not hesitate to consider this retaliatory measure, I think, it may have a salutary effect. At the same time, I would like notes of protest to be sent to the U.K. and U.S.A. that companies formed by their nationals should not help Pakistan in consolidating its aggression.

There is one important matter, last but not the least, to which I would like to refer and that is the question of Samyuktha Maharashtra. It has been repeatedly said that agitation on this score has died. It is not so.

An Hon. Member: Not at all.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Repeatedly, in elections after elections in which nothing but this issue was in the forefront, the results have shown that the people still feel deep down in their hearts that a great injustice has been done to them. It is not our intention

[**Shri Naushir Bharucha**]

that we should create any trouble on this score. But, I appeal to the Government to take this fact into consideration that when huge masses of people, nearly three crores, as one man feels that injustice has been done and that feelings persists for two years now—perhaps more than that, two and a half years—it cannot be called a passing phase. It is very dangerous to tinker with the sentiments of 3½ crores of people. I repeat that it is wrong to say that the Samyuktha Maharashtra movement violates against the unity of the country. Nobody is more keen than the Maharashtraans today about the unity of the country. I hope that the Government will not any longer stand on prestige, but will give this problem a fresh thought, if necessary, call a round table conference of all interests concerned and do the right thing.

I am sorry I have moved these amendments. But, I feel that it is necessary that the nation should be taken into confidence on the most important topics of the day and because the Address has failed to do this, I have been compelled to move my amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected amendments to the Motion on Address by the President which will be treated as having been moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:

No of amendment.

1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 132, 133, 135, 137, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 199, 200, 201, 202, 205.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): On a point of information, Sir, I have amendments Nos. 113, 114, 120 and 121. They should be taken as moved. They were not mentioned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have been mentioned.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address tends to create a dangerous sense of self-complacency in matter of—

- (a) the food situation;
- (b) total inadequacy of the internal resources for the Second Five Year Plan;
- (c) inadequacy of foreign aid, and the critical position of foreign exchange; and
- (d) price levels, particularly of necessities of life." (1)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while broadly the enunciation of foreign policy is satisfactory, there is no concrete measure indicated in the Address for easing world tension, or an adequate appreciation of the Kashmir situation." (2)

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the State of Madras is not named as the State of Tamilnad." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the rebate on handloom cloth has been reduced and the cut has not yet been restored." (4)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure the people about measures to solve the growing unemployment problem." (11)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to take adequate measures to tackle the acute scarcity conditions prevailing in U.P., Bihar and Orissa." (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address has made no mention as to how far measures taken by Government have contributed towards the development of a socialist pattern of society." (13)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to take measures to improve the working of the Community Project Administration." (14).

Shri Ignace Beck (Lohardaga-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about the implementation of the special provisions of the Constitution in regard to the backward communities and classes in particular of the Scheduled Tribes." (15)

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that adequate

attention has not been paid to the attempt of Pakistan to consolidate aggression by proceeding apace with the construction of the Mangala Dam in occupied Kashmir nor means have been suggested for defeating Pakistan's such designs." (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address ignores the deep sense of frustration experienced by the people of Mahagujrat and Maharashtra at the persistence of the Government in continuing with a bilingual State of Bombay, instead of creating two unilingual States of Mahagujrat and Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay as its Capital." (18)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not disclose any concern of the Government for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, much less for those who have been driven to embrace Buddhism, nor recommends any concrete measures for their welfare nor a desire to give to the new Buddhists the same privileges and amenities they enjoyed as members of the Scheduled Castes." (20)

Shri Sarju Pandey (Rasra): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the rebate on hand-loom cloth has been reduced and the cut has not yet been restored." (25)

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of following things and the steps being taken in

[Shri Sarju Pandey]

regard thereto—

(a) starvation and the famine conditions prevailing in Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the growing corruption and inefficiency in the work being done by National Extension Services Block and Irrigation." (28)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate how the Government propose to meet the serious and growing un-employment in the country nor does it lay down the lines on which the Government propose to improve the economic condition of the Eastern Districts of U.P" (27)

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the deep discontent prevailing in Orissa by all sections of people over the arbitrary decision of the Government of India with regard to the Oriya speaking States of Sareikella and Kharsuan, which have been kept under Bihar administration" (28)

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to the various difficulties that the different linguistic groups are undergoing i.e., the Oriya-speaking people in the district of Singhbhum and specially in Sareikella and Kharsuan are undergoing as they are being denied opportunities of getting education

through their mother tongue." (29)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the steps being taken to render adequate assistance to the people of drought affected areas in the State of Orissa resulting in deaths by starvation and mass exodus of people from villages to industrial centres in search of employment." (30)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the measures sought to be adopted for speedy and proper rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan which remains a major national problem till to-day." (31)

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take realistic view of the deteriorating food situation in the country and the failure of the Government to correct the imbalance in the economy due to rising food prices and prevailing semi-famine conditions in various parts of the country particularly in Orissa" (32)

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take notice of the growing disparity among various regions of the Union in regard to development under the Second Five Year Plan period." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not indicate to put an end to the indiscriminate resort to deficit financing which has corroded the basis of the internal economy.” (34)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the integration of outlying Oriya tracts particularly Seraikella and Kharwan of Bihar in Orissa.” (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that while the foreign policy on the whole is satisfactory, no specific measures are indicated in the Address regarding easing the world tension and solving the Kashmir problem once for all.” (36)

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not make any reference to the inhuman repression carried out by the French Government for suppressing the strength of freedom of the Algerian people.” (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the recent moves by certain big powers for establishing military bases with atomic weapons in many countries of Asia.” (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address has made no reference to the acute food situation created in the drought affected areas of Orissa as a result of lack of proper assessment of loss due to drought

by the Sivraman Investigation Team appointed by the Planning Commission.” (39)

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret the complacent attitude shown towards the serious food problem facing the country today.” (41)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret the failure to accede to the democratic demand for formation of States of Samyukta Maharashtra and Maha-gujarat.” (42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret the failure of the Government in not strictly conforming to the decisions of the XV Indian Labour Conference.” (43)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret inadequate measures for housing Refugees and for creating avocations for them.” (44)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Fair Price Shops are being closed in spite of the assurances given.” (45)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret the continuance of restrictions on the export of vegetable oils, oil seeds and oil cakes.” (46)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret the inadequate measures taken to conserve Foreign exchange.” (47).

[Shri V P Nayar]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret the delay in providing adequate Rural Banking facilities" (48)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that proper steps have not been taken for checking inflation" (49)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that steps have not been taken so far to put a limit on the profits" (50)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention of the Nationalisation of Banks in the near future" (51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that certain States like Kerala have not been given the required aid in foodgrains commensurate with the minimum requirements of the people" (52)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that adequate steps have not been taken to eradicate corruption, favouritism and nepotism in the administration" (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the core of the Plan has not been officially defined yet" (54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that locational distribution of new Industrial units has not been adopted" (55)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Provident Fund contribution has not been raised in the statutory enforced industries" (56)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the inefficiency in the Employees' State Insurance Scheme administration and failure to enforce decisions of the Corporation" (57)

Shri R C Majhi (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch Tribes) I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no clearcut policy has been made mention of in respect of the socio-economic development of the Adivasis" (60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no mention has been made about the extension of reservations of seats in the legislatures and of other privileges to the Adivasis and the Harijans" (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no definite reference has been made in respect of the multi-purpose community projects of the Scheduled Areas in the country" (62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in respect of the administration of the Scheduled Areas in the country." (63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no special privileges have been allowed for the socio-economic development of the Adivasis.” (64)

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not suggest the formation of the Samyukta Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat.” (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not suggest any bold steps to be taken by the Government of India to keep peace in the world.” (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any mention that India will quit the British Commonwealth of Nations.” (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not make any mention about the corruption and wastage in planning work.” (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that to solve the food problem and to encourage the cultivators, rent on uneconomic holdings shall be withdrawn and in general agricultural rent shall be substituted by agricultural income tax.” (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not give any indication that

the Government will take firm steps to solve the alarming food problem by forming a land army of 10 million people for reclaiming waste lands.” (78)

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no policy for solving the Goa and Kashmir issues has been stated. Nor is there a motion of the problems of colonialism particularly in Algeria, Cyprus and Kenya etc.” (79)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the several railway accidents that occurred in 1957-58. Nor is there a mention of measures being adopted to prevent a recurrence of these accidents” (80)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the steps to remove illiteracy from the country.” (81)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the resolution regarding formation of a Food Army of a million volunteers to solve the food problem.” (82)

Shri H. C. Sharma (Jaipur): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of India's quitting the Commonwealth.” (83)

[Shri H. C. Sharma]

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that measures to eliminate unemployment in the country have not been enumerated in the Address.” (84)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no measures have been suggested in the Address to check the corruption rampant in Government departments and development works and to prevent waste of public money.” (85)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not enumerate the steps to give effect to provisions of Article 45 of the Constitution within the stipulated period” (86)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address has failed to point out the basic defects of the second Five Year Plan.” (88)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not make any mention about the alarming situation created due to landlord-tenant relations in Delhi and the acute shortage of residential accommodation in the capital and consequent hunger-strike unto death by the President of the Delhi Pradesh Kirayedar Federation.” (89)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made about the fulfilment of directive principles of State policy with regard to edu-

cation under Article 45 of the Constitution and failure of the Government to impart compulsory primary education to every child.” (90)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the alarming situation caused in the country due to serious unemployment problem and does not suggest ways and means to solve the problems of unemployment.” (91)

(v) “That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not make any mention about Kashmir and Goa and solution of these thorny problems.” (92)

Shri Subiman Ghose: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address contains no reference to the rehabilitation of refugees.” (93)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address contains no reference to our relations with Pakistan particularly with regard to the matter of (a) refugees, and (b) Kashmir.” (94)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not give any indication as to how our country is to attain socialism.” (95)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time when the First Five Year

Plan began and the economic conditions now prevailing." (86)

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any effective ways and means for the moral regeneration of the nation." (110)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about adoption of any adequate measure to prevent the idea of disintegration which is gaining ground in some parts of India." (111)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no indication has been made in the Address about the failure to build up a real democratic set-up in India on Canadian basis." (112)

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the harassment of the Buddhists in India who have been converted from the Scheduled Castes in villages." (113)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about the rehabilitation of the Scheduled Caste people in Ram Nadpuram District, Madras State." (114)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no proposal to change the policy which has affected cottage match industry in Madras State and helped only in profiting foreign owned match companies." (115)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to provide adequate supply of rice to Madras State." (116)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about extension of facilities to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and liberal scholarship for post-matric students." (117)

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of recruitment of suitable candidates from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for the posts reserved in Grade I, Grade II Gazetted, Grade II Non-gazetted and Grade III services." (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of ways and means of improving economic condition of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Buddhists who are considered as other Backward classes." (121)

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I move—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address manifests no awareness of the serious threat to India's peace and security held out by Pakistan and contains no reference to the ever-increasing border incidents or to Pakistan's designs in regard to Hindu minorities in East Bengal.” (124)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the observations made in the Address in regard to our foreign policy have omitted altogether to clarify what the Government propose to do in regard to the Goan tangle, or the question of Pakistan occupied territory of Kashmir or the problem of Indian nationals in Burma, Ceylon and South Africa.” (125)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no adequate measures have been outlined in the Address to meet the food situation in drought affected areas of U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar Orissa and other States” (126)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention about the formation of separate States of Maharashtra (with Bombay) and Gujarat.” (127)

Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“That this House fully satisfied that the President's Address comprises a true concise review of the international situation with reference to India's friendly relations and also her abhorrence towards

production of nuclear weapons, and it also contains the true picture of all domestic issues with reference to foreign exchange and inculcates enthusiasm among the public to boldly face the difficulties and implement the Second Year Plan.” (132)

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention concrete proposals for formation of separate State of Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay as capital in near future.” (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the effective and immediate industrialization of the Marathi speaking areas.” (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the creation of Wage Boards in respect of agricultural labourers and of giving benefit to them of all the schemes formulated for the industrial workers”. (137)

Shri Dharmalingam: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention of any proposal to rename the State of Madras as Tamil Nadu.” (144)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the rights of the South Indian settlers of

Indian origin in Ceylon and Burma." (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the reason for not treating the needs of the rice eating population at par with the wheat eating population, while importing foodgrains from abroad." (146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the existing power scarcity in the Southern States." (147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the urgent need and desirability of establishing nuclear power projects in the South." (148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the regional disparities in allocation of funds in the Second Five Year Plan and particularly to the Southern States which are adversely affected in this context." (149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the steps proposed to be taken to industrialise the South at par with the fast industrialisation of the North." (150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the steps taken to restore the cut on the rebate on Handloom cloth made amidst protests." (151)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention is made of the steps taken to continue the English language as the official language of the Indian Union for ever." (152)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the feelings of the agitating millions of the non-Hindi speaking areas against the impending danger of Hindu imperialism." (153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the legitimate and democratic demand of the people of Maharashtra and Gujarat for the creation of Samyukta Maharashtra State with Bombay as its capital and Mahagujerat State." (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the Scheduled Castes who have embraced Buddhism continue the enjoying of the privileges and amenities enjoyed by them before the conversion." (155)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the closing of Fair Price shops especially when the food situation in the country is becoming worse" (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the measures to improve and expand Rural Banking facilities." (157)

[Shri Dharmalingam]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention of the effective steps taken to check and eradicate corruption and wastage in constructions of Projects and Government buildings.” (158)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention of a uniform land policy, delay in implementing land reforms and hesitation to fix an appropriate price policy which have a depressing effect on the agriculturists” (159)

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention of the situation of educated unemployment in the country” (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take any notice of the sad state of affairs that exists regarding foreign pockets in this Republic” (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not disclose the failure of the Government to introduce free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of fourteen years as laid down in the Constitution” (164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention to acute rice

scarcity condition in the country or easing the situation by further import of rice for the affected areas” (165).

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention of the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his two Reports, 1955 and 1955-57.” (166)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention of the steps proposed to eradicate the practice of untouchability in the country” (167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address has not indicated the manner in which the Government wishes to solve the question of boundary disputes as they exist between Bihar and Orissa” (168)

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to make a mention of the problem of Buddhist minority converted from the former Scheduled Castes” (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the problem of minorities and the indifferent treatment meted out to them” (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to make any mention about the Backward Classes Commissioner's Report and its implementation as enjoined by the Constitution of India.” (177).

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention any steps taken by the Government to classify the Chakpas and Nepalis of Manipur as members of Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes for the purposes of their social and economic uplift.” (178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to offer any concrete schemes for the solution of the tribal problems in States and Centrally administered areas in the North East Frontier of India.” (179)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address has not mentioned any measures for the nationalisation of foreign concerns in the spheres of plantation, oil and other minerals in Assam.” (180)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to ensure a fair and economic price of rice to the agriculturists in Manipur.” (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the inadequate steps taken to stop smuggling of rice from Manipur.” (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the inability of the Government to check corruption among public servants in the territory of Manipur.” (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to provide adequate facilities of public transport in the territory of Manipur.” (184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to transfer the allotted subjects to the Territorial Council in Manipur in accordance with the provisions of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956.” (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the delay in the land settlement and survey operations in Manipur and consequent increase in land disputes.” (186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the appointment of inefficient and raw staff to the higher cadres of administration in Manipur and failure to implement the schemes of development programme.” (187)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address under-estimates the implications and depth of the food crisis and fails to indicate the important measures and policies to be undertaken immediately by Government to increase agricultural production with special reference to—

- (a) granting timely and increased agricultural credit to peasants on the basis of their productivity and not on the basis of land proprietorship;
- (b) granting increased financial and technical help to carry out large scale minor irrigation and drainage works; and
- (c) increasing green manures, fertiliser distribution and good seeds." (190)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the widespread distress and starvation prevailing over large areas in the country struck by drought and a bad harvest or the steps to be taken by Government in regard thereto." (191)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the complacency in the Address regarding the price trends especially the rising price of rice, medicines, books, paper and educational materials and the rising stock of cloth." (192)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address gives no indication as to the

price control mechanism to be followed by Government especially to build up food stocks, ensure a fair price to the cultivator and control and squeeze out the hoarder and black-marketeer." (193)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to point out any methods and policy to check the erosion of the industrial policy resolution of 1956 whereby the private sector is getting hold of aluminium and fertiliser factories and other basic industrial projects originally intended for the public sector, and also getting a bulk of the foreign loans and capital goods besides the utilisation of all the foreign exchange quota allotted to it for the entire period of the Plan within the first year thereby jeopardising the entire fabric of the Plan." (194)

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no declaration has been made regarding immediate replacement of English by Hindi to solve the question of official language." (199)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any date by which English would be forthwith replaced by Hindi." (200)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no definite policy has been enunciated with regard to the development and

growth of regional languages and official language as declared under the Constitution." (201)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no definite dateline has been fixed for the adoption of Hindi as the official language of the Union Government." (202)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while the broad lines of foreign policy are satisfactory, the Address fails to take note of the tensions prevailing in Asia and Africa on account of the situation in Algeria, Syria and the Middle East as also in Kashmir and West Irian which point to the urgent need to the summoning of a second Bandung Conference." (205)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments are before the House.

श्री जिं मदल (खगरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण किया है, उसके लिए मैं उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ और जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव यहां पर उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में नदी बाटी योजनाओं में जो प्रगति हो रही है, उसको सन्तोषजनक बताया है। मैं इस बात को भानता हूँ कि जो प्रगति हो रही है वह सन्तोषजनक है। लेकिन मैं एक ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जो कि उत्तर बिहार में पड़ता है और जहां पर कि कोसी नदी जो कि प्रकार बारा बालों नदी है, वहांती है। उत्तर

बिहार खास तौर पर कोसी नदी की बाढ़ में तबाह व बरबाद हो जाता है। सरकार ने जो उपाय उसको बांधने में लिये किये हैं वे सराहनीय हैं। लेकिन अभी तक जो प्रगति हुई है और हो रही है वह बहुत धीमी है। उसको नियंत्रण में लाने में लिए कई केंद्रिय हैं जैसे कि एमबैंकमेंट्स, बैरेज और कैनाल्स। एमबैंकमेंट्स का काम प्रयोगात्मक रूप से हुआ और यह काम श्रम के द्वारा शुरू हुआ। वहां की जनता वे काम किया। वह नदी जो तबाही और बरबादी लाती है, निश्चित रूपेण बहुत भयंकर होती है और उसको नियंत्रण में लाने का जो काम श्रव तक किया गया है वह सराहनीय है। बाढ़ के बाद जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है उसको भुक्तमोगी ही अच्छी तरह से जान सकते हैं। इसकी वजह से मलेरिया, किलेरिया, कालाजर, डाइसेट्री आदि बीमारियां फैल जाती हैं और सो॒ष ही साथ उनकी फसलें बह जाती हैं। उत्तर बिहार की जमीन बहुत सुन्दर है। वहां की जमीन की उड़ेरा जक्कित इतनी अच्छी है कि यदि कोसी नदी पर कानून पा लिया जाये तो उत्तर बिहार समस्त बिहार को लाना लिला सकता है। यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि नदियों को बांध करके और उनके पानी को सिंचाई के काम में लाने की व्यवस्था हो जाये। कोसी नदी के पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी बांधों को बनाने के लिए हम लोगों ने जो श्रमदान किया है उसकी मिसाल हिन्दुस्तान भर में नहीं मिलती।

अब सुनने में आया है कि बांध बनाने के बाद वहां जो बैरेज बनने वाला है उस काम में डिलाई बरती जा रही है। पता नहीं यह डिलाई क्यों बरती जा रही है? हो सकता है कि यह विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई के कारण हो या जन के अभाव के कारण। लेकिन इसका चाहे जो भी कारण हो, परन्तु अगर आप बैरेज के काम को जल्दी से पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोसी पर बांध बांधना भी बेकार सिद्ध होगा। यह

[श्री जिं बंडल]

कोसी नदी सेकड़ों साल से वहाँ आई है। जहाँ पर कोसी नदी का पानी नहीं जाता है वहाँ की जमीन ऊसर हो गई है और जहाँ पर जाता है वहाँ दहलान हो गई है। एक फी एरिया है और दूसरा बेट एरिया है। जो बेट एरिया है वहाँ की जमीन बेकार है। यह सही है कि बांध बाबने से वे इलाके जिनमें कि बांध आती थीं, उनका बचाव होता है लेकिन वे इलाके जिनको कि फी एरिया कहते हैं वहाँ की जमीन ऊसर हो गई है। वहाँ पर कुछ भी पैदा नहीं होता है। इस तरह की जो जमीन है वह ३०-४० लाख एकड़ के करीब है। अगर बैरेज का काम नहीं होता तो बांध जो बनाया गया है वह भी बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता। आपने शायद १३ करोड़ रुपया बैरेज के लिए और १३ करोड़ रुपया नहरों की बदाई के लिए रखा है। बांध बाबने का जो काम वहा तीन साल में हो रहा है वह भी अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अगर आप बैरेज बना देंगे तो इसका कायदा ऐसे इलाकों में होगा जहाँ पर बहुत बढ़िया ऊल, ज्यूट, धान हत्यादि उत्पन्न हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि सरकार इस और ध्यान देकर इस इलाके को उन्नति की राह पर डाल दे और योजना की प्रगति में महायक हो। मारी खेद का विषय है कि इस समय जो प्रगति हो रही है, वह बहुत धीमी है।

सामाजिक सुधारों का राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभावण में जिक किया है। काफी सामाजिक सुधार हुए हैं और काफी उन्नति भी हुई है। लेकिन देश में आज भी बहुत सारे पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं। हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा 'अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिस' की मलाई के लिए जो कार्य सरकार कर रही है वे भी सराहीय हैं अबश्य लेकिन समाज तब तक बढ़िया नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि समाज का एक एक आदमी उन्नति के शिखर पर न पहुँच जाए। जब तक शारीर का

प्रत्येक अंग तनावस्तु न हो तब तक शारीर तनावस्तु नहीं कहा जा सकता। आज देश में ऐसे लोग अधिक हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का उत्थान जिस तेजी के साथ होना चाहिये, उस तेजी के साथ नहीं हो सकता है। शिक्षा की मद में मुझे जहाँ तक मालूम है कुछ छात्रवृत्तिया 'अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिस' को भी भी जा रही है। लेकिन वे छात्रवृत्तिया बहुत कम हैं। १९५६-५७ के विस्तीर्ण वर्ष के लिए शायद दो करोड़ रुपया इसके लिए रखा गया था और इसमें से सबा करोड़ रुपया हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर लग्जर्च किया गया जब कि केवल ७५ लाख रुपये 'अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिस' की मद में लग्जर्च किये गये जो कि बहुत कम है। मुझे यहा तक सुनने में आया है कि 'अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिस' के मेधावी विद्यार्थियों को भी रुपये की कमी के कारण स्टाइपेंड प्राट किया गया जिन्होंने कि ६८ और ६६ प्रतिशत अंक पाये। उनमें नीचे अक पाने वालों को बजीका नहीं दिया गया यद्यपि वे बहुत ज्यादा निर्भन थे। धन की कमी के कारण उनको नहीं मिल सका। मुझे यह बात न्यायसंगत नहीं मालूम पड़ती और मैं इसके विशेषतया तौर से सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस मद में पर्याप्त पैसा दिया जाये।

श्री राष्ट्रपति ने भारतीय संविधान की ३४० धारा के अन्तर्गत 'शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट एड शेष्यूल्ड इडाइट्स' की हालत की जांच करने के लिए जो कमीशन कायम किया था, उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशों की गई है उन सब सिफारिशों को मंजूर किया जाये और कार्य में लाया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशों की गई हैं उनको लागू

किया जाता है तो आज देश में जो निर्बल बर्तन है, जो पिछड़े हुए लोग है, उनकी स्थिति कही अधिक सुधर गई होती। उनकी हालत सुधरने से हमारा देश और राष्ट्र कितना प्रगति कर गया होता। इसके लिए मेरे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से विशेष रूप से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे इस और ध्यान दे और बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की सिफारिशों को पूरी पूरी तौर पर लागू करें।

अत्यन्त खेद का विषय है कि भारतवर्ष एक हृषिप्रधान देश हांते हुए भी अब भक्त मेरीडित है। खाम कर हमारा गत्य बिहार कभी बाढ़ से तो कभी मूँखे वर्ष प्रकाप से तबाह और बर्बाद होता रहता है और इमलिये वह अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र कहलाता है। उत्तरी बिहार मेरे अनाज अधिक होता है और दक्षिणी बिहार मेरे खनिज पदार्थ अधिक। लेकिन आज हम देखने क्या है कि उत्तरी बिहार धान का भड़ार कहलाने हुए भी अनाज की कमी से प्रस्त है और उमल कारण भुख-मरी है और नह एक अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र हो गया है। वहां न लागों को पेट भर खाने को भी अनाज नहीं मिलता है। जिस साथन दे जरिये खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाया जा सकता है, उम गाधन की वहां पर कमी है। अच्छी फमान पैदा करने विनाशकी यिचार्ड की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था हाना आवश्यक है ताकि खेतों की उर्वरा शक्ति (फटिलिटी) बढ़ सकें। लेकिन आज उत्तरी बिहार मेरे किसी तरह की सिचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। अलवत्ता वहां पर कुछ ट्यूबवेल अवध्य गाड़े गये हैं लेकिन वे भी कुछ खास कारगर सिद्ध नहीं हुए। मिचाई का उनम प्रबन्ध होना आवश्यक है। उत्तरी बिहार मेरे सयोग से बहुत ने काफी पानी भी दिया है और नदिया भी वहां पर काफी रूप से विद्यमान है। और खास कर जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से मेरा आता हूँ—खगरिया, बिहार

के मुंगेर जिसे मे—वहां पर उत्तर बिहार की सभी नदियों का बहाव है। कोसी, गढ़क और गगा सभी नदिया वहां बहती हैं। जिस तरह मेरे कोसी नदी को नियन्त्रण मेरे लाया जा रहा है उसी प्रकार गढ़क को भी नियन्त्रण मेरे लाना चाहिये। यदि कोसी के उम पानी को इकट्ठा करके सिचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये तो मेरे समझता हूँ कि उससे उत्तरी बिहार के मुंगेर पूर्णिया, झरमा दरभगा और भजपकरपुर इन सभी जिलों मेरे अनाज का उत्पादन डलना अधिक बढ़ जायेगा कि हम दक्षिणी बिहार को भी मजे मेरे लिना सकेंगे। मेरे मानता हूँ कि सरकार वा ध्यान इस ओर है लेकिन जो कार्य अमली रूप मेरे होना चाहिये और शीघ्रता मेरे होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये, मेरे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपदे द्वारा अपनी सरकार का ध्यान इस भवस्था की ओर दिग्नान लाता है कि वह शीघ्र मेरी इस लिए काफी रबम देकर इसकी व्यवस्था करायें।

कोसी का ज्ञान नवशा बना हुआ है उसका जो मौजूदा प्लान है उसका देखने मेरे आपको मालूम होगा कि उम ज्ञान के अन्तर्गत २० लाख एकड़ जमीन को बहा पर बैराज बना कर सिचाई बरने की व्यवस्था है। मेरे समझता हूँ कि ऐसी काई ३५ लाख एकड़ जमीन रही होंगी जिसको कि कोसी नदी आज से २५, ५० और १०० वर्ष पहले छोड़ चुकी है और आज वह मरभूमि बनी हुई है। उस तमाम जमीन का यदि मिचाई क्षेत्र ('इर्रिगेटेड मरिया') के अन्तर्गत लाया जाये तो मजे मेरे काम चल सकता है।

भी हाल मेरे यह चीज मालूम हुई कि जो हाई पावर कमेटी थी उसमे 'एक्स्प्रार्ट अधीपीनियन' मेरे इस चीज को ले वर मतभेद पैदा हो गया है कि कोसी पर बैराज बनाया जा सकता है या नहीं। कुछ इनीशियर वे यह मत प्रकट किया है कि यह बैराज बनाया जा सकता है तो कुछ ने कहा कि नहीं बनाया

[श्री डिं मडल]

जा सकता है। हमारे जैसे लेमेन की समझ में तो यह चोख नहीं आती कि वहां पर बैराज क्यों नहीं बन सकता। क्योंकि अगर ऐमा होना तो प्लानिंग कमिशन उसके बनाने के लिए मजूरी ही क्यों देता। जाच करने के बाद ही इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा गया था कि यह बैराज बन सकता है और सिर्फ़ एक एक्सपर्ट आपौनियन के नाम पर हम लोगों के जीवन के साथ विनवाड़ करना ठीक नहीं है। इसके बन जाने में ८० लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिवाई की व्यवस्था हा जायेगी और गढ़व प्रजेक्ट को साथ ले कर समस्ते उत्तरी विहार के लोगों का अनाज विताकर दक्षिणी विहार के लोगों का भी अनाज वित्ता सकेंगे और इन्हां हो नहीं में तो समझना है कि हमारे पास इनका अधिक अनाज बच रहेगा कि हम उनका दश के अन्य जलरन वाले भाग का भी भेज सकेंगे।

हम नामों वा इनका यानायान (चम्पुनिरेशम) के सम्बन्ध में वहुन पिंडा हुआ है। आपका सुन कर आश्चर्य हागा कि इस इलाके में ५० ५० मील तक कोई रेलगाड़ी भी व्यवस्था नहीं है और कोई पकड़ी मध्दक नहीं है जिम पर कि मोटर या बम चल मक। इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक नई रेलवे लाइन एन० ५० आर० मे विहारीगंज में कापरिया तक वाया बेलदौर बाजार बना दी जाये। उसी जगह में हमारे लेब मिनिस्ट्री के पार्लियामेंट्री सेक्टरी श्री नविन नारायण जी भी आते हैं उनकी और मेरी कास्टीटुग्मी उमीं जगह पड़ती है। यह नई रेलवे लाइन अगर बना दी जाए और यह बीच में जा निक टूटा हुआ है उसको जोड़ दिया जाये तो आवागमन की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

एन० ५० आर० मे मानसी से सुपील सेक्षन के बीच में धमाराचाट रेलवे स्टेशन के पास रेलवे लाइन सन् १९३८ से टूटी

हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एक पुल बना दिया जाये जिससे कि स्थायी आवागमन की समुचित व्यवस्था हो जाये।

श्री अगहीश विवस्थी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन विन पूर्व राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने हम लोगों के समझ जो भावण दिया उसको मैंने सुना और पढ़ा। उसमें उन्होंने बराबर भारत सरकार की प्रणाली की है और कहा है कि हमारी सरकार ने बहुत सी बातों में सफलता प्राप्त की है, कुछ बातों में वह अग्रिमी रही है, पर मे समझना है कि जिस प्रकार का वित्त राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने सीधा है वह अपूरा चित्र है।

जहा एक और यह कहा जाता है कि देश का निर्माण हो रहा है, हम तरक्की करने जा रहे हैं, वहा दूसरी और कुछ बाते गेमी होती जा रही है जिनको सारे देश की जनता जान रही है और मे कहना चाहूँगा कि उन विषयों की ओर राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जरा मँकेत तक नहीं लिया है। उनका भावण एक अपूरा भावण है। वह देश का आधा चित्र बीचते हैं। कुछ विषय ऐसे हैं जिनकी ओर राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने ज्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं उन विषयों को मदत के भम्मुख रखना चाहता हूं ताकि माननीय सदस्य अनुभव करे कि यह बात सही है अथवा गलत है कि जहा एक और देश मे निर्माण हुआ है वहां उसके साथ ही साथ देश के अन्दर गरीबी, भुखमरी, रिक्षव स्टोरी, भ्रष्टाचार, पुलिस के जुल्म, लाठी, गोली, अपराधों की सख्त्या का बड़ा, बेजा टैक्स, पक्षपात, अफसरों और भवियों की तादाद, बेतन भत्ता, सावंजनिक सम्पत्ति का दुश्योग, जाति विरादी, सत्याप्रह, हृडताले, भूत हृडताले, प्रदर्शन, होटलों की सख्त्या जिनमे आपका अधोक होटल और जनपथ होटल भी शामिल हैं, इन चीजों की तादाद बहुत बड़ी है।

गत वर्ष जब मैंने राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण पर विचार करते हुए यह कहा था कि मैं एक अध्यापक हूँ और एक अध्यापक होने के नाते जो कुछ मैंने देखा और सुना है उसके अधार पर मैं उस भाषण को भी १०० मे से २० नम्बर देता हूँ तो कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा था कि मैं बहुत सस्त परीक्षक हूँ। लेकिन आज मैं एक उदार परीक्षक के रूप में भारत सरकार को नम्बर दूंगा। इन दम वर्षों में मैंने जो विषय गिनाये हैं उनमें भारत सरकार ने बहुत तरक्की की है। इन की तादाद बहुत बढ़ी हुई है और आज मैं बड़े उदार हूँदय से एक परीक्षक के रूप में भारत सरकार को सौ म ७५ नम्बर देता हूँ। यह डिस्टिक्शन मार्क है। इनमें प्रकट होगा कि सरकार ने इन विषयों में बहुत तरक्की की है।

उपर्युक्त भाषण में अगर यही ढंग रहा तो एक दफा आप सौ म सौ नम्बर भी दे सकेंगे।

भी जगदीश अवस्थी अभी चार वर्ष बाकी हैं। सचमुच इन बातों में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से इस सदन में निवेदन करूँगा कि जिस शासन के प्रत्यर्गत इन चीजों में तरक्की हुई हो क्या आप उस शासन को कल्याणकारी राज्य या समाजवादी नमूने की सरकार कह सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि देश में सचमुच समाजवादी नमूने की या कल्याणकारी सरकार होती जो कि गांधी जी के आदर्शों के अनुसार होती तो मैं चीजे नहीं बढ़ा सकती थी। जो चीजे हमने लिटिंग हृकूमत में नहीं देखी वे हमको आज देखने को मिल रही हैं। कितना विचित्र यह राज्य है। एक और निर्माण और तरक्की होती जा रही है, दूसरी और अब लोग भी चीजे बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इनको माननीय सदस्यण अनुमत करे कि यह देश का निर्माण किस प्रकार का हो रहा है।

दूसरी बात जो राष्ट्रपति महोदय के उपर में मुझे दुःखदायी अतीत हुई वह वह

कि उन्होंने अपने भाषण में देश के अन्दर जो रेल दुर्घटनाये हुई हैं उनका जिक्र नहीं किया। आज रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कितना नुकसान हो रहा है और कितने लोग रेल दुर्घटनाओं में हताहत हो रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति का कर्तव्य था कि जो लोग इस तरह हनाहन हुए हैं और जो सरकार की लापरवाही से सदा के लिये सासार से विदा ढो गये हैं उनके निये दो शब्द कहते। लेकिन मैंने भाषण में यह चोर कही नहीं देखी। जब रेलवे मवालय पर बोलने का समय आवेगा उम समय अगर मुझे समय मिला तो मैं इस विषय पर कुछ कहूँगा। लेकिन यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है जिसकी और मैं व्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह बात अवश्य भाषण में आनी चाहिये थी। आज रेलवे दुर्घटनाये इतनी बड़ती जा रही है। कुछ दुर्घटनाय द्राइवर आदि की समझदारी में बच जाती है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि पहली जनवरी को मोरी रेलवे दुर्घटना हुई। और पहली फरवरी को कानपुर में गगा के पुल पर रेलवे लाइन ११ इच नीचे चली गयी। लेकिन द्राइवर ने स वधानी से गाढ़ी रोक दी और दुर्घटना होते होते बच गयी। अगर द्राइवर ने दुर्दिमता से कान्ध न लिया होता तो सचमुच यह देश की एक बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना होती। इस प्रकार की जो बहुत सी रेलवे दुर्घटनाये हो रही हैं उनका राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कही भी जिक्र नहीं किया।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने भाषण में राजभाषा आयोग की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि हम सदस्यों की राय ले कर भाषा सम्बन्धी कोई नीति व्योगित करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि भाषा का प्रश्न इतना जटिल नहीं था जितना कि उसको बना दिया गया है। इस जटिलता को साने में जहा उन लोगों का हाथ है जो सरकार में नहीं हैं बहा इसमें भारत सरकार की भी बड़ी विम्बेदारी है। मूले

[क्षी जगदीश भवलदी]

वह दिन याद आता है जब मेरे छोटा या और जब देश परत था । उस वक्त महात्मा गांधी हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध मेरे चर्चा करते थे और उनकी कृपा के फलस्वरूप और उनके प्रयास के फलस्वरूप अहिन्दी प्रान्तों में हिन्दी की समये खोली गयी और वह हिन्दी का प्रचार किया गया । उस समय हम अपेजो के गुलाम थे और अपेजो ने बलात् हमारी स्टेट लैंग्वेज अपेजी धोपित कर रखी थी । तब हम अपेजी से दूर थे, और हिन्दी के नजदीक थे । लेकिन आज जब हमारी अपनी सरकार है, अपना शासन है, हम हिन्दी मेरे दूर होते चले जा रहे हैं । एक वक्त था जब देश मेरे हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध मेरे एक मत था । जब देश आजाद हुआ उस समय हिन्दी का कोई विरोध नहीं था । उसी समय हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध मेरे धोपणा हो जानी चाहिये थी । लेकिन उस समय सरकार चुप हो गयी । अब जो यह विलम्ब हो रहा है इसमे भाषा सम्बन्धी समस्याए बढ़ती जा रही है । मेरे अदब के साथ सदन के मदस्यों के सम्मुख यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि कितनी विचित्र स्थिति है कि आज हमको अप्रजी भाषा का मोह पैदा हो रहा है । आज हिन्दी देश की मुख्य भाषा है इसमे कार्द दो मत नहीं हो सकते । यह सब से अधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषा है । आज इसका विश्वास बढ़ता जा रहा है । कुछ ऐसी बात हा रही है जिसन मान्य होता है कि हिन्दी का विश्वास प्रादेशिक भाषाओं से है । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है । सच पूछा जाये तो बात यह है कि अप्रजी भाषा के स्थान पर हिन्दी का लागू बनन का मबाल है । प्रान्तों मेरे काम प्रादेशिक भाषाओं मेरे हो किन्तु केन्द्र मेरे तो हिन्दी भाषा होनी चाहिये । लेकिन कुछ हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को और कुछ जो अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोग हैं उनको यह गलत-फैसली हो रही है कि हिन्दी वाले जबरदस्ती हिन्दी राजभाषा बनाना चाहते हैं । लेकिन इसमे कोई जबरदस्ती का प्रश्न नहीं है । यह तो केवल आपस मेरे समझने का प्रश्न है ।

जहा तक नौकरियों का सम्बन्ध है ऐसे कहना चाहूँगा कि दस वर्ष के लिये केन्द्र मेरे अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों के लिये नौकरिया रिजर्व कर दी जाये और जो भी और प्रात्तीय नौकरिया है उन पर तो प्रान्त वाले काम करेंगे ही । लेकिन शर्त यह है कि दस वर्ष तक कोई हिन्दी भाषा भाषी केन्द्र की नौकरी स्वीकार नहीं करेगा । यह बात हम आप से उदारतापूर्वक कहते हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र के जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारीगण हैं, उन को चाहिये कि यह के काम-काज मेरे हिन्दी का प्रयोग होना चाहिये, चाहे वह टूटी-फूटी हिन्दी ही क्यों न हो, चाहे वह किसी ही हिन्दी हो । यह कितनी लज्जा की बात है कि हम एक आजाद देश मेरे एक विदेशी भाषा मेरे काम करते हैं । किसी भी स्वतन्त्र मुल्क ये ऐसा नहीं होता है । अपवादस्वरूप हिन्दुस्तान हो एक ऐसा देश है, जहा आजाद होने के बाद भी अप्रजी भाषा ने प्रथ्रय मिल रहा है । ऐसे यह कहना चाहता है कि इस विषय मेरा राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने हमारे मामने कोई निश्चित नीति व तिथि नहीं रखी है और न हो किसी कार्यक्रम का सकेन दिया है । भारत मरकार जिम टालू नीति पर अब नक बला रही है, उसी का उन्होंने पृष्ठपापण कर दिया है ।

इम देश मेरे भारत मरकार बराबर इम बात का नारा लगा रही है कि इस देश मेरे समाजवादी ममाज ना नहीं, मोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ मोमायटी—जिस का हिन्दी मेरे रूपान्तर समाजवादी नमूने का समाज है—स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, अर्थात् हम मोना नहीं सोने का पानी चाहते हैं । लेकिन जो भी नीति आप की हो, समाजवादी ढांचे का समाज हम कायम करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन मेरे अदब मेरे कहना चाहूँगा कि दुनिया मेरे कोई भी “बाद” — कोई भी दर्शन कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो, लेकिन जब तक उस को अमल मेरे नहीं लाया जाता है, उस को कार्यरूप मेरे परिणत नहीं किया जाता है और उस

का ठीक ठीक शास्त्र नहीं होता है, तब तक जनता उस "बाद" का उस रूप में दर्शन नहीं करती है और इस तरह का कोई भी "बाद" दुनिया में सफल नहीं हो सकता है। जहां तक समाजवाद का प्रश्न है, इस सदान के किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को इस पर मतभेद नहीं होगा कि इस देश में समाजवाद होना चाहिये। भारत सरकार ने भी उस को अपना उद्देश्य और अपनी नीति घोषित कर दिया है। लेकिन सब से बड़ा मताल यह है कि भारत सरकार का जो समाजवाद आज पक्षी के रूप में आसमान में उड़ रहा है, उस को इस भूमि पर, पृथ्वी पर लाने के लिये उम ने क्या कार्य किये हैं, जिससे कहा जा सके कि देश में मग्नवादी व्यवस्था कायम हो रही है। या होने वाला है। अगर आपका देश में सच्चा समाजवाद लाना है, तो फिर आप को समाजवादी नर्यन को कार्य रूप में परिणाम करना होगा, उग को बाधना पड़ेगा। उम की हृद मुकर्रर करनी पड़ेगी। केवल वार्षा से आज तक बोर्ड "बाद" दूनिया में भर्ना नहीं हुआ है। अगर इग देश में समाजवाद स्थापित करना है, तो उस के लिये एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम बनाना होगा और उम पर कार्य करना होगा। धन प्रोर धरती का बटवारा करना पड़ेगा और उम को इस कार्यक्रम में रखना होगा। लेकिन अगर आप पिछले दस वर्षों का इतिहास देखें, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि न तो भारत सरकार न राज्य सरकारों ने समाजवाद को अमल में लाने के लिये आज तक कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम बनाया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर समाजवाद लाना है, तो फिर धन और धरती का बंटवारा कीजिये। जब तक यह नहीं होगा, समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है। आज क्या दशा है? एक और तो करोड़पति लोग हैं, जिन के पास इतना धन इकट्ठा हुआ है मानो कैलाश पर्वत बना हुआ है। इसरी और दुस्री, गरीब, अकिञ्चन लोग हैं—पाताल बना हुआ है। अगर आप सचमुच कैलाश और पाताल

को एक करना चाहते हैं, तो उस का मार्ग यह नहीं है कि पाताल में पड़े हुए जो लोग हैं, छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी, निम्न और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग, कुछ उन का बेतन बड़ा दिया जाये। उसमें पाताल के लोग ऊपर नहीं उठें। जब तक कैलाश के नोग—बड़े बड़े लोग—कानून के जरिये नीचे नहीं नाये जाने हैं, तब तक इस देश में आप समाजवाद का कोई भी कार्यक्रम और भवानना का कोई भी मिदान लाएँ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आज एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि इमारे पाम धन की कमी है और पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिये हमारे पाम पर्याप्त रोपर्सिज नहीं हैं और हमारी तरफ हम करोड़ों रुपये हम ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को दे रहे हैं शाही भेट के लूप में, जिन के पाम करोड़ों को सम्पत्ति है—मैंने गन वर्ष भी यह कहा था और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ क्या उम धन के देने को आप बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन के विपरीत जा सचमुच देश के अवदाता, करदाना, मतदाना है—निमान लोग, कृपक वर्ग, उन को अवस्था अत्यन्त गिरी हुई है। उन की तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देने हैं। आज भाग्तव्य के कृपक की स्थिति यह है कि उस के पैर में पहिन को जूता नहीं है, जेव में दो पैरे नहीं हैं, शरीर को ढकने के लिये कपुड़े नहीं हैं, मस्तिष्क में शिक्षा नहीं है, उसके साने-सीने और बाल-बच्चों की शिक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, उस को आज दूध नहीं मिलता है। यह भारतीय कृपक की अवस्था है। इसरी तरफ रात-दिन टैक्कों का भार उम पर पड़ता जा रहा है—केल्ड और राज्यों के टैक्स, प्रत्यक्ष कर और अप्रत्यक्ष कर, अगर हम विश्वेषण करें, तो मालूम होगा कि उन सब का भार उस पर पड़ता जा रहा है। इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है और कृपक बन्धुओं के—जाम समाज के—उत्थान के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया जाया है। हमारी पंच-वर्षीय योजना को बनाने वाले जितने आयोग के लोग हैं, उन का ध्यान तो बड़े बड़े शहरों की तरफ केन्द्रित रहता है।

[भी अपनीका अपनसी]

दिल्ली में बैठ कर योजना आयोग के लोग गोंदों की समस्याओं का हल ढूँढ़ते हैं। राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है कि हम विकेन्द्रीकरण करेंगे, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में बहुत समय लगेगा। जब तक योजना का विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं होता है, तब तक उस में सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है।

अब मैं इस सरकार की वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। आज इस बात का बराबर ढंडोरा पीटा जाता है कि हमारे देश की वैदेशिक नीति बहुत सफल हुई है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भी कहा है कि हमारे यहाँ विदेशी लोग—विदेशों के प्रधान मंत्री इत्यादि—आते हैं, उन देशों के साथ हमारे मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों के कुछ बड़े बड़े अधिकारीण आ जायें, उन का सम्मान हो, अन्यवाद हो और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री विदेशों में जायें, तो उन का सम्मान हो जाये, उन से हमारे मैत्री-सम्बन्ध हो जायें, इससे भारत की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। मैं भारत सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस ने काश्मीर की समस्या, गोधा के प्रश्न, दक्षिणी अफ्रीका और सीलोन में भारतीयों के प्रश्न का क्या हल निकाला है? अगर केवल सम्मान के आदान-प्रदान से समस्यायें हल हो जाती हीं, तो फिर ये समस्यायें आज तक हल क्यों नहीं हुई हैं? इन का न हल होना ही भारत सरकार की वैदेशिक नीति की असफलता का चोतक है। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति एक नकारात्मक वृद्धिकोण पर आधारित है, उस का कोई बजूद नहीं है, उस का कोई भ्रस्तर नहीं है।

प्रासिर में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूँगा कि अब भी समय है। जो गलतियाँ हुई हैं, उन पर सोच-विचार किया जाये, उन से विज्ञापन भर्हन की जाये। कौन नहीं जानता कि आज सरार गुरुओं में बंदा हुआ है—

एक तरफ अमरीका का गुट है और दूसरी तरफ हम का गुट है। जब दोनों गुट शान्ति की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उन के दिलों में कभी शान्ति नहीं है। उन की जबाब पर शान्ति की इच्छा है, अगर हाथ में हथियार हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भी दो विविधाली गुट बने हुए हैं, प्रासिर कौन सी ताकत है—कौन सी बात है, जो कि काश्मीर के प्रश्न को हल नहीं होने दे रही है। सब जानते हैं कि हमारा पक्ष सही है, लेकिन वह वर्ष के बाद भी उस प्रश्न का कोई हल नहीं हुआ है। जब कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ गुटबन्दी का अकाला बना आ है, क्या आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि काश्मीर समस्या पर हम को न्याय मिलेगा और हमारे पक्ष का समर्थन किया जायेगा? आज समय आ गया है कि हम ईमानदारी के साथ काश्मीर प्रश्न पर विचार करें और उस को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से हटा लें। इस के साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि संसार में एक तीसरी शक्ति का निर्माण किया जाये।

अन्त में मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मैंने जो कुछ संयोग्य रखे हैं, उन पर यह सदन विचार करेगा और जो अन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है, उन को उस में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): I join my friends on this side of the House in expressing our gratitude to the President for his Address. In his Address, he has not only enunciated the great policies that our country has been following for the prosperity of this country and the peace of the world, but he has also enumerated

the great achievements that our country has made during the last one year.

Before, I proceed any further, I would like to point out that I wished that a reference had been in that Address to our countrymen on that side of the cease-fire line in Kashmir, and also to the Indian-born people in South Africa. It is a matter of shame for all of us that during the last ten years, our countrymen on that side of the cease-fire line are the victims of the butchery of the foreign power. It is a matter of shame and regret for all of us that our Indian-born people in South Africa are not being treated as human beings. Let us declare here and now that we shall not rest unless every man and woman on that side of the cease-fire line of Kashmir is liberated. Let us declare here and now that we shall not rest unless every man and woman in South Africa is accorded the same treatment which is being given to our friends in that sister country of the Commonwealth.

Mention has been made about our achievements on other fronts. There is no doubt that half the country has been covered by Community Blocks, National Extension Blocks etc. There is no doubt that they have given some schools. There is no doubt that they have given us some panchayat *ghars*. There is no doubt that they have given us some seed stores, and in some cases, some roads also.

Much has been said about the psychological change that has been effected by these blocks. I had the opportunity of visiting some of the blocks in my own State, in my own constituency. I must say from my personal knowledge that the money which has been spent on those blocks would have given much better results if a better organisation had been provided there. Most of the money goes down the drain, because the controlling power over these blocks and development organisations has been given to people who have been trained in the traditions of the collectorate and magistracy. To expect at this late hour of the day that men having

experience of 20 years in magistracy and collectorate, who have been sitting in their courts trying only criminal cases or going to the villages just to collect rents from the peasants, can overnight become missionaries for rural uplift and rural reform is to expect the impossible.

Therefore, I will make a suggestion to the Government. They had appointed a Committee headed by Shri B. G. Mehta. That Committee has come out with its valuable report and valuable suggestions, and at no further time, most of the suggestions contained in that report would be implemented and people's co-operation sought and a land army raised. All the people should be asked to take control of those blocks and those planning organisations should be taken away from the control of people who can deal with things only in a bureaucratic way.

The President has referred to the visit of our Prime Minister to certain foreign countries. He has also made reference to the visits of foreign dignitaries to our country. There is no doubt about it that from the days of Ashoka, the stature of India has never been greater than it is today. We are grateful to our Prime Minister for that. Our President deserves all congratulations on his having such a great Prime Minister.

At the same time, I would say that while foreign dignitaries have been coming here, while we have been giving receptions to the British Prime Minister, while good words are being said about us by the people of the United States of America, some of the countries who express their friendship and goodwill towards us do not implement that goodwill when resolutions in the Security Council about Kashmir are discussed. I therefore, hope and trust that India which stands for peace between the two warring blocs, India which has been leading a crusade against cold war, will get better treatment at the hands of the United States of America and United Kingdom as

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far as the question of Kashmir is concerned and as far as our disputes with Pakistan are concerned

I do not want to take much more time because most of the points have been covered by Members who have already spoken I only wanted to say something about some of our State undertakings There is no doubt about it that it was a revolutionary step that the Government of India took when they decided that life insurance and certain other industries should be nationalised and state-owned At the same time, I would point out that in the same way as the Community Development work cannot be carried on by people who have been trained in the bureaucratic tradition these corporations will go down if their control is continued in the hands of the people who lack that patriotism which the common people have who have only the traditions of the collectorate and magistracy

With these words I once again thank the President for his Address

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi) Sir, it is gratifying to find that more and more space is accorded in the President's Address to home rather than to foreign affairs As the Second Five Year Plan from its very inception encountered difficulties, it is but natural that the President should seek to reassure the country that the difficulties are being satisfactorily resolved The Plan was drawn up at the time of the last elections and it was heralded by great fanfare—physical planning, perspective planning, flexible planning But all that we see in practice appears to be planning from hand to mouth without any system

The President reminds us of what he had told us last May when some people, on account of various difficulties, suggested that the time for the fulfilment of the targets kept by the Planning Commission might be

extended. The President had then said—and he has repeated it now—

"My Government are fully aware of the problem and of the effort required They are equally concerned that our temporary difficulties should not lead us in the direction of retarding progress and development, but the difficulties should be overcome, where necessary, by reconsideration and revision of methods and by planned mobilisation of resources and not by either the abandonment or slowing down of the progress towards our objectives"

Immediately after this Address of May last the Finance Minister told us that certain projects in the Plan would have to be dropped Then there was a talk about the 'core' of the Plan and afterwards about the 'hard core' of the Plan Later on in his Address, the President also talked of the 'core' of the Plan which has got to be saved If only the core of the Plan is to be fulfilled then evidently there would be an extension of the time for the fulfilment of what is the non core of the Plan and of the Plan as a whole This is what actually had been suggested by discerning people when they said that the time for the fulfilment of the Plan, as it stood, must be extended The Government say the same thing, but perhaps bothered by their own prestige, they keep on repeating that there would be 'no retarding of the progress of development and the difficulties would be overcome by reconsideration and revision of methods and mobilisation of resources' Tweedle-dum-Tweedledee'

I am reminded of a little poem that I read when I was in school, about a little girl who was asked 'How many sisters and brothers may you be?' She replied, 'Seven in all' 'Where are they, I pray, you tell, little maid' 'Two of us at Conway dwell and two are gone to sea and two in the church yard lie' 'If two lie in the church yard and they are dead, how are you

seven'? She said: 'Their graves are green. They may be seen'. The projects that are dead are ever greens in the blue-prints of the Planning Commission.

Sir, we are almost in the middle of the Plan and yet the question of what constitutes the core of the Plan remains undecided. We do not know, for instance, what would be the phasing of the Plan. We do not know what would be the adjustment of the Plan between the different sectors of our economy, namely, agriculture and industry. In industry, we do not know what would be the adjustment between consumer goods and capital goods. I do hope that these matters will speedily be clarified and this time at least priority of expenditure and import of goods will be clearly defined.

Sir, on a former occasion, when I was speaking on the Plan, I had said that the Plan was mechanically drawn without priorities being settled and without proper appreciation of the tasks before us and the difficulties that confront us. I would only mention one of the difficulties which is today universally accepted, namely, that of foreign exchange. There had been a miscalculation from the beginning about the availability of foreign exchange. How did this difficulty get accentuated? It was accentuated on account of four causes. Firstly, because there was wrong calculation on the part of the Planning Commission of the cost of foreign imports that would be required for the Plan. Secondly, because the private sector was allowed magnanimously to import goods on an unprecedented scale; thirdly, because of increase in military expenditure, necessitating further imports; and, fourthly, because of excessive imports of consumer goods and also not very urgently required producer goods.

Much of this could have been avoided if a phased budget of our imports had been worked out either by the

Planning Commission or by the Cabinet itself. As this was not done, it should have been the concern of the Planning Commission to see that these disturbing factors, most of them avoidable, were brought to the notice of the Government and checked as soon as they made their appearance. But this could have been possible only if there was an exchange of information and there was co-operation and co-ordination between the different departments of the Government. This want of co-ordination and co-operation has been vividly brought out in the evidence tendered before the L.I.C. Enquiry Commission.

I have not yet seen the report; but, I am only talking about the evidence as it was given in Bombay. The information available to the Commerce and Industry Ministry either was not available or was not taken note of by the Finance Ministry, even though the same distinguished person was successively in charge of the Commerce and Industry portfolio and of the Finance portfolio. Further, the information that the Government banks had with them, it would appear, was neither available nor was taken advantage of by either the Finance Ministry or the L.I.C. authorities. To make confusion worse confounded, the information which the Prime Minister had and the warning based upon it conveyed to the Finance Ministry, evidently, had no effect whatsoever on that Ministry. It is, therefore, no wonder, Sir, that sometimes in desperation the Prime Minister should denounce the ways of the Government over which he himself presides. But, then, if he fails to bring about the necessary co-ordination and co-operation and, further, if his publicly administered rebukes have no effect upon the administration, who is there to bring about the necessary reform? Who is to bring about, not the theoretical unity of the Cabinet of which we hear so much now-a-days, but the practical unity of the Cabinet? Evidently, this House cannot perform for the Prime Minister this function, this delicate function. It is not designed for the purpose. All that it can

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do is sometimes to carry out post-mortem; this too with very great difficulty.

The L.I.C. Enquiry is the first public probe into the many scandals involving the taxpayers' money. These scandals have often been ventilated in Parliament, not only by Opposition Members but Members belonging to the Government party. But no public enquiry has ever been ordered. Rather, Members who have persisted in talking of these scandals have been rebuked by higher authorities and told that the only scandal that the Government of India know of is the talk of scandal inside and outside the Parliament.

Sir, the President has stressed the need for increased production. But the L.I.C. Enquiry has clearly shown the inefficient, nonetheless arrogant, way in which the public sector of our economy is working. It is not thus that production can be increased and the country's economy be put on a sound basis. The L.I.C. Enquiry has brought to light how the so-called autonomous Corporations in the public sector are functioning. There are over 35 Corporations and companies in the public sector. What is their position and how will they be run? Who will run them? The L.I.C. Enquiry has spot-lighted these questions. Unless the position is satisfactorily clarified, the public sector, I am afraid, will collapse under its own weight, without any effort on the part of the capitalists.

As soon as we achieved independence, we said that not only will there be a Public Service cadre for the administration but also an Economic cadre. Has such a cadre been created as yet? All our commercial, industrial and financial concerns are being run by members of the old administrative services, who have no knowledge either of commerce or of industry or of banking. As a matter of fact, it is hard for them to do their day to day job in an ever expanding administration.

Let us now see how the private sector works. I have already stated that there have been large scale imports in the sector. It would be interesting to know to what extent they have been fully utilised in order to increase production. They have not been utilised. What is the reason? This will require a probe into the methods used by the private sector of the industry. The L.I.C. enquiry has only slightly exposed the working of the private sector of our economy. Shri Mundhra's case is a vivid reminder of how the existing order functions. Vast sums of money can be made and control acquired over industrial concerns merely through speculation and manipulation of the market without doing a single stroke of constructive or productive work. In fact, it would seem that the entire society is held to ransom by speculators. But it must not be supposed that Shri Mundhra is the only culprit in this respect. He only—he declared it in the public—was doing in the industrial field things in a big way, as our Prime Minister does in the political field. These are his words. They are not my invention. Most of the big business houses have become bigger and continue to become bigger and bigger still. They dominate the whole economic scene of the country. If there were to be an honest probe into the expansion of these big houses in the past few years, it would then be known what methods are used in acquiring sizable little empires in the industry.

I met recently an Indian industrialist. He turned to me and said: 'Kripalani, do you recognise me?' I said: 'How can I not recognise a member of your tribe? You do a little good thing and columns after columns are written in the Press about your doings'. He turned on me and retorted: 'We cannot do these things without the help of politicians'. I am afraid I had no reply to give to that. There was this plea advanced before the A.I.C.C. enquiry. (Interruptions)

An Hon. Member: L.I.C. enquiry.

Acharya Kripalani: Having been for a dozen years the General Secretary of that distinguished organisation it is very natural for me to make this slip.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: A I.C.C. enquiry might come.

Acharya Kripalani: That might be very interesting indeed. Further, the plea advanced before the L.I.C. enquiry for the purchase of the Mundhra shares makes it clear that the present Government must often come to the relief of speculators even of questionable quality. I am afraid this is not the way to establish a socialist pattern of society. I would go further and say that this is not even honest Government administration. If the Government is serious about the economic advance of the country, it must keep a vigilant eye upon speculators and upon the share market.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Who will pay political contributions?

Acharya Kripalani: I am glad the President has said:

"One wholesome result"—mark the word 'wholesome'—"of the severe restriction in imports necessitated by the paucity of foreign exchange is greater employment of domestic resources and skills and their development. Progress in this direction, which it is the aim of my Government to encourage and promote,....."

(It is brought about because of restriction in foreign imports. He says)

".....encourage and promote, both in regard to Governmental requirements and industry generally, is essential, if productivity and the growth of our economy are not to be retarded. The success of these developments, although brought about by necessity, would have the effect of making our industry less dependent on outside sources."

One would have thought that 'the encouragement and promotion of domestic resources and skills and their development' is the primary duty of any national Government. It should not be necessary that this duty should be brought to our notice and performed because of the paucity of foreign exchange.

I have often said in this House that we did the greatest harm to the nation when, after Independence, we abandoned the *dharma* of *Swadeshi* which we had preached for more than 50 years and which was one of the planks of our fight against foreign domination. It was a mistake to import foreign goods of all sorts and varieties which could have been easily made here or which our people could have done without, to their advantage and to the advantage of the country. As soon as Independence was achieved, the flood gates of foreign goods were thrown wide open. What we should have done as our primary duty as a nation and as a Government, we have been constrained to do by force of adverse circumstances. If it is so, it is no reform. I am afraid that when circumstances change and we have greater amount of foreign exchange, we would again abandon our *dharma* of *swadeshi*. This is how we pay our homage to our great leader.

The President has talked reassuringly—nay, even in an optimistic tone—about the economic situation in the country. He has rightly thanked the countries that have recently rendered us financial and other aid. But foreign financial aid merely postpones the evil day and deferred payments for goods received are in the long run dearer than immediate payments. Internal sources have definitely been dwindling. Inflation is increasing. Taxation has been mounting. There is all round depression in the country. To make matters worse, unemployment figures have been mounting, in spite of increased production which the President mentioned in his speech. Unemployment is the greatest evil from which a man or a family can suffer. It upsets people's

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plan of life Apart from its physical effects, it has psychologically depressing effects It leads to perpetual anxiety and fear The Government seems to offer no remedy to this growing unemployment whether in the field or the factory or among the educated

The President has talked about increasing technical education and technical personnel But I have often heard that many technicians are going without jobs and many are in foreign lands and are unwilling to come here because they find that those who have come here go without jobs

Our food position is as bad as ever If the prices are not increasing it is because they have increased to their limits The Government measures have not touched the fringe of the problem The aid given and the works provided are inadequate and it is difficult for the poor to get grain at controlled rates from the cheap grain shops Somehow a good deal of it finds its way in the black market There is no efficient or honest working of the system and honest supervision In the eastern districts of U P which I have recently visited the situation has not only not improved but seems to be deteriorating There must be some way found to secure the co-operation of the people and to see that the generous intentions of the Central Government and the help it renders to the States are fairly carried out in the States

Recently, I read in the papers that a woman died in eastern U P because she had been eating pounded mango stones The Minister in charge of Food, I suppose, has never gone to a village in east U P, he very complacently said that the death was not due to starvation but because the pounded stones of the mango were eaten If he had ever lived outside a city he would have known that this is customary, whenever crops fail, whenever there is food shortage and whenever there are famine conditions,

the poor people in the eastern U.P. and in Bihar live on the grounded stones of mangoes, which have absolutely no food value, but somehow fill the stomachs of the people. If these are not starvation deaths, I do not know what can be starvation deaths. Sir, the help that is rendered to the people can be more effective if the people themselves are associated in the work of distribution and if constructive workers are associated with it

In these difficult times, it is no pleasure for me to criticise the Government and its measures But the complacency that prevails in responsible quarters imposes upon every public man a duty to speak out what the people feel Sometimes it is good for the cobbler not only to say that he has made a good shoe but listen to the wearer, when the latter complains about where the shoe pinches It will do a good deal of good to the Government if it performs its duty and listens to what the popular voice says and what the popular feeling is

Shri Oza (Zalawad) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must confess at the outset that all the vehemence that the previous speaker brought in his speech does not halt me from expressing my sense of gratitude to the President for his Address As my friend Swami Ramananda Tirtha pointed out, it shows a cautious tone of optimism It is asking the nation not to despair; but, at the same time I do not agree with some of the speakers who said that there is a tone of complacency in the Address If we read certain lines, we will at once realise that on the contrary the President has pointed out to the nation the task that is lying before it

Acharya Kripalani said that the Government is rather complacent about vital problems which face the nation. I humbly differ from him. On the contrary, the President has said in his Address that we shall have to mobilise all our resources and he has further said

Acharya Kripalani: I can give the hon. Member a copy of my speech. He is misquoting me.

Shri Oza: The President has said:

"The measures my Government have taken in this regard have yielded results and in recent months, I am happy to say, there has been some improvement."

He has not said that we have turned the corner. He admitted that we have been facing difficulties, but, at the same time, there is no reason to despair, he says. He has said that the measures have "yielded results and in recent months, I am happy to say, there has been some improvement".

Referring to the food situation, the President has said:

"All possible efforts are being made to increase food production at a higher rate than hitherto. It is essential that self-sufficiency in food should be attained."

Where is the tone of complacency? On the contrary, he has said that we have to exert ourselves further to ensure that there is enough food all round.

It has been argued that there is stark poverty in this country, that there is unemployment. Nobody questions that. It is true that because of the legacy of the past governments we are poor and economically backward compared to the more fortunate countries in this world. But what should be done in order to eradicate poverty? I think the second Five Year Plan is the corner-stone in the edifice of prosperity that we are to build in this country. The second Five Year Plan has correctly put all emphasis on the establishment of heavy industries. I am of opinion that unless we industrialise our country as rapidly as we can, we cannot hope to eradicate poverty from this country quickly. Therefore, I am very happy to know that the core of the Plan, which according to me is the setting up of heavy industries, is not going to be

disturbed. If we compare the figures of this country with those of other more fortunate countries, we will find where we are. Some of the standards of measuring the prosperity are per capita power production and per capita production of steel. If you compare our figures with those in countries like the U.S.A., we find that our country is very poor.

The per capita production of energy in U.S.A. is 73 times higher than ours. At the same time, the per capita production of steel in U.S.A. is 122 times higher than ours. These are the standards by which the prosperity of a country is measured. In the same way, there are other standards also. For example, what is the percentage of the working population which is employed in agriculture and what is the percentage which is employed in secondary sectors, such as industries and communications, and what is the percentage of the working population which is employed in the tertiary sector, that is, social services? If we compare our figures with those of other countries, we find that in India nearly 70 per cent of the population has to rely on agriculture for its maintenance, as compared with 23 per cent. in U.S.A., 25 per cent. in France, 48 per cent in Japan and 7 per cent. in U.K. So, unless we shift our population from agriculture to industry, we cannot hope to build up prosperity in this country.

In order to industrialise our country, we must have a modicum of heavy industries established in this country. I am very happy to note that the progress made in the direction of heavy industries is quite satisfactory. In para. 13 of his Address, the President has said: "In the field of heavy industries much progress has been made in the public sector." So, one is happy to know that sufficient or good progress is being made in the field of heavy industries in our country.

Then the previous speaker, after referring to the L.I.C., stated that the

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public sector is not properly functioning. I disagree with him entirely. If we look at our Sindri Fertilizer Factory, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works or the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, we find that most of their targets have been over-fulfilled. We have been producing much more than what we had expected. Something wrong here and there might have happened in the public sector. But one swallow does not make a summer. If we judge such things by one incident, we will lose our confidence on ourselves. The previous speaker was saying that the public sector has failed and people are losing confidence in that.

Shri Nath Pai: He did not say all that. He only stated that the defects should be removed.

Shri Oza: The public sector is working more efficiently. We have exceeded our targets in so many factories. That shows that we are running the public sector efficiently. Even in the case of the L I C—of course, I have not read the report—if the Press reports are correct the Chairman has observed that there are no *mala fides*. So, where is the necessity for raising a suspicion in the country? We are not going to serve the public cause by unnecessarily shrouding the issues and creating suspicion.

An Hon. Member: Necessary suspicion

Shri Oza: Let us look at the issue in its correct perspective. Why should we rake up the whole thing? We referred the matter for an enquiry and we are prepared to face whatever the findings may be. We are not going to shirk the findings; not at all. But we should not unnecessarily enlarge the issue in order to shake the confidence of the people. That is what I was going to submit.

The President has also referred to our agricultural production. It is a

very happy thing to note that after the Balwantrai Mehta Committee report greater emphasis will be put in the community development schemes on the agricultural aspect and not on other aspects, as was being done before. Our economy is essentially agricultural and, therefore, we should devote all our attention to see that it properly fulfils its targets and the production goes up.

For this we should supply credit to the agriculturists in time and in sufficient amounts. It has been observed in several places that the agriculturists do not get credit in the quantity required, and that too speedily. If we pay proper attention to this aspect, I think we will be able to step up production. The Rural Credit Survey throws a lot of light on this issue, and let us hope that the Government will further concentrate their attention on this aspect.

I would even go further and suggest that we may drop the programme of building one dam here or there. It does not matter, if that money is diverted to give credit to agriculturists in time. That way we will get better results than by building up a dam at a huge cost.

The President has also referred to industrial labour. It is true that some social schemes like Employees' State Insurance, Employees' Provident Fund have been extended, and many employees are taking advantage of them. Still, much more remains to be done. Before we ask the industrial employees to step up production, we should improve their working conditions. The working conditions of the employees, particularly in the private sector, are not at all hygienic. Workers have to work in a very bad atmosphere which is uncongenial to their health. That does not lead to higher production. We should improve the working conditions in the factories.

Even now we find that some employers are not very keen about what

treatment the workers are getting within the factories. After all, the man behind the machine is not a tool. He is a living human being, a free citizen of this country. Therefore, due regard should be given to his comforts and conveniences. Then only can you expect him to give his best for increased production.

Then, Government should put targets for every factory. Whatever further production is made in that factory, that should be shared between the employers and employees. If we hold out such a promise to the workers, I am sure, the production in this sector will increase. A mere request to the workers to increase production will not have any effect. Unless the labourers feel that they will have a share in the increased profits, there will be no inducement for them to stop up production. If the employers and the Government just put their heads together and evolve a scheme, there will surely be better production in the factories.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some hon. Members send in their names and then don't remain in their seats. When the Chair wants to call them, they are not found in their seats. They want to get time whenever they feel it convenient for them. So, I have been finding some difficulty in locating members. For instance, I have the names of Shri Brij Narayan Brijesh, Shri A. S. Saigal, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Raghunath Singh. All these members are absent. I don't find any of them here.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was very much unhappy to note that the President's Address did not approach the problem of the Scheduled Castes and the Buddhists in this country, though the problem of these people is a very big problem. At least it is as much important as the problems that have been referred to in the address by the President. For centuries together the Scheduled Caste people in this country have been ignored. Not only have

they been ignored, but they are being given most inhuman treatment. Today it is an urgent duty to kill the monster of untouchability. But no drastic remedies are adopted today. Whatever the Government is doing is not having any effect. Rather the approach of the Government is defective. It is a wrong approach. It is a problem of millions of men, women and children, who have been denied even the ordinary human rights, for which there is no parallel in this world. Today, though the observance of untouchability is made an offence, still it is very rigorously observed. I do not think there is any example of punishment having been given for this crime.

In America, to emancipate some lakhs of Negro slaves, a great civil war was fought and thousands of people died there. But, in our country, to emancipate crores of people, 6 crores of people, whose slavery has reduced them to mere balls of flesh and blood, no war has been fought. Not even a single man died while championing the cause of these people. Now it is fully realised that untouchability is a great threat to the prestige of this country. It is a stain on humanity. In spite of that, no sincere honest efforts are being made in this country to kill this monster.

The untouchables, the Scheduled Castes themselves, scientifically and deeply thinking over the problem, have devised a way out. They have come to the conclusion that besides progress in every other respect, conversion to Buddhism is the only way to emancipate themselves. Accordingly, the Scheduled Caste people embraced Buddhism under the leadership of Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar. The number of Buddhist converts is about 1,50,00,000. I have no doubt in my mind that this conversion to Buddhism will have far-reaching effects upon the mental, moral and social growth of these people.

But, besides this, they require the facilities that they enjoyed as Scheduled Castes under the Constitution of

[Shri D. A. Katti]

India. This conversion has given rise to some other problems. Our Government, by issuing a notification has withdrawn all the facilities that they were enjoying as Scheduled Castes except the education facilities and the facilities relating to economic development and upliftment. There too, they are regarded as other backward classes. The facilities that are given to the Scheduled Castes are more than the facilities that are given to the other backward classes.

Secondly, because of this conversion the Scheduled Caste Buddhist converts are subjected to harassment. Atrocities are being committed every day, especially in the Bombay State and in Marathwada. Many reports we have received Complaints were made. The State Government was informed. Even then nothing has been done. Every day they are being terrorised, intimidated. In every day life they are rendered helpless. I am rather surprised to see all these things. In this country, people love the Buddha and Buddhism. Whenever we Indians go out, we take pleasure and pride in telling that we belong to the land of the Buddha. Our Prime Minister, while speaking here, said that it is the Lord Buddha's way which will save the world from destruction. It is Buddha's way. Buddha's teaching is victory for all and defeat for none.

Our foreign policy is based on Panchsheel. 'Satyameva Jayate' is our guiding star. On your head, we have got 'Dharma Chakra Pravartanaya'. I believe it relates to Asoka's Dharma Chakra. In our National Flag, Asoka Chakra has got a very proud place. We are doing all these things. We are very enthusiastically celebrating Buddha Jayanti. But, why this torture goes on these converts to Buddhism, I do not understand. I think it is a farce, a political stunt that we are doing all these things. We are told that we are converting to Buddhism because of some political motive. Some political motive is attributed. It is not conceivable how conversion to

Buddhism can be made use of for political purposes.

We believe that the caste system is the curse to this country. Because of this caste system, we have been divided into watertight compartments. The great energy of this country has been paralysed on account of this caste system. Marx somewhere said, I remember, that a country which is divided into castes is a predestined prey of foreign conquest. That has exactly come true in this country. Nowadays, our Prime Minister very severely condemns this caste system. I have heard many people condemning the caste system. They say, do not observe the caste system. But, by merely condemning the caste system, caste system cannot be eradicated. The whole structure of the society is based on the caste system. All our activities, our whole thinking is governed by this caste system. We can find caste system everywhere, in every germ of the blood. By merely condemning the caste system, it cannot be eradicated. For that, something else must be done. All those who want to condemn the caste system, want to retain the structure of the society as it is. They do not want to disturb the structure. They ask, they advise the people not to observe the caste system. How can it be possible? It is just like asking a man to marry and again telling him to be a bachelor. That is not at all possible. For that, something has to be done.

We thought over this problem. We believe that the caste system, the whole structure of it, has a religious sanction. It has a religious foundation. Unless this foundation is removed, unless the religious sanction is withdrawn, the caste system can never be eradicated. It will continue to exist and will again cause enslavement to this country. How to remove this foundation and how to withdraw this religious sanction? For that, there is only one solution. The problem is how to eradicate this caste system. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has

given that solution. Nobody has given. They simply condemn.

An Hon. Member: It has been given.

Shri D. A. Katti: All right. If there is any solution, let them tell us. We are prepared to accept provided we consider it to be right and just. This is our solution to remove that religious sanction. That foundation must be removed. That can be done only by change of religion. We changed the religion in order to be emancipated once for all from this wretched slavery. This is an honest attempt. We do not wish untouchability to exist in this country. We wish the caste system should not exist in this country.

But, some people say, very responsible people I have heard saying, that the Buddhist converts will have some attraction for other foreign countries, Buddhist countries, and they may prove to be disloyal to this country. I do not understand why we should have any attraction for other Buddhist countries. Some days back, when the Prime Minister of Ceylon was here, he said, we are greatly indebted to India because we received Buddhism from India. They have got an attraction for India. We are not required to be attracted by any foreign countries. How can we be disloyal to this country? We are born in this country. Our forefathers were born in this country. We belong to this country. We can never be disloyal to this country. On the contrary, the history of India will show that many Hindus were disloyal. History can show that. The untouchables have all the while been very honest, very loyal. Therefore, this is not a very desirable criticism. If at all, this movement of ours is to be criticised, there must be some sense, some reason. When we approached the Prime Minister and the

Home Minister and requested to continue the facilities that have been now withdrawn from these Scheduled Caste people who are now Buddhist converts, the Prime Minister said: 'You cease to be Scheduled Caste now, and there is only provision for Scheduled Castes in the Constitution, and the Constitution cannot be amended for this purpose.' The Constitution is meant for the people. People are not meant for the Constitution. During the last seven years I believe about seven times the Constitution has been amended, and again this year also there will be some amendment of the Constitution. It is a question of life and death of crores of people, and for this purpose you are not going to amend this Constitution. If required, you must amend the Constitution.

Now, the Government of India has allowed those concessions regarding educational facilities, and the facilities regarding economic uplift, to the Buddhists. We are not pressing for the political reservations. The only question remaining now is about the reservation in the services. If that can be amicably settled, the Buddhist converts will be greatly obliged. As a matter of fact, they must be encouraged because they are out to destroy this communalism and casteism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to finish within the next two or three minutes?

Shri D. A. Katti: I will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. He may continue tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 14th February, 1958.

DAILY DIGEST

[Thursday, 13th February, 1958]

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170	Trained Graduate Teachers in Delhi Schools	571	The following papers were laid on the Table:—		
171	Travelling Allowance	571	(1) A copy of the Report of the Hon'ble Shri M.C. Chagla, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Life Insurance Corporation of India		
172	Stipends	571-72	(2) A copy of the Adjudication Proceedings and Appeal Rules, 1957, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 23, dated the 4th January, 1958 under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.		
173	Colombo Plan	572	(3) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3574, dated the 9th November, 1957, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 making certain further amendment to the Insurance Rules, 1939.		
174	Minicoy Islands	572-73	(4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 making certain further amendments to the Mineral concession Rules, 1949:—		
175	State Bank of India	573-74	(i) S.R.O. No. 53, dated the 4th January, 1958.		
176	Remittances to Ireland	574	(ii) S.R.O. No. 159 dated the 11th January, 1958.		
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(iii) S.R.O. 160, dated the 11th January, 1958.		(xii) S.R.O. No. 178, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954	
(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—		(xiii) S.R.O. No. 179, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954	
(i) S.R.O. No. 4081 dated the 21st December, 1957, making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Provident Fund Rules, 1942		(xiv) S.R.O. No. 356, dated the 1st February, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954	
(ii) S.R.O. No. 4019, dated the 21st December, 1957 making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Provident Fund Rules, 1942		(xv) S.R.O. No. 357, dated the 1st February, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954	
(iii) S.R.O. No. 4020, dated the 21st December, 1957, making certain amendments to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943		(6) A copy of the Copyright Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 270, dated the 21st January, 1958, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957	
(iv) S.R.O. No. 4021, dated the 21st December, 1957 making certain amendments to the Secretary of State Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943		(7) A copy of each of the following Orders under sub-section (3) of section 78 of the Copyright Act, 1957	
(v) S.R.O. No. 4022 dated the 21st December, 1957 making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules, 1943		(i) The International Copyright Orders, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 271, dated the 21st January, 1958	
(vi) S.R.O. No. 9, dated the 4th January, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Uniform) Rules, 1954		(ii) The copyright (International Organisations) Orders, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 272, dated the 21st January, 1958	
(vii) S.R.O. No. 10, dated the 4th January, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954		(8) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 86, dated the 7th January, 1958, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956	
(viii) S.R.O. No. 11, dated the 4th January, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954		(9) A copy of the Lok Sahayak Sena Rules, 1957, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 385, dated the 21st October, 1957, under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956	
(ix) S.R.O. No. 175, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendments in Schedule III to the Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954		(10) A copy of the Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement between the Republic of India and the Republic of France	
(x) S.R.O. No. 176, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Uniform) Rules, 1954			
(xi) S.R.O. No. 177, dated the 18th January, 1958, making certain amendments in Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954			

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Col.</i>
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLU- TIONS—PRESENTED .	.	MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT . .	601—732
The thirteenth Report was pre- sented	591	Shr Jaganatha Rao moved a mo- tion of Thanks on President's Address. Shri M.L. Dwivedi seconded the Motion	
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	591—94	The discussion was not concluded	
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee called the attention of the Minister of Works, Housing and Sup- ply to the large scale evictions . of Delhi tenants and hunger strike by the President of their Federation		AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY 1958 . .	
The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply made a statement in regard thereto		Further consideration of the Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President's and Private Members' Reso- lutions.	