

Friday, April 27, 1962
Vaisakha 8, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series
Volume I, 1962/1884 (Saka)

April 16 to 27, 1962/Chaitra 26 to Vaisakha 7, 1884 (Saka)



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FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)
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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA
Alphabetical List of Members

A

Abdul Ghani, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).
Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).
Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).
Achuthan, Shri R. (Mavelikara).
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati (Nilgiris).
Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
Alva, Shri A. Shanker (Mangalore).
Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).
Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore).
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada).
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
Arunachalam, Shri N. (Ramanathapuram).
Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanan (Chittoor).
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja).
Bade, Shri Ramchandra Vithal (Khangone).
Badruduja, Shri (Murshidabad).
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar).
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan (Wardha).
Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri (Chandauli).
Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Koilpatti).
Balmiki, Shri K. L. (Khurja).

B—contd.

Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).
Banerji, Dr. R. (Bankura).
Baria, Shri Hirabhai Kunverabhai (Dohad).
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Barpetta).
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).
Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar).
Basant Kuwari, Shrimati (Kaisarganj).
Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).
Basu, Shri G. (Burdwan).
Basumatari, Shri D. (Goalpara).
Basant, Shri Sonubhau Dagadu (Thana).
Bateshwar Singh, Shri (Giridih).
Berwar, Shri Unkarlal (Kotah).
Besra, Shri Satyacharan (Dumka).
Bhagabati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).
Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).
Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).
Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxminarayan (Keonjhar).
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri (Rajgarh).
Bhargava, Shri M. B. L. (Ajmer).
Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji (Khamgaon).
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. (Raiganj).

B—contd.

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore).
 Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu (Bastar).
 Biren Dutta, Shri (Tripura West).
 Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon).
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 Braj Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).
 Brij Raj Singh, Maharakumar (Jhalawar).
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).
 Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

C

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 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).
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 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).

D

Dafle, Shri Vijayasinhrao Pamrao (Miraj).
 Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).
 Daljit Singh, Shri (Una).
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 Dass, Shri C. (Tirupathi).
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 Dixit, Shri G. N. (Etawah).
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 Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).
 Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamirpur).
 Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Tirukoilur).
 Elias, Shri Mohammad (Howrah).
 Ering, Shri D. (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract).

F

Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundanmal (Ahmednagar).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).
 Gahmari, Shri Vishwanath Singh (Ghazipur).
 Gajraj Singh, Shri (Gurgaon).
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 Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City Central South).
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlalganj).
 Gauri Shanker, Shri (Fatehpur).
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur).
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 Gupta, Shri Priya (Katihar).
 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan (Gonda).
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan (Delhi Sadar).

H

Hajarnavis, Shri R. M. (Bhandara).
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 Hanumanthiah, Shri K. (Bangalore City).

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Himatsingka, Shri Prabhu Dayal (Godda).

Himatsinghji, Shri (Kutch).

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I

Imbichibava, Shri E. K. (Ponnani).

Iqbal Singh, Shri (Ferozepur).

Ismail, Shri M. Muhammad (Manjeri).

J

Jadhab, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao (Malegaon).

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Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Balrampur).

Joti Saroop, Shri (Hathras).

Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

K

Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat).

Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand (Dewas).

Kadadi, Shri Madepa Bandappa (Sholapur).

K—contd.

Kajrolkar, Shri Sadoba Narayan (Bombay City Central North).
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 Kamble, Shri T. D. (Latur).
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 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).
 Kappen, Shri Cherian J. (Muvattupuzha).
 Kapur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana).
 Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).
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 Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Joynagar).
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 Keishing, Shri Risheng (Outer Manipur).
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 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareili).

L

Lahri Singh, Shri (Rohtak).
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 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).
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 Lonikar, Shri R. N. Yadav (Jalna).

M

Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon).
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr. (Maharajganj).
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 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari (Purulia).
 Mahida, Shri Narendrasinh Ranjitsinh (Anand).
 Mahtab, Shri Hare Krushna (Angul).
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati (Bhopal).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).
 Malaichami, Shri M. (Periyakulam).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshav Dev (Basti).
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Malik, Shri R. C. (Jajpur).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).
 Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Vishnupur).
 Mandal, Shri Bhupendra Narayan (Saharsa).
 Mandal, Shri Jiyalal (Khagaria).
 Mandal, Shri Y. P. (Jainagar).
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

M—contd.

Manoharan, Shri K. (Madras South).
 Mantri, Shri Dwarkadas (Bhir).
 Marandi, Shri Iswar (Rajmahal).
 Maruthiah, Shri P. (Melur).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Chail).
 Matcharaju, Shri M. (Narasipatnam).
 Mate, Shri Kure (Tikamgarh).
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Jalore).
 Maurya, Shri B. P. (Aligarh).
 Mehdi, Shri S. Ahmad (Rampur).
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari (Bilhaur).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Pali).
 Mehta, Shri Jashvantrai N. (Bhavnagar).
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad).
 Menon, Shri Panampilli Govinda (Mukundapuram).
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).
 Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar).
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Warrangal).
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra (Puri).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).
 Misra, Dr. Udaikar (Jamshedpur).
 Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta (Khandwa).
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar (Mirzapur).
 Moman Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulanand (Balasore).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).
 Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwar South).
 Morarka, Shri Radhyshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).
 More, Dr. Krishnaji Laxman (Hatkakanangle).
 More, Shri Shankarrao Shantaram (Poona).
 Mukane, Shri Yeshwantrao Martandrao (Bhiwandi).
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central).

M—contd.

Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).
 Munzni, Shri David (Lohardaga).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Balia).
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram).
 Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle).
 Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Muthiah, Shri P. (Tirunelveli).
 Muzaffar Husain, N. Shri (Moradabad).
 Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).
 Naik, Shri D. J. (Panchmahals).
 Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj).
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekanth (Quilon).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalapuzha).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
 Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirapalli).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Narayanaswamy, Shri Madala (Ongole).
 Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur).
 Natarajan, Shri P. S. (Trivandrum).
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).
 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).
 Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
 O
 Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).
 P
 Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).
 Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
 Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).

P—contd.

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Rasra).
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salem-pur).
 Panna Lal, Shri (Akbarpur).
 Pant, Shri K. C. (Naini Tal).
 Paradhi, Shri Bholaram (Balaghat).
 Parashar, Shri V. C. (Shivpuri).
 Paramasivan, Shri S. K. (Erode).
 Patel, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhu-lla).
 Patel, Shri Choottubhai M. (Broach).
 Patel, Shri Man Singh P. (Mehsana).
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N. (Bulsar).
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Patan).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).
 Patil, Shri Deorao Shioram (Yeot-mal).
 Patil, Shri J. S. (Jalgaon).
 Patil, Shri Madhaorao Bhagwantrao (Ramtek).
 Patil, Shri S. B. (Bijapur South).
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).
 Patil, Shri T. A. (Osmanabad).
 Patil, Shri Vasantrao Lakhagounda (Chikodi).
 Patil, Shri V. T. (Kolhapur).
 Patnaik, Shri Baishnab Charan (Dhenkanal).
 Patnaik, Shri Kisan (Sambalpur).
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumba-konam).
 Pottekatt, Shri S. K. (Tellicherry).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Delhi Karol Bagh).
 Prithvi, Raj, Shri (Dausa).
 Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).

R

Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).
 Rahman, Shri Hifzur (Amroha).

R—contd.

Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh).
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).
 Raja Shri Chittaranjan (Junagadh).
 Rajaram, Shri K. (Krishnagiri).
 Raju, Shri D. Balarama (Narasapur).
 Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalit (Auran-gabad).
 Ram Dulari Devi, Shrimati (Patna).
 Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).
 Ram Singh, Shri (Bahrain).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikram-ganj).
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Roberisganj).
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimba-tore).
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).
 Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada).
 Rameshwaranand, Swami (Karnal).
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa (Gul-barga).
 Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bul-dana).
 Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Chee-purupalli).
 Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).
 Rao, Shri P. Hanmant (Medak).
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi (Karim-nagar).
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).
 Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga).
 Rao, Shri K. L. (Vijayawada).
 Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan (Mahbuba-bad).
 Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbuba-nagar).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikaku-lam).
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).
 Rao, Shri M. Thirumala Rao (Kaki-nada).

R—contd.

Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah).
 Rawandale, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).
 Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
 Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).
 Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajam-pet).
 Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).
 Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Marka-pur).
 Reddy, Shri K. C. (Chikballapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool).
 Roy, Dr. Sardish (Katwa).
 Roy, Shri Biswanath (Deoria).

S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).
 Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).
 Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).
 Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).
 Saraf, Shri Shyam Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).
 Sarojini Bindurao, Shrimati Mahishi (Dharwar North).
 Satya Prakash, Shri (Bilaspur).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahana-bad).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Par-vathipuram).
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).
 Sen, Dr. Ranendra Nath (Calcutta East).

S—contd.

Sen, Shri Ashoke K. (Calcutta North West).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Etah).
 Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garh-wal).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
 Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
 Sharma, Shri Anand Prasad (Buxar).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).
 Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau).
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allaha-bad).
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).
 Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasane-highat).
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopargaon).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Dar-bhang).
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L. (Bhilwara).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasa-mund).
 Shyamshah, Shri Lal (Chanda).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamaraja-nagar).
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
 Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazari-bagh).
 Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratap-garh).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muza-farpur).
 Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).
 Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maha-rajganj).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri Ramsekhar Prasad (Chapra).
 Singh, Shri Surendra Pal (Bulandshhr).
 Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).
 Singha, Shri Gobinda Kumar (Midnapore).
 Singha, Shri Yagnya Narayan (Sundergarh).
 Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).
 Solanki Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).
 Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).
 Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).
 Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).
 Subharaman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).
 Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).
 Swamy Shri Shivamurthy Siddappa (Koppal).
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autonomous Districts).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwarlal (Sikar).
 Thengondar, Shri Gopalsamy (Nagapattinam).

T—contd.

Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Aruppukottai).
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Doddha (Kolar).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).
 Tiwari, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).
 Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).
 Tombi, Shri Salam (Inner Manipur).
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).
 Trivedi, Shri Uma Shankar (Mandsaur).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Chatampur).
 Tulmohan Ram, Shri (Sonbarsa).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).
 Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).
 Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittorgarh).
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvalla).
 Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).
 Veerappa, Shri Ramchander (Bidar).
 Venkaiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).
 Venkataswamy, Shri Mandala (Masulipatnam).
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).
 Verma, Shri Krishna Kunwar (Sultanganj).
 Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath (Hoshangabad).

V—contd.

Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).
 Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).
 Vyasa, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiva, Shri N. M. (Seoni).
 Wahid, Shri T. Abdul (Vellore).
 Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

Y

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitarmarhi).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).
 Yadava, Shri Bhishma Prasad (Kesaria).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).
 Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammad (Siwan).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh

The Deputy Speaker

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Mulchand Dube

Shri Jagannatha Rao

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi

Shri Shyam Nath

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at Law

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Finance.—Shri Morarji R. Desai.

Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Planning and Labour & Employment.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways.—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Commerce & Industry.—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Minister of Food & Agriculture—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Irrigation & Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Law.—Shri Asoke Kumar Sen.

Minister of Mines & Fuel.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Information & Broadcasting.—Shri B. Gopala Reddi.

Minister of Steel & Heavy Industries.—Shri C. Subramaniam.

Minister of Education.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of Works, Housing & Supply.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport & Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj & Cooperation.—Shri S. K. Dey.

Minister of Health.—Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.—Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.—Dr. Mono Mohan Das.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.—Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food.—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law.—Shri R. M. Hajarnais.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj & Cooperation.—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education.—Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1253.

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 27, 1962/Vaisakha 7,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Matcharasa Matcharaju (Nara-
sipatnam)

Shri Salam Tombi (Inner Manipur)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Institute for Drug Checking

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*233. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce and
Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in im-
plementing the assurance given by
Government for setting up a Central
Institute to re-check the quality of
drugs produced by the public sector
units; and .

(b) the steps taken by the Hind-
u stan Antibiotics Ltd., to improve the
quality of its products?

The Minister of Industry in the
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A
statement is placed on the Table of
the House.

STATEMENT

(a). The establishment of a Central
Drug Recontrol Institute is still under
263(A) LS-1.

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consideration in consultation with
the Council of Scientific and Indus-
trial Research.

(b) The products of the Hindustan
Antibiotics Ltd. are subject to rigor-
ous tests according to standards laid
down by the Drugs Act and Rules
thereunder; the tests are carried out
in the quality control laboratory of
the Factory.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is there
any truth in a recent report that a
fly or some kind of a matter was
found in some injection manufactured
by the Hindustan Antibiotics?

Shri Kanungo: It is a very ancient
story. It has been discussed in both
the Houses.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I
know the details of the scheme and
by which time it is going to be
finalised?

Shri Kanungo: For the time being,
the scheme will be confined to the
public sector projects of drugs only.
As the four drug manufacturing
plants are still in the process of build-
ing, the Institute will take a little
time to come along.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there
any machinery to ensure that the
quality of drugs offered for sale in
the market is the same as the quality
of the drugs manufactured in the
factory, that is to say, there is no
adulteration thereof?

Shri Kanungo: Of course. The
drugs or at least those manufactured
in the public sector projects are
bottled and the packing is so fool-
proof that it could not be opened.

Shrimati Vinla Devi: Has it come
to the notice of the Government that
large quantities of sub-standard

medicines are distributed, sometimes with fatal consequences, and if so what are the steps taken by the Government?

Shri Kanungo: It depends. There is an organisation of the Drugs Controller which examines all types of drugs which are issued in the market by the various manufacturers. He has rights to seize and take whatever steps as provided by the Drugs Act passed by this Parliament.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether the Government contemplates any severer statutory provisions in the cases referred to in the previous question?

Shri Kanungo: If any provision is thought of, it will be brought in the form of a Bill.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

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Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
*234. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Lalladhar Kotoki:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when the next meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be held; and

(b) the venue of meeting?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) It has been suggested that the next meeting might take place on 10th September for about a week.

(b) London.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: At the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, it was agreed that the next meeting would be either in India or in Canada. May I know

the reasons for not sticking to that agreement? May I take it that the future meetings would be at the different capitals of the Commonwealth countries?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: To begin with, I do not know whether there was an agreement regarding the venue of the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this meeting would be exclusively to discuss Britain's entry into the European Common Market or whether the Prime Minister is also inclined to raise the question of racial discrimination arising out of the Immigration Act passed by the United Kingdom?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Usually, there is no agenda for these conferences. This meeting is specially called to discuss Britain's entry into the European Common Market. At such meetings, the international situation is also discussed.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether India is going to suggest any item for the agenda of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have stated that there is no agenda.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that some Commonwealth countries including Pakistan have made a request to the British Prime Minister to include the pattern of negotiations that U.K. had with the other members of the European Common Market, and if so, what the reaction of our Government is to this request made by those Commonwealth countries?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I think the hon. Member knows more about these negotiations than I. I do not know what suggestions the other countries have made to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Hem Barua: Arising out of the answer to my supplementary question, and as a corollary to it, may I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I have now called Shri Shree Narayan Das. If I have time, I shall call the hon. Member later.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether this meeting is going to be attended by the hon. Prime Minister only or whether some other Ministers are also going to accompany him?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The House will recall that in the statement that I made the other day, I said that the Finance and Trade Ministers had also been invited to attend this conference.

Shri Tyagi: I could not exactly follow what the hon. Minister said with regard to the agenda. Are not items of agenda circulated amongst all the Prime Ministers? Is the agenda taken up just suddenly on the spot?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have stated twice that there is no agenda for such conferences.

Shri Tyagi: Are they meeting without an agenda?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether Government are aware that a large number of Indian children are refused admission in the primary schools in London and other places, and if so, whether the hon. Prime Minister intends to take it up with the Prime Minister of England?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is a specific question.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that it is a suggestion for action. The hon.

Member suggests that the hon. Prime Minister should take it up.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I want to know whether the hon. Prime Minister intends to take up this question.

Mr. Speaker: There is no agenda, and, therefore, intentions also cannot be expressed at present.

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out to the hon. Minister that there was no agreement that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting should be held outside the U.K., but there was an understanding that in order to emphasise the equal partnership of the other member-nations, the meeting may be held in other capitals also. May I know whether the Government of India offered to hold the meeting in Delhi, particularly, in view of the not-very-good health of the hon. Prime Minister, and if so, what the response of the U.K. Government was? I want to know whether we offered to hold it in Delhi. Why must we always go to London? It is a kind of acceptance of the superiority of the U.K. Government.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no question....

Mr. Speaker: I think what the hon. Member wants to know is whether a suggestion was made that it should be held in Delhi.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, we have not made any suggestions.

Shri Hem Barua: Arising out of my supplementary question earlier, may I know whether the U.K. Government do not keep us informed of the nature of the discussions or the items that are to be included in the agenda, that are suggested from time to time by the other Commonwealth countries?

Shri Nath Pai: There is no reply to this question?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have stated thrice that there is no agenda for such meetings.

Mr. Speaker: The regular agenda may not be there, but the hon. Member wants to know whether there are informal discussions between the Prime Ministers that there would be discussions on particular subjects. That is perhaps what the hon. Member wants to know.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that this particular meeting has been called mainly to discuss the implications of Britain's entry into the European Common Market. At such meetings, they also discuss the world situation and whatever other international issues there may be which are of interest to the parties concerned.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether the recently passed Immigration Act of the United Kingdom is also going to figure in the discussions?

Mr. Speaker: If the agenda is not known, what can be said about what is going to happen there?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the Government of India have found out why these conferences are always held in London...

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member go on hammering that question again and again? That question has been answered so many times. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to ask a piece of information from you. In view of the Prime Minister's delicate state of health, do you particularly advise him to go to London?

Mr. Speaker: My advice was never asked.

Transistor Radio

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*235. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian firm has been given licence

for the manufacture of transistor radio in collaboration with a Japanese firm;

(b) whether this firm has started manufacturing transistors; and

(c) what percentage of indigenous material is being used by the firm for its manufacture?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government contemplate the manufacture of transistor radio with any other foreign collaboration?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many private firms have already approached Government for permission to import parts of transistor radio, and have they been allowed to import?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. Out of the allocation of foreign exchange for import of components of radios, both valve and transistor, 50 per cent are eligible for transistors.

Shri Heda: Shri S. C. Samanta's question asking the number of Indian firms which have been given licences for the manufacture of transistor radios has not been covered. Further to that, I would like to ask whether Government are taking note of the fact that many of these firms are more interested in importing parts rather than manufacturing the entire radio? Therefore, have Government any phased programme for these firms?

Shri Kanungo: These firms are assembling radios. They were doing with valve type radios. Now Government have permitted them to import 50 per cent. of their import entitlement in transistor materials. They are assembling it. The question of manufacturing the whole range is being considered. No proposals have come so far.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Bharat Electronics have also started manufacturing transistor sets? If so, are they doing so in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry?

Shri Kanungo: No. With Bharat Electronics, there is no such proposal.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: When will we be in a position to manufacture complete transistor sets?

Shri Kanungo: The manufacture of basic materials will take a long time.

Import of Cotton

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keen to build up a reserve of unspecified quantity of cotton to be carried forward for the next year;

(b) if so, whether Government have already initiated talks with the U.S. Government to explore the possibility of obtaining cotton under PL 480 or in exchange for Indian manganese ore; and

(c) what is the position at present?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Owing to the poor crop of the current season (1st September, 1961—31st August, 1962), the carry-over stocks of cotton at the end of the season are likely to be substantially lower than the stocks at the beginning of the season. In order to build up the stocks to the required level

and also to augment supplies during the current season, the Government have already arranged the import of about 6.5 lakh bales of foreign cotton and are exploring possibilities of importing further quantities. The Government have in their view various sources for securing the required quantities of foreign cotton, of which the P.L. 480 aid programme is one. Negotiations with the U.S. authorities for an allocation under the aid programme are still in progress. There is, however, no specific proposal for importing American cotton against export of manganese ore.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement, I find that Government have various sources in view for securing the required quantities of foreign cotton. May I know what are those sources other than PL 480?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are buying against barter, against world tenders; we are also buying from Russia, Egypt and East African countries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Which are the countries with whom we are having barter arrangements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rupee payment countries mostly and also with many others party to party basis.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the difference in price of cotton imported from Egypt and from USA?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The staple length and quality vary with countries and therefore, the price varies. We buy where we get the best and the more superior qualities at competitive prices.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Indian cotton mills need 55—56 lakh bales of cotton, what is the percentage of shortfall that is proposed to be imported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The shortfall is of the order of a million bales. It comes to less than 20 per cent.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether millowners are still being refused future cotton quota of Indian cotton unless they take American B type at higher prices than their Indian counterpart? If so, why?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Grant of Visas by Pakistan

*237. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to restrictions imposed by Pakistan in the matter of granting various categories of visas;

(b) whether there has been any change in the attitude previously taken by Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the nature of such change?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The restrictive policy adopted by the Government of Pakistan is continuing.

(b) We are not aware of any change in this attitude of Pakistan.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the important points of difference regarding this?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The point of difference is that we are for liberalisation of visa policy whereas Pakistan is not. Instead of liberalising, they are imposing more restrictions on the movement of people.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any further restrictions have been imposed with regard to granting of visas?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir. We have already stated in the answer of 7th August, 1960 that the Pakistan Government has introduced a system of cash security deposit of Rs. 100 in respect of passports for

India. Then, there are also restrictions on travel with regard to the the A, B and C categories of visas. For instance, if a person travels with C visa, he is not allowed to get another visa during the calendar year, and there are many other restrictions. Then there are restrictions about issuing of visas also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any recent communication has been received from Pakistan giving their viewpoint on this?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They say they do not want to encourage people to travel in order to conserve foreign exchange.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Will the hon. Minister enlighten us whether these restrictions are not against the Nehru-Liaqat Pact?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, the hon. Member is right. This restriction is contrary to the agreement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the number of visas which India has granted and the number granted by Pakistan during the last six months? Has the number of visas issued by us been much in excess of that granted by Pakistan?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If the hon. Member would like to know, I can give the figures for the first three months of this year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Yes.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These are fortnightly figures:

Period	From W. Bengal to E. Pakistan	From E. W. Bangal
First half of January	4,671	7,246
Second half of January	5,477	8,793
First half of February	4,701	8507
Second half of February	3,966	7,125
First half of March.	6,294	10,335

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, I want to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: Figures have been given now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I want to know the percentage of rejections.

Mr. Speaker: She should not compel me to go back now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This is a very important thing.

Indo-Argentina Trade Relations

***238. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the change in Government of Argentina that took place in the month of March, 1962 has affected Indo-Argentina trade and other relations; and

(b) whether the new Government has been recognised by the Government of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The recent change of Government in Argentina has not affected trade or other relations between India and Argentina.

(b) Yes, Sir.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ट्रेड पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है तो ट्रेड कुछ बढ़ा है या नहीं बढ़ा है ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there has been any increase in the trade.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No change at all, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the new Government which has been inducted in office in Argentina after the recent coup d'état promised to adhere to the Indo-Argentine Trade Pact concluded last year when President Frondizi was in India along with others?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is

no trade pact between India and Argentina.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Trade agreement.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no trade agreement between India and Argentina.

Recommendations of Jute Wage Board.

***239. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the interim relief recommended by the Jute Wage Board has not yet been implemented in the jute mills in Kanpur and Soujaneva;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this matter; and

(c) whether the employers who filed a writ in Allahabad High Court have lost?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Necessary information has been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Their reply is awaited.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The interim relief recommended by the Jute Wage Board was due to be enforced. The employers of Kanpur went in a writ petition against it and they have lost the writ. It was in the newspapers in the first week of April. So, I want to know when the information will be available.

Shri Hathi: I have also read in the newspapers that the writ application has been dismissed. We have asked the UP Government to send a copy of the judgment and also what action they have taken subsequently.

Mr. Speaker: As soon as it is received, it might be passed on to the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether an agreement has been reached between the representatives

of the employers and employees that this amount is to be paid in five instalments, and if so, why instalments have been fixed.

Shri Hathi: The State Government are pursuing the matter. But, I would not like to say these things unless I get official information from the U.P. Government.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether, in view of the rise in prices and in view of the delay in disposal by the Jute Wage Board, Government is contemplating advising the Wage Board and the owners of West Bengal Jute Mills to give further interim relief to the jute workers?

Shri Hathi: The Wage Board is charged with the function of giving relief and fixing the wage structure. They have given interim relief. In the final result we shall see what they are recommending.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: There has been a further increase. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. **Shri Banerjee.**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether Government would persuade the employers to pay this for which they have already taken a decision; and, at the same time, go ahead with the Wage Board. Will the good offices of the hon. Minister be used?

Shri Hathi: The U.P. Government are already pursuing the matter.

Wage Board for Coal Industry

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*241. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 151, on the 23rd March, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for the Coal Industry has since been constituted;

(b) if so, who are the members; and

(c) what are the precise terms of reference?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Composition and terms of reference of the Wage Board are being finalised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Wage Boards for Jute, Rubber and 3 others is again being appointed the Chairman of the Wage Board; and, if so, whether there is only one man.

Mr. Speaker: Let that fact be given first.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): I do not think they have taken a decision so far as to who will be the Chairman of this Board. But, we have to weigh this one consideration as to whether the same man should be placed in several boards and whether we are going to have more wage boards or not. The question of suitability has to be considered. I do not think there are too many people who have got that background, and, therefore, will be suited for this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether in determining the composition of the Wage Board, the membership of the INTUC, the AITUC and other organisations will be taken into account and the claim of the AITUC will not be rejected because the INTUC figures are inflated.

Shri Nanda: It is always being considered on the basis of the strength of the various organisations.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government has decided, when framing the terms of reference of the Coal Wage Board, that any upward revision in wages will not be considered outside the existing price structure of coal?

Shri Nanda: If we are to confine ourselves to the present price structure, then the wage board need not be set up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The answer was not audible, Sir.

Shri Nanda: I said that if any upward revision had to be confined to the existing price structure, then, there would have been no need for a wage board. The fact is that the wage board is free to give its recommendation.

Shri Oza: Has the work of any wage board suffered because the same chairman has been appointed on several wage boards?

Shri Hathi: No; it has not suffered at all.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : कोल इंडस्ट्री के बेज बोर्ड में ए० आई० टी० य० सी० का भी नामिनशन पाने का क्या कोई क्लेम है ?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of anybody's claim. As my senior colleague said, we do take into consideration the representative character of the unions.

Central Housing Board

*243. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Housing Board has been established; and

(b) what is the exact purpose of this Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Broadly, the basic objectives would be:—

(i) to raise additional funds from the private sector through shares, deposits, debentures etc., for enlarging the housing programme;

(ii) to promote housing activity and provide the machinery needed for the creation of a sound mortgage market in housing; and

(iii) to ensure that the funds made available by the Central Government to the Board, together with the additional funds raised by it (the latter) are appropriately and fully utilized for Housing.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Life Insurance Corporation will be channelling its loans through the Central Housing Board for the construction of houses and also whether the Central Board will come to the assistance of the State housing boards?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The Housing Board has not yet been formed. We are looking into the matter and I am hoping that we should be able to take a final decision within the next few months. As regards the LIC, I think they have already given Rs. 60 crores for housing in the Third Plan period. That is over and above Rs. 140 crores that we are giving. That makes a total of Rs. 200 crores.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether anything has been laid down as to the rent within which these houses will be built and what will be the categories of people for whom they will go?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Actually the idea is to construct houses of low cost perhaps both in the urban and the rural areas. The details have not yet been worked out.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो केन्द्रीय हाउसिंग बोर्ड बन रहा है, उस में राज्यों के प्रतिनिधित्व के सम्बन्ध में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से कोई वार्तालाप या लिखा-पढ़ी की है। यदि हाँ, तो किन किन राज्यों से उत्तर पक्ष में आये और किन किन से विपक्ष में ?

श्री मेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा : बाज़ राज्य सरकारों में हाउसिंग बोर्ड बन भी चुके हैं। मरकज़ में अभी तक नहीं बना है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की बात कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या केन्द्रीय बोर्ड के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से कोई खतो-किताबत हुई है?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, बाज़ राज्य सरकारों में तो हाउर्सिंग बोर्ड बन भी चुके हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रीय बोर्ड अभी तक बना नहीं है। अगर हमने केन्द्रीय बोर्ड बनाया तो ज़रूरी बात है कि उस का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से होगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जो केन्द्रीय बोर्ड बन रहा है, क्या उस में राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे, उन का इस बोर्ड से क्या सम्बन्ध रहेगा और क्या इस बारे में उन के साथ लिखा-पढ़ी की गई है। यदि हां, तो उस का क्या फल निकला है?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जब केन्द्रीय बोर्ड बनेगा, तो ज़रूरी बात है कि उस का और राज्य सरकारों का आपस में सम्बन्ध होगा।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What are the terms and conditions under which the LIC has offered Rs. 16 crores for this purpose?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am talking from memory and I think the loan is Rs. 60 crores and not Rs. 16 crores. It is to be repaid over a long period of time and it carries a certain rate of interest which may be 4 or 5 per cent. If the hon. Member wants any specific information, and if he were to write to me I shall gladly supply the information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I want to know whether the Ministry has reviewed what has happened to the various housing schemes of the Central Government and how many of them have been left unused because people are unable to pay rent and also whether the Central Housing Board before it proposes to take up the schemes will look into this ques-

tion of rent so that it is within the power of the people to utilise it?

Mr. Speaker: Let it mature. Now is not the time for considering them; they have not considered these details so far.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I may submit that for the latter part of the question, I have already replied that the whole thing is in a fluid stage. As regards the first part of the question, I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to a four page folder, it actually contains 36 pages and it was circulated to all Members of Parliament and it contains a full picture of the various housing schemes, the extent they have been implemented and the money allocated to the various States.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will this Central Housing Board function independently of the Planning Commission or will it be a limb of the Planning Commission?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It will be under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and if it is ever set up, the Planning Commission shall certainly be consulted.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: May I know whether the Central Housing Board will attend to the problems of the Union Territories as well or separate housing boards are proposed to be created for the Union Territories?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am a Member representing Delhi. I shall certainly see that Delhi is included.

Export of Salt to Japan

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*244 { Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shrimati Maimoona
Sultan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been concluded between the Governments of India and Japan recently for supply of Indian salt to the latter;

(b) if so, what are the main terms of the agreement; and

(c) how much salt is likely to be exported to that country under the agreement annually?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State Trading Corporation has recently concluded an agreement for sale of salt to Japan.

(b) and (c). About 250,000 metric tons of salt per year will be exported to Japan under this agreement. The quality will be coarse marine salt with 94 to 95% NaCl standard.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that Japan is also importing salt from Pakistan and, if so, what is the price that they are paying for it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They want to buy some quantity from us. They buy from both the countries.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a long-term agreement or a short one?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a long-term agreement.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो कीमत जापान पाकिस्तान सरकार को नमक की दे रहा है और जो वह भारत सरकार को दे रहा है, इन दोनों कीमतों में कितना अन्तर है और भारत सरकार का नमक कुछ लाभ में बिक रहा है या घाटे में बिक रहा है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ज्यादातर बहुत थोड़ा हम से ही खरीदते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर राक साल्ट की इतनी मांग नहीं है जितनी मैरीन साल्ट की है। इसलिए हमारा एग्रीमेंट ही बड़ा है।

श्री का० रा० गुप्त : जो आप का नमक है यह सांभर नमक है या कोस्टल नमक है? और क्या

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैरीन साल्ट है, सांभर का नमक वे नहीं खाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। जब एक मैम्बर साहब सवाल कर लें तो फिर अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाते ताकि वज्रीर साहब खड़े हो कर जवाब दे सकें। वे अपनी जगह पर खड़े न रहें।

Shri S. C. Samanta: How much of this salt is meant for edible purposes and how much for industrial purposes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is mostly edible. We are told that they consume it also for industrial purposes by further refining it.

Shri Oza: In view of the fact that salt is required for industrial purposes also, may I know whether the Government will examine the possibility of exporting the inland salt from Kandla to Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Kandla is included because Kandla is having marine salt. It is only the Kharagoda and Sambhar salts which are not saleable there; because, as the hon. Member himself knows, the price of these salts is very much higher than the marine salt. We are trying to increase the internal production and double up our export to Japan by further approaches to the Japanese Government and the Japanese importers.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How does the internal price compare with the price elsewhere?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These two are quite different, because the internal price has not much relation. Also, I would not like to disclose the price at which we promote this export to Japan.

• Boosting up of Exports

*245. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken measures to enlist the cooperation of international agencies and institutions to boost exports;

(b) if so, what steps have taken in that direction; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Both GATT and ECAFE, of which India is a member, have passed resolutions with a view to securing wider access for products of less developed countries in the markets of the industrialised countries. The tariff negotiations held under the auspices of GATT have also been helpful.

Steps have been taken to bring to the notice of the United Nations and its specialised agencies items available for export from India and likely to be used in connection with their various programmes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether these measures are being taken through the State Trading Corporation and, if so, whether there is any objection for the State Trading Corporation taking up the export trade and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The State Trading Corporation is a vital limb for promoting foreign trade, but it is not an exclusive sort of organisation. There is a very large quantity of trade to be dealt with. As a matter of fact, 95 per cent. of the trade is outside the STC. So, every agency is being permitted to enter into international trade.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since a department of International Trade has now been established, may I know whether there is any agency other than the State Trading Corporation to boost up our exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The original question is quite different: what type of international trade agencies we are taking advantage of in order to promote foreign trade. As the House is aware, the GATT and the ECAFE are the two principal international bodies for this purpose. As far as the pro-

motion of foreign trade is concerned, it is being done through diverse agencies including the STC.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of Britain's entry into the ECM, may I know if it is a fact that it will more specifically affect our export of cotton textiles and, if so, what steps the Government are taking in that direction and whether these two international agencies would explore markets for our cotton textiles so that the export may be promoted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I had the privilege to clarify it several times, we are most concerned with the entry of the United Kingdom into the ECM, and we have made commodity-wise studies. We have placed our views and we are continuously placing our views before the United Kingdom as well as before the other six countries, in the talks, as to what adverse and other effects the entry of UK in the European Common Market is going to cause to our foreign trade. So also, we are making it known in specific terms what will be the type of association terms and conditions that we would like to have with the U.K. and with the six countries in case the European Common Market agreement is finalised with the United Kingdom.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are any complaints being received, as they were some years ago, from certain foreign importers regarding export of shoddy goods from some quarters in India, which differ in quality from samples submitted earlier?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Shoddy trading is of course a bad thing and we do not support it at all. It is not that India's trade consists only of that. Small quantities of sub-standard goods sometimes go out and we have been concerned about it. I can assure the House that maintenance of standard and quality control are going to be insisted upon in future to cover as many commodities as possible throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Industrial Relations in Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal

***246. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the General Secretary of M.P. Indian National Trade Union Congress improving the authorities concerned to hold an impartial and thorough inquiry into the whole question of industrial relations and their handling in Heavy Electricals Plant in Bhopal; and

(b) whether any action has been taken on this demand?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes. It is proposed to have the industrial relations in Heavy Electricals Ltd. studied by the Evaluation and Implementation Division of the Labour Ministry.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that while the INTUC union has been officially recognised according to the tripartite agreement, the Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union is being dealt with by the officials in settling the labour disputes in Bhopal and this has created a great deal of discontent among the workers there?

Shri Hathi: All these matters will be looked into by this division later on.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know whether it is a fact or not.

Shri Hathi: Unless we look into the matter, it would not be safe to announce an opinion.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): The management are dealing with both the unions.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Last time when this question came up at the time of the strike, it was stated here that

the management of this concern had accepted the code of discipline. I would like to know whether under that code of discipline, any grievance procedure, as stipulated, has subsequently been formulated and brought into implementation?

Shri Nanda: I cannot offhand say whether this particular concern has brought into implementation the grievance procedure. But it is a part of the code of discipline and I presume it has done so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the agreement was reached with the other union and not the INTUC union, because the INTUC union could not deliver the goods and that is not the representative union in Bhopal?

Shri Nanda: These are assumptions which I am not prepared to concede. It depends on the enquiry that we are going to hold.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What are the implications of recognising a trade union?

Shri Nanda: Negotiations, collective bargaining, reaching agreements—all that is part of recognition.

Shri Phizo

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Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
***247. Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri A. V. Raghvan:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Phizo the Naga rebel leader has disappeared from London some time back and is supposed to be trying to stage a come-back to Nagaland; and

(b) the reaction of the Government of India thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government have seen press reports regar-

ding the reported intention of Phizo to return to Nagaland. According to our information, he was away from London for a brief period and returned back on the 3rd April, 1962.

(b) The Government are surprised that though Phizo has been granted U.K. citizenship, at his own request, he is still trying to bolster his claim to the leadership of the rebel Nagas.

Our High Commission in London have informed the U.K. Government that the grant of U.K. citizenship to Phizo would not confer on him the right of free entry into India which we might refuse and that we might arrest him should he try to enter India.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the Government of India have taken up the issue of the disappearance of Phizo with the U.K. Government and whether he has taken political asylum there?

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given that the U.K. Government has been informed that once he had acquired the citizenship of U.K., he is not automatically entitled now to come here and if he makes an attempt to enter India, he might be arrested.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि फिजो इन वक्त बर्मा में किसी जगह देखा गया है और

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जवाब तो सुना ही नहीं। वह तो कहते हैं कि वह लन्दन वापस चला गया है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : लेकिन मेरी जो सूचना है मैं उस के मुताबिक पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन से पूछना चाहते हैं और उन के पास जो सूचना है वह उन्होंने दे दी है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वह इस तथ्य को गलत बताये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब तो यही चलता रहेगा। Order, order. The information that the hon. Minister has got on that point has been given. Now, if again it is said that it is wrong, then the Minister will also have to say that it is wrong. How long are we to go on like that?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Mr. Phizo's attempt to bolster up leadership for the Naga rebels is having any impact on the Naga hostiles in Naga land; if so, if there has been any impact on them, what steps Government have taken to counteract that impact?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There has not been impact on the Naga people at all.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter in *London Times* saying that Mr. Phizo has been in communication with General Cariappa regarding the release of our airmen; if so, whether the Government of India has taken any notice of this particular point?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have seen the report. We have not taken any notice of it. We have not paid any attention to it.

Shri P. R. Patel: We have got friendly relations with Great Britain. A rebel has been given the citizenship of England. I want to know whether any protest has been sent to England on this point?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: He has been given citizenship on the basis of his Indian citizenship.

Shri P. C. Boroohah: May I know whether there was an offer from Mr. Phizo about the release of our airmen under the custody of Naga hostiles, and whether his temporary absence from the United Kingdom has any relationship with this offer?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir. We were told that these airmen will be handed over to us on the 22nd March, 1962, but since then nothing has been done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would like to know whether Mr. Phizo had any contact with any Indian airlines, because it is stated in that letter that it was he who arranged for the Observer's correspondent Mr. Gavin Young being sent to Nagaland.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is possible that he might have arranged for sending Mr. Gavin Young there. He might also have contact with those people through Burma.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As put by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, I want to know whether Government's attention was drawn to the news recently published in the Indian Express wherein it has been said that Mr. Phizo had written a letter to the family members of these captives that he is in constant touch with General Cariappa and further details could be had from him; if so, I would like to know whether this question has been posed to General Cariappa and what are the facts?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: General Cariappa is a private person. If he writes to Mr. Phizo we are not going to interfere and find out what he has written.

Mr. Speaker: That she has answered, that they have taken no notice of it (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been a widespread impression in Nagaland that Mr. Phizo is returning to Nagaland because of temporary absence from London and his whereabouts were not located; if so, may I know whether the Government would propagate amongst the rebel Nagas or the Nagas in general that Mr. Phizo is at present in London or he is returning to London as otherwise if that

impression is kept growing that may step up hostile activities?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The fact that Mr. Phizo is not in Nagaland should convince the people that he is not there.

Mr. Speaker: Now, perhaps, today's answer will convince them.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि जिस वक्त फीजो नागालैंड के बार्डर के आसपास आया था, तो उस का पीछा किया गया था, लेकिन वह भारतीय फौजों से भाग निकला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस का क्या कायदा होगा ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस में कहां तक नद्य है कि उस का पीछा किया गया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत छोटी तफसील है ।

Shri S. C. Jamir: Previously, Shri Phizo was in Nagaland and he went to London of his own accord and acquired British citizenship. So, why not drop the matter? If he wishes to come back to India, let him come by all means. By discussing this matter in this House we are giving him undue importance which is not necessary.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Award in Bank Dispute

*248. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proceedings before the National Industrial Tribunal set up in March, 1960, to adjudicate the dispute in banks, have been concluded; and

(b) if so, when the award is expected to be out?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) By the middle of June, 1962.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If the award is likely to be out by the middle of June, may I know whether it is likely to be discussed in this House in this particular session, as the session will continue up to the end of June?

Shri Hathi: We have been told that they will be able to finalise the report by the 15th May 1962. So, we hope to receive it soon, later on, and if time permits, we can discuss it in the House. That depends upon the House.

Proposed Closure of Titagar Jute Mill

*249. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Titagar Jute Mill No. 1 was applied for permission to close down;

(b) if not, what are its new proposals for production;

(c) whether it has any effect on employment position of its workers; and

(d) what has been Government's reaction to the proposals?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It has been ascertained that no communication for the closing down of the Mill has so far been received by the Government of West Bengal.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Do we take it that the Titagar Jute Mill No. 1 has not sent any intimation whatever of its intention to close down to the Central Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far no intimation has come to us, but for the information of the hon. Member I may say that informally we have come to know that they are likely to

approach us. So far, there was no formal approach.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether Government has made any enquiries as to the mills that have been permitted to be telescoped with the firm understanding that there will be no further unemployment, in view of the fact that most of the jute workers continue to be temporary workers and within a short period they are retrenched and the total labour force has come down by thousands?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can assure the hon. House that under the working time agreement there is no retrenchment except natural wastage. Besides that, the hon. Member has raised many other inter-linked questions. I can say that so far no jute mill has closed down which may cause either loss of production or loss of employment.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act the closing down of the mills *ex parte* without consultation with the labour representatives tantamounts to lock-out and whether lock-out is allowed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question is on the basis of many assumptions. Firstly, it has not approached us for closure. The working time agreement with the Indian Jute Mills Association has worked well for the last many years. Every time a closure proposed, it has to be approved both by the Central and State Government and it is approved on the condition that there is no displacement of labour, the working time is sold out to other mills, employment continues and production continues.

'Enemy Firms' and 'Enemy Property'

*250. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government still accords recognition to the terms

'enemy firms' and 'enemy property'; and

(b) if so, the names of such 'enemy firms' and description of such 'enemy property'?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There are no 'enemy firms' in India now. There is, however, a Custodian of Enemy Property who administers the properties which originally belonged to persons and firms who during the period of the Second World War were "enemies".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer given in the statement is wholly inconsistent with the Presidential Order of the 10th April on the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules, providing for a sub-entry "Department of International Trade" under the Department of Commerce and Industry. According to that Presidential Order there is a sub-head in the "Department of International Trade" which definitely mentions control of trade with the enemy; that is what it says as item No. 17, "control of trade with the enemy and enemy firms and custody of enemy property". How does the Minister reconcile this discrepancy between his answer and the Presidential Order?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member could have saved the time of the House by asking a simple question. This is residual work left after the second world war in which certain enemy property held in custody by the Central Government are to be managed and distributed by this Ministry in the Department of International Trade. And that is what I have said--there are no 'enemy firms' in India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then does the Ministry propose to appeal to or request the President to delete the first half of the sub-head and retain only the second half? He has to

delete the first half, that is, trade with the enemy and enemy firms. That is not necessary now. The war is over and we are friendly with the whole world. For India there is no enemy at all in the world.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are international sort of names allotted to these types of activities. All I can assure the hon. Members is that we have no enemies any more nor any enemy property. Only thing is that we are the custodian of certain property which has been accumulated as former enemy property.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then delete the first half.

Central Government Officials Posted in Dhanbad

*251. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the Central Government officials employed in (i) Office of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner; (ii) Office of the Coal Mines Welfare Commission; (iii) Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines; and (iv) Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner because of the lack of good working conditions and adequate residential quarters in the small town of Dhanbad, recently recognised to be the Headquarters of the district; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to have a review of the conditions in which these officials are made to work and make better facilities available to them?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Necessary steps for providing additional accommodation and other facilities are being taken.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Do the Government realise that if the officials are left to themselves they will never find any possibility of having accommodation?

Shri Hathi: Therefore we have a programme of building quarters there also.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Have Government also any information about the working conditions of the people who are all hurried together in small congested groups?

Shri Hathi: There is a shortage of office accommodation also. That has come to the notice of Government and we are expanding the office buildings also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if there is a particular scheme for the construction of houses which is going to be completed in the near future?

Shri Hathi: So far as quarters are concerned, we have already taken a decision and they are being constructed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any financial help or loan is proposed to be given to those who have lands and want to construct houses?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir. This programme consists only of building extra office accommodation and quarters for the staff.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: May I know whether the offices of the Chief Inspector of Mines and of the Regional Labour Commissioner will be bifurcated and a part of this work will be taken to the area of Barajamda because of difficulty of communications which makes it difficult for the workers to rush up to Dhanbad all the time?

Shri Hathi: It is a suggestion for action.

उच्चरक कारखाने

२५२. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सरदू लालेव :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या जोखना मंची यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सह सच है कि तीसरी पंक्ति वर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक राज्य में एक एक लाल का कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का विवरण क्या है तथा उन कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ?

योजना तथा अम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [वैसिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३६]

I shall read it in English also.

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I annexure No. 39].

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस स्टेटमेंट से यह जाहिर होता है कि १७ स्थानों पर फैक्टरियां स्थापित होने वाली हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन में से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कौन कौन सी फैक्टरियां होंगी ।

श्री नन्दा : मेरे ख्याल में इसी स्टेटमेंट में इस का जिक्र किया गया है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भव्य प्रदेश में एक, राजस्थान में एक आनंद प्रदेश में दो, मैसूर में एक और मद्रास में एक फैक्टरियां लगाई जायेंगी ।

Shri Nambiar: At what stage is the construction of the fertiliser factory in Neyveli which is going to produce a by-product from Neyveli in lignite?

Shri Nanda: I do not have details about Neyveli at the moment. If my hon. colleague has it, he might give the information.

Shri Yallamala Reddy: How many of these factories have commenced production and, if so, in which State?

Shri Nanda: At the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan we had in production five units.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it a fact that the licence issued to a company to start a fertiliser factory in Vis-

khatpatnam has not been utilised? If so, are any alternative arrangements being made to start the factory through somebody else?

Shri Nanda: There is a procedure about that which is followed and after a certain period other steps are taken. But my information is that a licence has been issued and according to the tentative phased programme submitted by the party the plant will go into production by the 1st March, 1984.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Morarka.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, my question has not been answered. My question was whether the party that was allotted a licence has backed out and, if it is a fact, whether any alternative arrangement is being made. How can he say that the factory can go into production?

Shri Nanda: I have answered according to the information before me that a tentative phased programme has been submitted by the party. This is my information.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the progress made so far by the various factories is according to schedule and to the satisfaction of Government or whether these factories would start production only in the final year of the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Nanda: In a number of cases they will adhere to the schedule; in some cases there may be delay.

Shri Shivananjappa: In regard to the factory that is proposed to be located in Mysore, may I know its capacity and when it would begin functioning?

Mr. Speaker: It would be difficult to give an answer with regard to each factory.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is the hon. Minister aware that data have been collected and project report prepared for the factory to be set up in Kashmir?

Shri Nanda: They are considering that also.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether weightage would be given to the States which are predominantly agricultural and if so what is the reason for the Government of India turning down the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government for the setting up of a factory in the public sector?

Shri Nanda: There are to be two factories in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I mean in the public sector.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister said that a factory will be located in Madhya Pradesh also. May I know the place where it will be located?

Shri Nanda: The information is in the statement that has been laid on the Table.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The statement does not show how many of these factories are in the public sector and how many are in the private sector. May I know what is the licensed capacity and the existing capacity of the private sector and the public sector?

Shri Nanda: I have a statement before me—it will take time to read it out—which gives precisely the names of the various factories in the public sector and the private sector in different States along with other relevant information.

Mr. Speaker: That also might be placed on the Table.

Shri Nanda: I shall do so.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister said that some of the projects are likely to be behind schedule. May I know what steps Government is taking to avoid delay and ensure production in time?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): May I submit that this question

should be put to the hon. Minister for Heavy Industries who is in charge of fertilisers.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister could have suggested that

Slavery in NEFA

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*253. **Shri Rishang Keishing:**

Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) since when Government took up the work for emancipation of slaves in N.E.F.A.;

(b) the number of slaves emancipated so far; and

(c) the amount spent on this programme including rehabilitation of the freed slaves?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government is a contracting party to the Slavery Convention of 1926. Our Constitution does not permit slavery and, since independence, the Government have been making all possible efforts to eradicate this evil.

(b) Over 3,000 slaves have been emancipated till the 31st March, 1962, of whom a very large number was liberated during the year 1961-62 after the Government fixed the target date of the 31st March, 1962, for the complete abolition of slavery in NEFA. Some slaves in the more remote villages in the interior, however, still remain to be liberated and the NEFA Administration are taking vigorous steps for their emancipation.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 1,08,410 was spent upto the 30th September, 1961, on the emancipation of slaves. Another Rs. 4 lakh were allotted for this purpose for the second half of the year 1961-62. The exact amount spent from this allotment will be known after reports have been received from all posts in the interior.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know whether the emancipated slaves are rehabilitated in the places where they were kept or they are sent back to

the villages where their parents or relatives live?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They are at liberty to go back to their villages. The problem of rehabilitation has not arisen at all because there is plenty of land.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is slavery system in places other than N.E.F.A. in the tribal areas in the south . . .

Mr. Speaker: We are all talking of slavery in the N.E.F.A. just at present.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know what trades the emancipated slaves are pursuing at present?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is plenty of land in the N.E.F.A. They rehabilitate themselves either by going back to the villages or . . .

Mr. Speaker: They settle down on the land.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that Chinese agents operating in or near N.E.F.A. are exploiting this tragic evil in the course of their propaganda against India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not true.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She does not know perhaps.

Mr. Speaker: It is just possible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the traditional slaves emancipated in the Tribal belt are rehabilitated in the sense that they are given financial assistance?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have answered the question.

Shri Hem Barua: Financial assistance?

Mr. Speaker: Financial Assistance to the liberated slaves?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Whether they are given any financial assistance?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is provision for financial assistance if they need it.

Mr. Speaker: The question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

*240. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late decided to decentralise the administrative pattern of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, what is the revised pattern; and

(c) the reasons which prompted the Government to amend the previous set-up?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

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

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri

*242. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of output of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri; and

(b) whether there is any expansion programme of the plant to meet the increase demand in the country?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Nityanand Karungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited have fixed tentatively the

following targets of production of antibiotics during the year 1962-63:—

(i) Bulk penicillin	Per annum 50 million mega units
(ii) Tetracyclines	1000 kilogram
(iii) Streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin	2000 kilogram

(b) According to present indication the expansion programme of the Company is as follows:—

	Per annum
(i) Tetracyclines	1500 kilogram
(ii) Streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin	60,000 to 90,000 kilogram
(iii) Hamycin (A new antifungal antibiotic)	15 kilogram
(iv) Vitamin 'C'	48 tons

Indian Journalists Expelled from Nepal

*254. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian newsmen expelled this year from Nepal;

(b) whether there was any consultation on official level before the expulsion was effected; and

(c) whether any protest was lodged with the Nepalese authorities in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Two.

(b) No.

(c) It was not considered necessary to lodge a formal protest.

Fund for the Unemployed

*255. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any proposal for the creation of a fund at the Centre and in the States for assisting the unemployed;

(b) if so, the up-to-date progress made in regard to the above proposal; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be put into practice?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the Third Five Year Plan to provide relief for persons thrown out of employment. A draft scheme has been drawn up for the purpose and the same is under consideration.

Nuclear Reactor

Shri Raghunath Singh:

*256. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Sonavane:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the export of parts of a nuclear reactor by a Japanese firm to India has been stopped by the Japanese Government unless Indian Government furnishes proof that the reactor will be used for the development of atomic energy for strictly peaceful purposes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): This is not a fact. As is well known, global tenders for the construction of a complete atomic power station at Tarapur were invited and seven tenders were received. None of these originated from Japan. Nor has the Government of India made any approaches to Japan for the supply of parts of a reactor. The stopping of the import of parts of a nuclear reactor from Japan into India does not therefore arise.

Guarantee Scheme for Loans to Small Scale Industries

*257. **Shri Marish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made by Government's guarantee scheme in liberalising loans to Small Scale Industries;

(b) the amount of loan advanced under this scheme by different banks;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stimulate to banks in the matter?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) A few of the credit institutions have liberalised their margin requirements on account of the guarantee cover afforded by the Credit Guarantee Scheme. It is expected that in the long run liberalisation made by the credit institutions would be more significant. A detail survey is being conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in this connection.

(b) Upto the end of March, 1962, the Reserve Bank of India received 2523 applications for guarantee of loans amounting to Rs. 8,92,69,071 and issued 2348 guarantee certificates in respect of loans amounting to Rs. 7,63,28,800. The information regarding actual lending by the concerned banks under this scheme is not at present available. The Reserve Bank of India is, however, conducting a survey of such advances.

(c) The following are some of the main steps taken to stimulate greater interest in credit institutions:—

(i) The Reserve Bank of India is arranging periodical meetings with the representatives of specified and non-specified credit institutions at important centres. The suggestions made at these meetings for improving the working and utility of the scheme are examined and implemented wherever possible;

(ii) It has been decided by the Refinance Corporation to extend refinancing facilities in respect of term-loans to small-scale industries which are guaranteed under the scheme and are otherwise eligible for refinance and

(iii) Scheduled Banks have been permitted to borrow additional funds from the Reserve Bank in relation to the increase in their advances to small-scale industries.

Recommendations of Textile Wage Board

*258. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to implement Textile Wage Board recommendations in Atherton West and Elgin No. 2 Mills at Kanpur;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the financial condition of the mills is quite sound now; and

(d) if so, the arguments advanced by the millowners for the non-implementation of these recommendations?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No. As both these units are covered by para 7 of the Government Resolution on the Textile Wage Board's Report, the Board's recommendations do not apply to them at present.

(c) and (d). The matter is being looked into.

Trade Delegation to Latin American Countries

*259. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade delegation sponsored by the Engineering Export Promotion Council had recently gone on a tour of Latin American countries;

(b) if so, what countries were visited by the Trade Team;

(c) whether the assessment of the motion of Indian exports to those countries were explored by the Team; and

(d) what steps are being taken to utilise fully the export possibilities found in those countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation visited Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru in Latin America. En route they also visited U.S.A. and Japan.

(c) and (d). The delegation discussed the export possibilities for Indian Engineering goods with Chambers of Commerce and trading interests, local Government officials and Indian Embassies and Consulates etc. There are good prospects for some of our engineering goods in that area.

The preliminary report of the delegation has only just been received and is under examination.

Petro-Chemical Industries

*260. Shri P. C. Borooshi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licensing of new petro-chemical industries has been kept in abeyance pending a final decision in respect of allocation of operations by the private and public sectors;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for keeping these cases in abeyance; and

(c) how many applications for such licences are under consideration?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanunge): (a) No, Sir.

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

Pak Deputy High Commissioner's visit to Malda District

*261. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in India was allowed to visit Malda District in West Bengal in the first week of April, 1962; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The normal practice is that Representatives of foreign countries stationed in Calcutta can visit freely any part of the State without any prior permission. They are merely required to give prior intimation of their itinerary to the Government of West Bengal. In this case the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner at Calcutta specifically requested for permission to visit the District of Malda which was accorded to him by the State Government in consultation with the Government of India. He communicated his itinerary to the State Government, who in turn, made the necessary arrangements for his tour of the area.

Rehabilitation of Refugees in West Bengal

*262. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds under different heads have been made available to the West Bengal Government for refugee rehabilitation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government does not agree to the suggestion implied in the decision to wind up the Union Rehabilitation

Ministry that the East Pakistan refugee problem has been solved;

(c) whether the assessment of the residual problem in rehabilitation of refugees in Eastern region has been completed; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of the assessment report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Funds are made available to the West Bengal Government for rehabilitation from year to year in accordance with the amounts sanctioned in the budget. Rs. 461.98 lakhs have been provided in the budget for 1962-63.

(b) No decision as yet has been taken to wind up the Department of Rehabilitation.

(c) The final assessment in respect of West Bengal has not been made so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Steel prices in U.S.A.

*263. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to recent reports of rise in steel prices in U.S.A.:

(b) whether the Third Five Year Plan will be affected thereby; and

(c) if so, in what manner and to what extent?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). The question will be answered by the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries on a subsequent date.

Allocation of Fund for Manipur During Second Plan

*264. **Shri Bishang Katsing:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of fund for the Second Five Year Plan of Manipur;

(b) the total expenditure;

(c) the amount not utilised; and

(d) the reason for the non-utilisation of the fund?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) Rs. 625.23 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 621.17 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Border Incidents

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Bakshi Abdul Rashid:

Shri Abdul Ghani:

*265. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether border incidents by Pakistan during the year 1961-62 have increased considerably as compared to those in the previous year;

(b) what accounts for such a situation and Government's reaction in the matter; and

(c) whether a detailed statement will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). Collection of complete information upto 31st March, 1961, from the six State Governments concerned, will take some more time. Reply has been received so far only from one State Government. A comparison between 1960-61 and 1961-62 can only be made after reports from all the six State Governments have been received. A statement will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Nepa Mills

*266. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nepa Mills are suffering from under-production on account of lack of technical personnel; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to improve the situation?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

One of the reasons for the shortfall in production is due to the lack of right type of technical personnel with sufficient experience particularly to work the paper machine to its rated capacity of 1,200 feet per minute.

A team of foreign experts has visited the Mills to examine and suggest steps to improve the situation. The team's report is awaited. Indian counterparts have been attached to these experts to acquire sufficient training.

Vocational Education in Nagaland

*267. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Executive Councillor of Nagaland (Mr. Hokeshi Sama) stressing the need of introducing and promoting vocational education in Nagaland;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up for the purpose; and

(c) what are the details of this scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). The Government have seen reports in the

press of the statement made by Shri Hokeshi Sema on the importance of vocational education for Naga boys and girls. They have also been advised by the Nagaland Administration that a scheme to provide further facilities for the vocational training in Nagaland is under preparation and envisages the conversion of the junior technical school at Kohima and the cottage industries training centres at Tuensang and Mon into Polytechnics. The courses intended to be included in the syllabus are blacksmithy, carpentry, masonry, cane and bamboo work, basket making, automobile engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, weaving and wood carving.

Buffer Stock Agency for Jute

***268. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the "adequate controls" exercised by Government over the operation of the Buffer Stock Agency for Jute?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): While Government do not exercise any direct control over the operations of the Buffer Stock Association, they exercise an over-all supervision through the Jute Commissioner.

Cost of Operation Against Hostile Nagas

223. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total cost of operations against the hostile Nagas in the years 1960 and 1961?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is one of the duties of the Armed Forces to render aid to the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order. No separate accounts are maintained in respect of such aid. It is, therefore, not possible to specify the total cost of operations against the hostile Nagas in the years 1960 and 1961.

Maldives Islands

**224. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri H.B.T. Didi of Maldives Island has met Commonwealth Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry and pleaded the cause of the freedom of Maldives Island; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Shri Didi had requested that his claim to the Sultanate of the Maldives Islands should be recognised and that the freedom of the islands from their colonial status should be taken up by India either at the U.N. or at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. He was informed that according to information at present available with the Government of India neither his claim to the Sultanate of the Maldives nor his allegations of the full colonial status of the Maldives appear to be substantiated.

प्राम समाज के निर्बल दंप्त

२२५. श्री भक्त दासन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राम समाज के निर्बल दंप्तों की दशा का अध्ययन करके एक अध्ययन-संस्थान ने अपना प्रतिवेदन कुछ समय पहले प्रयत किया था;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसकी मुख्य मूल्य सिफारिशों पर प्रकाश ढालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पट्टख पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वयित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

बोजन्य तथा अम और रोजगार अंग्रे
(श्री मंत्री) : (क) जी हां, लोक सभा
तारीकित प्रदर्शन संस्था ६६५ मांग (क) को
भी देख लिया जाव।

(ल) मूल्य मुख्य सिफारिशों का विवरण
रिपोर्ट में ६० से ७० पूँडों पर देखा जा
सकता है। इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति लोक सभा
की लाइब्रेरी में रख दी गई है।

(ग) यह रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारें तथा
केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों को उनके
विचारार्थ भेज दी गई है।

Encounter with Pakistanis on West Pakistan Border

226. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistanis were shot dead on the 30th March, 1962 in an encounter with the Indian police near the Bhagat Singh Memorial at the Hussainiwala border, seven miles from Ferozepore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). On the night of 30/31st March, 1962, a picket party of the Punjab Armed Police, while on patrol duty, noticed four persons crossing the boundary and entering into Indian territory from West Pakistan territory, near the boundary pillar No. 190. On being challenged by the Indian picket party, the intruders opened fire. The picket party also opened fire in self defence. As a result of the exchange of fire, two of the trespassers were shot dead on the spot but the other two managed to escape to Pakistan, under cover of darkness, with their arms and ammunition. Two knives and some Pakistan currency were recovered from the dead bodies.

Central Board of Film Censors

227. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Information and

Broadcasting be pleased to state the average time taken by Central Board of Film Censors in passing the films for exhibition since the date of putting the films for censorship and its final decision during the last 3 years?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): The average time taken by the Board of Film Censors for sanctioning a film for public exhibition is about a fortnight from the date of submission of the film for censorship.

सीरिया में भारतीय

२२८. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री मधुसूदन राव :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीरिया में मार्च, १९६२
के अन्त में दुई सैनिक कान्ति में वहां रहने
वाले किसी भारतीय राष्ट्रजन को किसी
प्रकार की चोट आयी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप
क्या है;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने नई सरकार
को मान्यता प्रदान कर दी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार में परिवर्तन का
भारत-सीरिया व्यापार अव्यवस्था
पर किसी प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैंकेश्वर कार्य मंत्री
तथा अनुशासित मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल
नेहरू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रदर्शन नहीं उठता।

(ग) नई सरकार को मान्यता देने का
प्रदर्शन कभी नहीं उठा, क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति कुबसी
के फिर से सत्तारूढ़ होते ही सीरिया का
संकट स्वयं समाप्त हो गया।

(घ) जी नहीं।

कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाओं

२२६. { श्री जात्यकी :
{ श्री स० स० बो० बनवीँ :

क्या अम और रोकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, १९५६ से मार्च, १९६२ तक की अवधि में कोयला-खानों में कुल कितनी दुर्घटनाओं हुईं;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप अन-जन की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) कितने परिवारों को मुआवजा दिया गया; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए वैज्ञानिक पद्धति पर क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

अम और रोकार मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). कोयला खानों में हुई चातक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या और उनके फलस्वरूप हुए जानी नुकसान से संबंधित सूचना नीचे दी जाती है :—

वर्ष	घातक दुर्घटनाओं में भरे की संख्या	व्यक्तियों की संख्या
१९५६	१६१	२१२
१९६०	१६८	२३३
१९६१	२२२	२६७
जनवरी-मार्च,		.
१९६२	६०५	७१५

मासी नुकसान सम्बन्धी आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं।

१९६२ के आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में ७,५२१

मामलों में मृतकों और चालकों के बारे में मुआवजा ददा कर दिया गया।

(घ) १९५८-५९ में एक सुरक्षा सम्मेलन दुलाया गया था जिसमें सब संबंधित व्यक्तियों ने, जिनमें धनुसंधान में लगे विशेषज्ञ भी थे, भाग लिया। इसकी सिफारिशों पर विभिन्न टेक्निकल समस्याओं के प्रब्लेम के लिए ये विशेषज्ञ समितियां स्वापित की गईं। इनमें तीन ने रिपोर्ट भेज दी हैं और वाकी समितियों का टैक्निकल प्रब्लेम जारी है। सुरक्षा विभान में कुछेक संस्कृतन किये जा चुके हैं। लागू करने संबंधी व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना, प्रशिक्षण संबंधी उपाय करना, सुरक्षा, शिक्षा और प्रचार तथा सुरक्षा विनियमों को सामान्य रूप से मजबूत बनाना ये अन्य दूसरे कार्य भी किये जा रहे हैं।

ब्रिटेन में भारतीय आप्रवासी

२३०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, १९६२ के मास में २,३८० भारतीयों ने ब्रिटेन में प्रवेश किया जैसा कि ब्रिटिश सरकार की विज्ञाप्ति में बताया गया है;

(ख) क्या इन सब व्यक्तियों ने ब्रिटेन में प्रवेश करने से पहले पारपत्र (पासपोर्ट) प्राप्त कर लिए थे; और

(ग) क्या इन सब व्यक्तियों को अंग्रेजी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान था ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य विभाग अनुशंशित मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने ऐसी रिपोर्ट की है कि फरवरी, १९६२ में २,३८० भारतीयों ने यूकाइटेंड किंगडम में प्रवेश किया। सेक्रिटरी एसोसिएट ने यह संभव नहीं है कि अपने लोगों से इन आंकड़ों की पुष्टि कर सके।

(क) उनके पास भारतीय यात्रा प्रलेख होने तो चाहिए।

(ग) उन में से अधिकांश लोग काम-बलांड भ्रमणों जानते थे, सिवा कुछ पत्नियों और नियंत्र बच्चों के, जो यूनाइटेड किंगडम में घरने संबंधियों के पास जाना चाहते थे।

Corrugated Paper Manufacture

231. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an application was received from Kerala Government for a licence to establish a plant in that State to manufacture corrugated paper; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). While no such application has been received from Kerala Government, an application was received from one private firm for the establishment of 100 tons day capacity plant for the manufacture of corrugated paper in Kerala. This scheme has since been approved in principle.

Import of Copra

232. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Kerala Government regarding the import difficulties which oil millers are facing in importing copra; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes Sir. A representation was received in 1960.

(b) The Government have examined the difficulties of oil millers referred to in the representation and are endeavouring to meet their requirements of imported copra to the extent it is possible within the foreign exchange available.

Textile Mills In M.P.

233. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present spindlage of the Textile Mills in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the present annual production of cloth in that State;

(c) the annual requirement of cloth in that State calculated on the basis of a per capita consumption of 15 yards;

(d) whether there is a demand for increasing the spindlage in that State; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 4:99 lakhs spindles.

(b) production of cloth in 1961 was 397:37 million metres.

(c) Approximately 445 million metres on the basis of per capita consumption of 15 yards.

(d) and (e). Approximately 1,50,000 spindles which have already been allotted to Madhya Pradesh State.

Textile Industry in U.P.

234. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. Cotton Textile Millowners' Association had sent a request through the U.P. Government in February, 1962 or thereafter to allot more spindles to the textile industries in that State; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The request has not so far been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Quality Control on Exportable Goods

235. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state when the legislation for empowering the Government to impose quality control on exportable goods on a compulsory basis is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The whole question of compulsory quality control is under examination.

Industrial Estates in Kerala

**236. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates proposed to be set up in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the progress made so far in this direction?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala propose to set up ten industrial estates during the Third Five Year Plan period. Sites for two have been selected and the land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

Assistance to Fish Exporters

237. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any assistance to firms or individuals engaged in the export of fish or fish products in Kerala;

(b) if so, what was the amount set aside during Second Five Year Plan for the purpose and how much was spent;

(c) what is the sum proposed in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether there are any special proposals to help the exporters of fish and fish products?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assistance has been given to the fisheries Industry in Kerala and other parts of India through schemes for expansion of production which also help exports, as well as through trade agreements with Burma and Ceylon which are important markets for exports. In addition, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) An Export Promotion Council for Marine Products with headquarters in Ernakulam has been formed.
- (ii) Special Export Promotion Scheme for Sea Foods and Frog Legs has been introduced to facilitate import of packaging materials like tin plate, cardboard cartons, master cases, labels etc. and also Marine Diesel Engines.
- (iii) A price rebate of Rs. 500 per ton is granted on tin plate used for canning of fish.
- (iv) Drawback of import and excise duties is granted on the imported and indigenous packaging materials used for export of fisheries products.
- (v) Shipping freight rates for frozen fish have been reduced as a result of Government's efforts.
- (vi) The Central Fisheries Technological Institute conducts research into the technical aspects of fish processing.

(b) and (c). The provisions made in the Second and Third Five Year Plan were for development of fisheries in general and not specifically for exports.

(d) (i) Quality standards for certain fisheries products are being drawn up in consultation with the Indian Standards Institution.

(ii) A proposal is under consideration for sending a delegation to Burma to settle matters relating to the quality and prices of dried prawns exported to that country.

Cottage Industries for S.C. and S.T. in Kerala

238. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cottage industries have been organised for the special benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Kerala under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(b) what was the amount provided for these schemes under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) how much of it has been utilised?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

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

Small Scale Industries

239. Shri Bishan Chander Seth: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee of the Small Scale Industries Board had made certain recommendations to encourage dispersal of Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted their suggestions and what steps Government propose to implement them?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A committee on dispersal of industries under the Small Scale Industries Board was set up to examine the question of industrialisation of rural areas and industrially under-developed areas through small and medium scale industries. Its recommendations are now under the consideration of Government.

Marmagao Harbour

240. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of businessmen called on the Civil Administrator of Goa to impress upon him the urgent necessity of clearing the goods lying in the Marmagao harbour in the beginning of April;

(b) if so, how much of goods had accumulated there and in what circumstances; and

(c) what was the reaction of Government to their demand?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Yes,

(b) 517 consignments were awaiting clearance on April 19, 1962, pending authorisation of their import. Most of these articles were imported against orders placed before liberation.

(c) Grant of import licences in respect of firm commitments made prior to the 18th of December, 1961, or for goods otherwise permissible within the framework of the Government's import policy has been expedited.

Technicians for Nagaland

241. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great need of technicians for proper development of agriculture and industry in Nagaland;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what measures are being taken by Government to fulfil this need?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):
(a) Yes.

(b) There is a need for a large number of technical personnel to implement extensive developmental programmes involving an expenditure of Rs. 75 lakh on agriculture, Rs. 83 lakh on community development, Rs. 15 lakh on small scale industries and Rs. 30 lakh on power projects during the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) Following are some of the measures taken to attract technical personnel for Nagaland;

- (i) Attractive allowances have been sanctioned for posts in Nagaland.
- (ii) The UPSC have waived their jurisdiction over posts in Nagaland and the Nagaland Administration have been delegated powers to make appointments to all posts other than Class I without reference to the Government of India. This ensures speedy recruitment of technical personnel.
- (iii) Arrangements have been made for reservation of seats for Naga students in technical institutions.
- (iv) Scholarships and stipends on a liberal scale are being given to Naga students for courses in Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Forest Management and other technical subjects.
- (v) Three of the existing institutions in Nagaland are being converted into Polytechnics for meeting the demand of technicians in various crafts.

Tiruchhirapalli Radio Programmes

242. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints or suggestions have been received to improve

the items of Tamil programmes of the Tiruchhirapalli Radio Station;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve them;

(c) in what way the announcement in English in the morning of the day's programme is found necessary; and

(d) how are the members of the Programme Advisory Committee chosen?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) and (b). No specific complaints or suggestions to improve the Tamil programmes from the Tiruchhirapalli Station have been received. There are, however, the normal letters from listeners which are attended to promptly and replied.

(c) Local announcements in English concerning the days' programmes in the morning transmission of the Station are broadcast in addition to similar announcements in Tamil, keeping in view the cosmopolitan character of listeners and the variety of programmes broadcast from the Station, including the large number of English programmes.

(d) The members of Programme Advisory Committees attached to A.I.R. Stations are selected from amongst persons who are considered eminent in various walks of life, more especially those connected with cultural activities, and who are known to be interested in broadcast and are considered capable of making useful suggestions for the improvement of various types of programmes broadcast by the Stations. The members are appointed in an honorary capacity.

Cardamom Industry

243. Shri Kappen: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that cardamom industry in Kerala is on the verge of ruin due to fall in

prices, pests and heavy tax burden; and

(b) whether Government have thought of any scheme to save the industry from ruin?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government is aware that the prices of cardamom have shown a downwarwd trend since September, 1961, owing to a fall in export demand and an increase in production both in India and in other producing countries. Various measures have been taken against pests. The question of relief from sales-tax is for the State Government to consider.

An Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee has recently been constituted to deal with all aspects of research, development and marketing of these crops.

Loan to States for Industries

244. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount Government propose to advance in the current year as loan for industries to different States; and

(b) for what purpose the State Governments can utilise such loan?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The allocations of Central Loan Assistance to State Governments for 1962-63 for development of industries have not yet been settled.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

245. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, was constituted and when it stated functioning;

(b) the extent and the nature of work undertaken by it since its inception; and

(c) the number of employment secured to displaced persons from East Bengal and potentialities of further employment for them from the industries organised by the Corporation?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) April, 1959.

(b) Provision of employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan by

(i) setting up industries on its own or in collaboration with private enterprise;

(ii) arranging for training of displaced persons;

(iii) setting up Industrial Estates;

(iv) participating in equity share capital of corporate bodies; and

(v) granting financial assistance to deserving private industries.

The Corporation has sanctioned loans to 31 industrial units and has also established 2 Industrial Estates and agreed to set up 5 Industrial Projects.

(c) The Schemes agreed to have a potential of employing 7280 displaced persons. So far about 760 displaced persons have been employed.

Export of Tea to U.K.

246. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Indian tea to the United Kingdom has fallen considerably during the first two months of the current year;

(b) if so, how do the figures relating to this period compare with those for the corresponding period in 1961; and

(c) what are the main reasons for the decline?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Exports of Indian teas to the U.K. during January and February, 1961 and 1962 were 43.3 million lbs. and 37.2 million lbs. respectively.

(c) The reasons for the decline may be attributed to—

- (i) Comparatively higher imports by the U.K. during 1961,
- (ii) U.K. buyers preferring to wait for the new season crop as the end season (February-March) teas are *vis-a-vis* quality considered poor,
- (iii) Indian teas being higher priced compared to Ceylon, among other reasons due also to increased internal consumption.

Tea Exports from North East India

247. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea exports from North East India have of late been showing a declining trend;

(b) if so, to what extent the exports have declined during the first quarter of 1962 as compared to the exports in the corresponding period last year; and

(c) what are the main causes of the decline?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

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

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society

248. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association met the Secretary of his Ministry in the beginning of April, 1962;

(b) if so, what demands were pressed by them; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society were that there should be no radical restrictive change in the policy for licensing of newsprint in respect of any new or existing newspapers and that no restrictions whatever should be placed on circulation of such newspapers. In case, however, Government found it necessary to place restrictions, the representatives of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society suggested that there should be no discrimination between the old and new or big and small newspapers. The representatives of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association however appreciated that some restrictions on the increase in circulation of newspapers could be justified and suggested a slab system of increase in circulation, depending on their present circulations of different newspapers.

(c) It was explained to them that whatever steps were being contemplated to place restrictions on the increase in circulation of existing newspapers and the circulation of new newspapers were due to the difficult foreign exchange situation, and that the various points raised by them would be taken into consideration before announcing the revised policy for allotment of newsprint and further that the policy would be revised periodically and considered on the basis of the prevailing foreign exchange position. The matter is accordingly under consideration.

Handloom Exports

249. **Shri Oza:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that handloom exports are declining; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to promote the exports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There has been some decline in the volume of exports of handloom cloth during the years 1960 and 1961. During the year 1959, a quantity of 35.57 million yards valued at Rs. 65.91 millions was exported as against a quantity of 35.17 million yards valued at Rs. 52.35 million in 1958. During 1960, the exports were 28.90 million yards valued at Rs. 50.17 millions. During the year 1961 also, the exports were at the level of 1960 both in terms of quantity and value.

Various steps have been taken to increase exports of handloom fabrics. The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Sociey has been set up to step up exports to the traditional markets. The Handloom Export Organisation has been set up to establish markets for our handloom fabrics in non-traditional countries like the U.S.A., France, West Germany etc.

There is also an incentive scheme under which exporters of handloom fabrics are able to get import licences for coal tar dyes, textiles chemicals and yarn of specified counts for the handloom industry.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SCARCITY OF CEMENT IN BIHAR

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The situation arising out of the scarcity of cement in Bihar.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): There is at present an overall shortage of cement in the country. The demand for cement which was well within the production capacity of the industry till about 1960 has been increasing rapidly with the increase in constructional activities and greater availability of steel and is now in excess of availability. The effective demand during 1961-62 is estimated to be about 9.25 million tonnes. The actual production during 1961-62 was 8.28 million tonnes. It has, therefore, not been possible to meet all demands in full.

2. The cement allocations for every quarter are made by the Government of India in advance of its commencement, after taking into account the estimated cement production during the quarter. In making allocations, due regard is paid to the priority and essentiality of requirements like Defence etc. and Plan projects.

3. The demand, allocation and despatch of cement to Bihar since 1960 are thus:

	Demand	Allocation	Despatches
1960	3,91,071	3,91,071	4,27,593 Tons
I/1961	2,30,000	91,800	1,05,330 Tonnes
II/1961	2,30,000	91,800	79,668 "
III/1961	2,30,000	94,300	70,570 "
IV/1961	2,30,000	96,800	92,438 "
Total 1961	9,20,000	3,74,700	3,48,006
	(against a demand of 391000 tons in 1961)		
I/1962	2,55,000	1,06,800	84,170 "
II/1962	2,55,000	91,800	Figures not available

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

4. During the second and third quarters of 1961 and again during the first two months of 1962 there was a set back in despatches. This is attributed to the shortfall in the supply of railway wagons for the movement of cement. Three cement factories in Bihar recently complained of deterioration in the wagon supply situation resulting in accumulation of clinker and cement stocks and cut back in production. According to the Railway Board, the shortfall in wagon supply has been caused by floods, pressure of coal movements etc. The situation is, however, now improving. In view of the difficult transport situation and shortfall in despatches, an *ad hoc* allotment of 10,000 tonnes has been made to Bihar to be moved by road.

5. The distribution of cement within a State from within the bulk allocation made to the State is the responsibility of the State Government. In order to ensure equitable distribution, State Governments have been advised to determine the priority of different demands and to reintroduce such control measures as may be necessary. The enforcement of the price provisions under the Cement Control Order is also the responsibility of the State Government.

6. In addition to the allocation made to States for distribution through State Governments, direct allocations are also made to the Railways, Plan projects etc. under the Central sponsoring authorities for execution of works situated in different States.

7. Although production of cement has been increasing, the indications are that the present situation of shortage may persist for some time. All efforts are being made to maximise production within the installed capacity and also to step up the tempo of development of the industry within approved targets. Shortage of coal and rail transport are the most serious difficulties faced by the industry in maintaining and stepping up production. Efforts are being

made to improve the supply of coal and also to encourage movement of cement by road in addition to rail transport.

8. The target for the Third Five-Year Plan for cement is also being reviewed against the background of demand for coal, transport, power and plant availability, in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Whereas there is scarcity in some quarters in the open market, it has been found that a huge quantity of cement is sold at a higher price in the blackmarket. In view of that, may I know whether the Central Government would take steps in consultation with the State Governments to prepare a scheme so that this difference between black-market prices and the open market prices may not exist and the consumers may be able to get this article at reasonable prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that the responsibility for the distribution and the control of distribution is with the State Governments. They have to take the necessary steps to prevent these abuses.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) rose—

Mr. Speaker: In the case of the calling-attention-notice, I shall allow two or three questions to be put by the hon. Member who gives the notice. But it does not become open for discussion to the whole House. If the hon. Member who has given the notice wants to put any question, I would allow him.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the scarcity of cement on the one hand, and the blackmarket on the other, may I know whether the Central Government are going to initiate any scheme in consultation with the various State Governments, so that the difference in prices may not exist?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If mere consultation with the State Governments would remove these abuses, I have no objection to have consultations. But

it is effective enforcement that is necessary, and that can be done only by the State Governments.

Shri Namblar (Truchirapalli): Since the blackmarketing is of a high order, we want to know something more in regard to this matter....

Mr. Speaker: Blackmarketing can be discussed when we discuss the motion on the President's Address.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR. 458, dated the 7th April 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-45/62].

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UN-AUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): On behalf of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR. 779, dated the 10th June, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-46/62].

COFFEE (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR. 471 dated the 14th April, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of

the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-47/62].

AMENDMENTS TO MINIMUM WAGES (CENTRAL) RULES

AMENDMENTS TO EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

The Minister of Labour in the Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948:—

(a) The Minimum Wages (Central) Third Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR. 1512, dated the 23rd December, 1961.

(b) The Minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR. 213 dated the 17th February, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-48/62].

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(a) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR. 417, dated the 31st March, 1962.

(b) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR. 460 dated the 7th April, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-49/62].

12.09 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 30th April, 1962 will consist of:

(1) Further discussion of the Motion of thanks to the President for his Address.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

(2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1962-63:

(3) General Discussion on the General Budget for 1962-63.

Shri Shri Vithan Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I, in this connection, point out that in the past Mr. Speaker used to appoint Business Advisory Committees for consideration of items of business and the time to be allocated to those items coming up for discussion in the following week? So far you have not been pleased to appoint a Business Advisory Committee. As very important items of business are coming up for discussion, I would request you to appoint such a Committee so that the work of allocation of time could be done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): It is always done.

Mr. Speaker: I am taking early steps to have such a Committee constituted. I entirely agree with the hon. Member in this respect. It is going to be constituted very soon.

12.10½ hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES RUBBER BOARD

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect,

in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board".

The motion was adopted.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules, made thereunder".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules, made thereunder".

The motion was adopted.

12.12 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and seconded by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 26th April 1962, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the Presi-

dent for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th April, 1962",

and amendments that have been moved thereto.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): May I seek your indulgence in regard to one matter? Yesterday the debate started much later than usual and some of us could not be present here to move our amendments. Would you be so kind as to permit us to move our amendments even at this late stage?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Hon. Members may give the numbers of their amendments. Notices have already been given of those amendments. I will waive the objection.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Yesterday, we gave notice of other amendments also which did not come up here. They may also be allowed to be moved.

Mr. Speaker: If notice was given late, what can I do?

Shri Nambiar: Yesterday morning, notice was given.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into that and see when notice of his amendment was given. If the notice was not given in time, that is a different thing. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty's point was that notice had been in time, but she could not express her intent to move that because the debate began later. I have waived that objection. But so far as Shri Nambiar's point is concerned, I will look into that as to when notice was received.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"But regret that the Address fails to point out to the grave

danger that faces the country with the emergence of the right reactionary forces in the country which seek to re-establish the princely feudal order, to revive the evils of caste and communalism, and under the plea of free enterprise to strengthen the hold of monopolists, under-mining the very concept of a socialist society; and further regrets the failure to indicate reorientation of policies in such a manner that the entire Indian nation can be roused to defeat these reactionary forces" (65).

Mr. Speaker: This amendment is also before the House.

Shri U. N. Dhebar (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, I am rising to speak in support of the Motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Sir, the President in his Address has made a reference to the fact that this Address of his will be his last Address. I join the Members of the House in offering my homage to him for the services that he has rendered to the country and to this House.

The President's office is the highest office in the land. Though that office seemingly does not function on an active plane, that office is the expression of the nation's will and also the national discipline. A crowd is distinguishable from a *demos*, and these two factors distinguish it from the *demos*. A crowd has no national will. It is carried away by frenzy. It has no discipline. The President under the Constitution of the country or any parliamentary democracy is called upon to place before the nation these twin virtues without which democracy cannot function, and anybody who has witnessed the functioning of the President will acclaim that the draftsman of the Constitution when called upon to implement the Constitution has implemented it in letter and spirit, exhibiting these two qualities as very few Indians could have done.

[Shri U. N. Dhebar]

Rajendra Babu, the President of India, goes away carrying the love and regard of this House. The nation saw him rising from humble origin to high academic and professional attainments, from high academic and professional attainments to the greatest position in the service of the country, and from that position to the President of the Constituent Assembly which gave India its Constitution, and thence to the Presidentship of India. The humble origin did not leave any mark of inferiority complex upon him. High attainments did not leave any mark of arrogance upon him. The high position that he held in the country did not leave upon him any mark whatsoever. He entered the portals of Rashtrapati Bhavan as a saint, and is returning as a saint to the place from where he came.

The President's Address is couched in humble language. Sometimes we mistake brave expressions as evidence of vitality. But, real vitality lies in performance and not in words. And, the great performance that the Government, in the past ten years, has to its credit has been mentioned in humble language. If the fault of the President's Address lies in this fact that it is couched in humble language, then, I do not consider it to be any fault. It is to be read in that light.

The President's Address refers to what the country has been able to achieve. It is the result of the joint efforts on the part of the Government and the people of the country, in which are included also the Members and their followers who have been criticising the performance of the Government. The achievements may sound to be trifles; but, you have to realise the distance we have been able to cover in the last 10 or 15 years; what we were and what we are now.

India of 1947 was feudal India. What would have happened to this country if the Government of the day had failed in integrating this country by eliminating 562 States, I fail to imagine. In the zeal to criticise Gov-

ernment, sometimes we forget the hard facts.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Past history.

Shri U. N. Dhebar: I am coming to present history; and I shall also follow it with the future history to come.

In our zeal to criticise Government, we forget that India had a colonial economy. From colonial economy to modern economy was not a small step. I fail to understand what would have happened to this country if we had not been able to find jobs for one crore and thirty lakhs of people in this country in the last 10 years; I fail to understand what would have been the position of this country if we had not been able to tackle, to a certain extent, the problem of food and agriculture in this country. From 57 million tons, we have gone to 81 million tons. I fail to understand what would have been the position of the country if we had not been able to carry the educational facilities to the remote villages of the country. From 2,50,00,000 of children to 4,00,00,000 of children, it is not a small step.

It is true that there are many gaps; but, whoever expected that within the space of 15 years it will be possible for this Government to cover up all the gaps and to remove all the deficiencies?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why is the rate of growth so little?

Shri U. N. Dhebar: I am coming to the rate of growth also.

Sir, we are just returning from the Elections. This House is the product—the Third Parliament is the product of the Third General Elections; and we are fresh from the Elections. We have tasks awaiting us; and one of the foremost tasks before us is to interpret the verdict of the electorate. It is not an easy thing to interpret the verdict of the electorate. I would interpret it in one way; and my friends

on the opposite side would try to interpret it the other way. But there are certain basic facts on which all must be agreed.

One broad fact stands out. It is true that for every 15 votes cast in favour of the Congress 16 votes have been cast in favour of the opposition combined. But it is also true that for every vote cast in favour of the opposition party, the main opposition—I am not talking of the subsidiary and sub-subsidiary opposition—4½ votes have been cast for the Congress organisation. That shows that the voter, generally, is in agreement with certain basic things for which the Government of the day stands today. And those basic things are what has been achieved on the constitutional side, what has been achieved on the political side and what has been achieved in the direction of planning. We went to the polls to secure the acceptance of the people to the idea of planned development and none can deny that the Indian voter has given his approval to that idea broadly. I do not say that he has approved of everything said in the Plan; I do not say that he is satisfied with everything that has been done. But in a democracy none can expect 100 per cent of the people will agree to everything done by the Government.

An Hon. Member: It is a majority Government.

Shri U. N. Dhebar: The picture that emerges therefore is this. Broadly, the Indian people approve of these policies and programmes placed before them. They also approve of the way in which the problems are being approached. But I also admit that along with satisfaction there is also dissatisfaction. When we are trying to study the result of elections, when we are trying to interpret the verdict of the electors, we cannot ignore this aspect of dissatisfaction also. In the course of the President's Address we shall be hearing from both sides the virtues of the Government, of what it has done and the

failures of the Government. I would like, however, to approach the problem from a different angle. Within the limited time that is at my disposal, I would like to concentrate upon two or three broad features which emerged out of the election.

There is a vital connection between the democratic functioning and education and if I have been impressed with anything during the course of the election tours meeting people it is this aspect that education is advancing, education not only in the three arts but education also on the technical side and the scientific side.... (Interruptions).

An Hon. Member: You have not implemented the provisions of the Constitution.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): No running commentary.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him proceed.

Shri U. N. Dhebar: That is not enough. We have seen countries in the world believing in democracy going down because they failed in addressing themselves to this task of educating the master who is to run the democratic machine. Viewing the results of the election from that angle, I have been impressed by this thing. I have seen children who were seven years of age coming out, young men and young women who exercised their rights of franchise. In a disturbed condition of mind, we have not been able to give them an idea about what democratic citizenship means. I have seen students in firment. I have seen teachers getting off the track, I have come to know of universities divided among themselves. There is a lot of confusion about our education. We have seen in the last century Germany liquidating democracy twice. We have seen France despite the education in three R's and technical and scientific education of the highest order, giving a go bye to democracy on one occasion. We are seeing today in some part of the world democracy melting away. One thing

[Shri U. N. Dhebar]

to which I attach the utmost importance is this aspect of education, the role of education in democracy. Democracy is the common ground on which we all stand, whether we are in the Opposition or whether we are in the Government. Unless we attend to that problem, we shall not be able to buttress the foundations of democracy in this country.

There is a strong foundation for democracy in the tolerance of the people, but what is based upon faith has got to be translated into scientific knowledge. There, I would plead with the Government to think of giving to this superstructure of education in the three R's and scientific and technical education the foundations of education in citizenship. We have got to enable our people to control their individualities from which springs up group and sectional approaches. We have to enable them to control their primary instincts and sublimate them. We have to enable them to think of the great social objectives towards which the nation today is bending all its energies.

The second thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is to two aspects of the economic problem. I am not one of those who believe in the slogan that the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. The rich have certainly become richer and the poor have become less poor, but there is a class of people in this country which is outside the orbit of our economy,—vast pools, vast lakes of people whom our economy had not been able to touch 15 or 20 years before. There is a vast circle of people who live on the periphery of our economy. The percolating economy—before it reaches them, practically the current becomes very thin and they hardly get much out of it. These are the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the landless labour. I do not mean to say that their condition has not improved but I would beg of the Government to pay greater atten-

tion to their standard of living. Their standards of living fall short of what I would call normal human standards. The Plan does provide for a living wage but we have not been able to give an economic content to that idea, nor have we been able to prescribe the time-target for it, and to that extent this gap in our planning has got to be made good. In relation to those classes of our people who are outside the orbit of our country's economy, who have not benefited to that extent, they should be enabled at least to secure those basic human necessities of life within a period of time to be set by the Planning Commission and by this House.

Secondly, I come to the condition of the fixed income groups. I do realise that efforts are being made to control prices. Yesterday Shri Mathur was asking, at what level do you want to hold the price? It was not merely a question that Shri Mathur was asking the Minister-in-charge. It was a question which we had heard at every election meeting, viz., at what level do you want to hold the priceline? Prices do not mean the same thing at every place. Wholesale prices differ from retail prices. There is difference between the average price and the price a person actually pays. There is difference between the price to be paid by a person who purchases for cash and a person who has not enough cash to purchase. Therefore, to enable the people to secure their basic necessities of life within their purchasing power is the problem.

Then, we have to realise that the master is getting more and more conscious and is expecting from the Government, if not an extraordinarily efficient and bright administration, at least that his problems will be attended to without much delay. We have to combat this element of delay, wherever it occurs. I think if we bring our energies together and educate both the man who is functioning for the Government and the man who is bringing his problems for the Government to tackle, then it is possible to remove the causes of delay.

Finally, the President's Address mentions about the disarmament conference. We meet under the shadow of both anxiety and expectation anxiety because, as Shri Mukerjee rightly remarked yesterday, we see that political considerations sometimes outweigh human considerations. We are not here to blame anybody, but we have a duty to find out how this problem can be tackled. From my limited knowledge of international affairs, I can say that the Governments of the day—this Government as well as Governments of other countries—are working under certain handicaps. The chief handicap is that their masters are not prepared to go as far as the Governments are prepared to go. The masters do not still realise the implications of the nuclear tests. It is necessary for the United Nations not only to concern itself with the task of bringing about mutual adjustments through negotiations, but also the task of educating the people of the world in the calamitous consequences of this nuclear rivalry. We are living in an age not only of cold war, but of hot peace. I appeal, therefore, to the Government, to the Prime Minister and also to the United Nations to take up this educative activity also. The people of the world should be made conscious of this. I am considering Dr. Bertrand Russell's approach from that angle. The effect of what he is doing may not be directly felt, but for the people it has a great educative value.

With these words, I lend my fullest support to the motion that has been moved by Shri Mathur.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President in his Address has taken up the subject of economic planning and the three Five Year Plans, and opined by saying that they form the basis of the dynamic, social and economic equilibrium of the nation. I submit, Sir, that in actual operation they are in fact the reverse. Under the impact of these Five Year Plans, the rich and middle men have grown richer and the poor

have grown poorer. I am glad that Shri Dhebar agrees with me in this. We know, Sir, that these Five Year Plans, have become the contractor's paradise. Works executed under these Plans with crores of rupees have begun to develop cracks hardly a year after they are completed. Wherein the world do we come across such wastage and criminal negligence of duty? I submit, Sir, that if this planned economy, if these Five Year Plans have done anything, they have done this, that they have plunged the country in debts. The President next goes on to say that production in agriculture has increased. It may have increased to a certain extent, but it is not due to any volition on the part of the Government. It is due to the initiative, diligence, and industry of the ryot who in order to meet the increased cost of living and the growing taxes imposed by the Government is bestowing all the energies of his mind and body to produce more. The Government have been merely mouthing through its departmental officers cheap slogans like: "use better seeds", "use better implements" etc., which the ryots have known for generations. The interest that the Government says that it has taken is not commensurate with the blowing of its trumpet.

On the other hand, obsessed with the magalomania of co-operative farming, the Government has to a great extent been responsible for decreasing production. This idea of co-operative farming has shaken the equilibrium of the ryots and damped their enthusiasm. Collective farming has not been found to be beneficial in countries like Russia, China, and Yugoslavia, where they are going back to the original system of individual ownership in order to create initiative and incentive in the ryots. I wish the Government of India would revise their opinion regarding this co-operative farming and take a practical view of things.

The President's Address next deals with the panchayat raj as being in tune with our tradition and way of living. No doubt, Sir, these gram panchayats have become

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

the village units of the Congress organisation. Money is freely flowing into these panchayats. Monies which are obtained by assessment of land, are being freely given to these gram panchayats to make them the bulwarks of a strong Congress Party in the villages. Before the introduction of these panchayats, the countryside was having peace and plenty. People were looking to their own business, agriculture was flourishing, but now with the introduction of these panchayats, factions have grown, there is endless recrimination leading to litigation and the time of the ryots is spent more on going about and attending to courts and looking to the factitious politics, neglecting agriculture. In days of yore, when our country was not having peace and a unified government, when there was no law and order, when there were no unified courts, villagers in villages were administering law or settling disputes under a spreading tree with the grand patriarch having flowing beard dispensing justice. But those days are gone, never to return. The Prime Minister has been accusing us of being 19th century people or somewhat earlier century people, but now he himself goes to the yore forgotten centuries before Christ to take up the skeletons of the past.

In one regard the President's Address seems to be a little bit disappointing. At a time when greedy yellow eyes of people from north eastern border are looking at us with glowing eyes the President's Address has not given us any assurance that the country is militarily prepared to meet any situation. We expected some such assurance, we expected the President to tell us that, so far as the defence was concerned, we were steadily and systematically prepared to meet any aggression. On the other hand, we are given, we are being fed on hopes that India is glorified at the peace conferences, disarmament conferences where nations armed to the teeth are talking with their tongues in their cheeks.

There are so many famine areas in our country like Rayalaseema where there is very scanty rain and where there is no water. The people of Rayalaseema and such other parts have been living in abject misery for generations past and we expected the Government to have taken some interest in these unfortunate people, but, alas, we do not find any reference to these things, probably due to the fact that the Government has not paid any attention to this subject.

Another important thing which concerns the welfare of our country is dealing with the increasing corruption. During the days of the British, even in our wildest dreams we never dreamt that corruption would permeate to the very vitals of our society, the fabric of our village life. I am sorry to say that even to the sacred precincts of the judiciary corruption is slowly creeping. What steps are the Government taking and whether the Government has observed at all this creeping cancer of corruption has not been mentioned in the Address of the President, and I am so sorry for it.

The last paragraph of the President's Address seems to be mostly his own words, coming from the very depth of his heart.

We are touched with the extraordinary pathos of his farewell Address to the nation which he has served as one of its noblest sons. He was born at a time when India had the greatest of giants morally and intellectually, supreme above others. He by his simplicity, unostentatious living and noble mien occupied the highest ranks of the Congress when it was the mightiest organisation of agitated peoples. But today that race of giants is gone and the Congress organisation is on the slippery slope having lost the breed of noble bloods. Today we come across in the former Congress organisation instances of persons casting off the crown of Caesars for the comparative pettiness of a Chief Minister's job. It

is in this context that the poignancy of the parting of the President is all the more felt. He goes out at the apex of his life, in the meridian of his splendid career even as George Washington did at the proudest moment of his life after attaining his country's freedom. Thus goes that great, good and pious man, a gentleman to his fingertips, the finest flower of the Gandhian era.

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I rise to support the motion moved by my senior colleague, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, a host of memories crowd in upon me and I am reminded of the many occasions when I used to witness the proceedings of this House from the public galleries listening to a clear, deliberate and persuasive voice, a voice which was heard with attention and, if I may say so, with a certain measure of respect both within and without the House. I am referring to my father's association with this House which he loved, an association the memory of which will serve as a source of inspiration to me.

It is a privilege for me to associate myself with this motion thanking the President for his gracious Address. This Address has a special, a poignant significance because, in the words of the President himself, it is the last occasion on which he has addressed Parliament as the President of this Republic. Those of us who have been privileged to come in personal contact with him, and I have no doubt others also, have felt the warmth of his human kindness and have seen the great qualities of his head and heart, his dignified simplicity, his gentleness and his humility. On this occasion let us wish him well and pray that his wise counsel may be there to guide the nation in times of need for many years to come.

With the retirement of the President another great stalwart makes his last bow before the stage of active politics. He belongs to a generation of leaders

whose names will live for ever in the minds and hearts of the Indian people. This country owes a deep debt of gratitude to these leaders for their part in the drama of our struggle for independence and, thereafter, economic regeneration. They have known long years of hardship and suffering. Yet, I have a feeling that theirs is a fortunate generation. It is to be envied rather than pitied. It is given to few men to find in their lives a cause and a challenge great enough and worthy enough to transform humdrum lives into shining crusades. The President and his generation found such a cause in the emancipation of this country from foreign yoke. And what is more they found a great leader of men, Mahatma Gandhi to illumine their path to the great goal before them. Gandhiji was a unique person and we continue to pay our homage to him. By a magic touch he made leaders out of ordinary men and women. So this generation succeeded not only in winning the country's freedom but in laying the foundations for its future growth and prosperity.

Sir, India has been singularly fortunate in this continuity of leadership before and after independence. To this fact must largely go the credit for the political stability, which this country has enjoyed for the last fifteen years. If we look around us today there is hardly a country among the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa which have such a record for stability. Many of them have been afflicted with instability from time to time and some of them, in sheer desperation, have taken to totalitarianism. India alone has stood solid as a rock. This is no mean achievement and I think the people of this country, the Congress Party particularly, and its Governments both at the Centre and in the States can well be proud of it. But for this stability all these Plans and schemes of orderly development, that we have before us, would not have seen the light of day.

[Shri K. C Pant]

Take the single instance of the third General Elections which have just been concluded. Over a hundred million people—I think it was 120 million people or so—cast their votes all over the country. This was a formidable achievement and I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the officials who conducted these elections on a job well done. Sir, these elections high-lighted certain basic weaknesses in our body politic. They have been mentioned before and today also in this House I heard Dhebarbhai mentioning them Casteism, communalism, regionalism and the like have reared their ugly heads. We have to take note of this phenomenon and fight it vigorously.

On the other hand, Sir, broadly speaking, the results of these elections have given one more proof of the rugged commensense of the Indian people. They understood the need, the value and the necessity for stability in this country at such a vital juncture in its history. So they voted the Congress back to power. They must have seen that a heterogeneous assortment of opposition parties—I mean them no disrespect—with differing ideologies, sometimes conflicting ideologies, could not possibly run the Government of this vast and variegated land. So, as I said, they voted the Congress back to power. But that probably was not the only reason. Behind this massive vote of confidence lay also the long tradition of the Congress to associate the people with its programmes and policies, to understand and give expression to their hopes and aspirations. This dynamic communion with the hopes and aspirations of the people led to the formulation of such popular national objectives as the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society and panchayati raj. A word about panchayati raj, which is a bold and, in many ways, a unique experiment. Modern countries, by the very nature of things, tend to centralise power. The launching of this panchayati raj movement, therefore, speaks

volumes for the farsightedness of the Government and for its faith and confidence in the basic quality of the Indian people.

13 hrs.

It is the same kind of farsightedness which led the Government and the leaders, at the time of Independence and thereafter, to shed all prejudices in the matter of borrowing good ideas from other countries without, at the same time, hesitating to modify them and adapt them to suit the genius of this country. But for this electric approach it would not have been possible for this country to give the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa two new and vital concepts.

The first was the combination of planning with democracy. Previous to this planning was supposed to be inconsistent with the freedoms inherent in parliamentary democracy. India blazed a new path by showing conclusively that both could be made to work simultaneously. In fact, even old and established democracies like that of the United Kingdom are today reported to be thinking in terms of Planning Commissions. That is a measure of our success and, if I may say so, of the importance of the contribution made by independent India.

Another contribution of no less moment as the concept of non-alignment between power blocs. Independent India was one of the first countries, I think, to proclaim fearlessly that it would judge all international questions, all world problems purely on their merits, without fear or favour, and that it would have a friendly approach towards all countries regardless of their relationship among themselves. Opinions may differ here and there, but broadly speaking I think it is accepted on all hands today that the non-alignment policy of the Government has been a resounding success.

The persistent efforts for peace made by this country found recognition in its membership of the ill-fated Geneva Conference. It was with deep regret that we read in the papers yesterday that the United States of America had resumed nuclear tests in the atmosphere. We had hoped that wiser counsels would prevail. It is unfortunate that they did not pay heed to world opinion, even the opinions of some of their own leading scientists. The U. S. A. seeks to justify these nuclear tests on the ground of national security. The U. S. S. R. also used the same kind of language when they began their tests in September. Two wrongs do not make a right and, what is more, this is not a question concerning the national securities of the U. S. A. and USSR alone. These tests poison the atmosphere and, what is much worse, they increase the possibility of ultimate nuclear conflict. Thus, all of us are dragged into it, and the very existence of the world, the very future of the human race is at stake. Therefore, while we do not know where this explosion will lead us, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to continue to exert his great moral influence on President Kennedy, which is undoubtedly, to persuade him to refrain from further tests.

A word about Nepal. We have many intimate and age-old ties with Nepal, and many of us, friends of Nepal in this country, were a little anxious about the clouds and, if not the clouds, at least the wisps of misunderstanding that threatened to mar the friendly relations between the two countries. We are happy that the initiative taken by His Majesty the King of Nepal in meeting the Prime Minister has resulted in the resolving of these misunderstandings. It augurs well for further strengthening of the traditional ties between the two countries.

Coming to the internal situation, we have every reason to be proud of the solid achievements of the First and Second Five Year Plans and of the first year of the Third Five Year Plan.

But at the same time there is no room for complacency. There has been a noteworthy increase in industrial and agricultural production. But the rate of increase will have to be stepped up much faster in order to maintain the growing momentum of economic development in this country.

The Third Five Year Plan represents almost the very minimum of what is required by this country at this stage. It would be a serious matter if we were not able to achieve the targets set out in the Third Plan, because we must never forget that we are engaged in a race between a growing population on the one hand and economic development on the other, and we dare not let the former forge ahead.

In this context the serious difficulties being experienced in the field of coal, transport and power have to be tackled vigorously, and we have to see that bottlenecks are not allowed to crop up in other fields such as foreign exchange and the availability of technical manpower.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri K. C. Pant: I wanted to put some concrete suggestions regarding these three things if you will give me a few more minutes.

Regarding coal we have, of course, to improve its transport and to increase the raisings. But we have also to examine the fuel policy from a long-range angle, and I am afraid that sooner or later many of the industries in this country will have to take to oil. I am glad that the Finance Minister has facilitated this switch-over in his budget provisions.

As regards power, there is an acute hunger for power throughout this country. And I would only say that, looking ahead, we shall have to tap more and new sources of power, not only the traditional ones like hydro and thermal, etc., but others like atomic

[Shri K. C Pant]

power and other sources like the sun, the wind, the waves of the sea and the heat contained in the bowels of the earth. Important researches are going on in these things, and last year there was a conference in Rome which dealt with these matters, and I think a senior scientist of this country, perhaps Prof. Thacker himself, attended this conference. I wonder if he has made any concrete suggestions about a break through which may enable us to utilise Sun power in this country also.

A word about transport. Or, I will skip it over and I shall just say a word about the territory which I represent here. It is a backward area—I think it is well known as backward—in a backward State and its problems are legion. I would not like to go into all that now because it would take a long time. However, I would like to thank the Government for its sincere efforts in recent years to develop this backward area by opening it up through building new roads and by creating some new districts directly under the administration of the Chief Ministers concerned.

We are living in exciting times, in times of great opportunity, when man is reaching for the stars and, for the first time in human history, it has been made possible, through the bounties of science and technology, for man to provide every human being living on this planet of ours with the basic necessities of life. The people of this country have placed the destinies of India in the hands of this Parliament for the next five years. Let not future generations say that we were entangled with trifles and we failed to see the opportunities before us. Let us, in the words of our revered President, engage in "United endeavour in the service of our common motherland."

With these words, I support the motion and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, it is a matter of deep regret for the nation that this great man, who had been our President from the very inception of this Chair of President, is now on the eve of retirement. I certainly would join with the sentiments expressed that we do wish him a long and prosperous life in his retirement. I give all my good wishes for his long and prosperous life.

I should submit, however, that the Government of his days have talked much and done less. Somehow, new ways of presenting statistics have been developed by which for every darker thing, a brighter aspect is being presented and the dark is being kept in the dark as it is. The correct shape of things is not presented to the nation. It may be true that we have progressed. But, what is that progress? Is the progress the inevitable working of the nation as such or the inevitable result of the circumstances and facts and thereby these achievements have been made, or is it the direct result of any effort on the part of the Government? Without taking much time, I would like to enumerate the various points where we may find what kind of progress has been achieved.

We all know that the debt that we owe to foreign nations has progressively increased. It is certainly a progress. The debt we owe to our countrymen has progressively increased. That is progress No. 2. Taxation heads in our country have progressively increased. That is progress No. 3. Rate of taxation has gone on progressively ahead. That is progress No. 4. Price of foodstuffs has progressively gone up. That is progress No. 5. The price of cloth has certainly shot up. That is progress No. 6. Rents of houses have gone up. That is progress No. 7.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The cost of building houses has progressively increased. That is progress

No. 8. Corruption has progressed on all sides. That is progress No. 9. The number of firings on the public and the students has substantially progressed. That is progress No. 10. Freedom of speech has been progressively curtailed. That is progress No. 11. Methods of expropriation of private property without compensation have been progressively improved. As for example, the new Land Acquisition Acts amended by the various States show that the notice period has been curtailed and the giving of notice has also been done away with. Section 5 has been abrogated and put into the pocket. This is progress No. 12. The moral standards of the people have gone down progressively through methods of family planning and strip tease films. That is progress No. 13.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is an unlucky number.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Inflation in our country has progressively gone up. That is progress No. 14. Population has progressively increased: a sure sign of increased poverty in biological terms. That is progress No. 15. Progressive increase of yellow press: that is progress No. 16. Abnormal increase in the number of unemployed: a clear indication of progress: progress No. 17. Increase in the number of killings of cows and calves, against the directive principle in article 48 of the Constitution: that is progress No. 18. Increase in passenger fares in the Railways: it is a progress indeed. That is progress No. 19. Increase in the fares of transport by buses all over India: that is another progress, progress No. 20. Increase in the number of railway accidents, killing 15 men a day and injuring 90: that is progress No. 21. Increase in the number of floods all over the country: that is progress No. 22.

An Hon. Member: That is also by the Government of India?

Shri Raghunath Singh: The hon. 262 (Ai) LSD—4.

Member said 15 killings by trains every day. I question it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; he is not yielding.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Every day; on an average every day 15. That is why I want men like Shri Raghunath Singh to open their eyes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Last but not the least—I will have to enumerate some more—increase in postal and telegraph rates, hitting the small trader: that is progress No. 23. Increase in the area of territory of India progressively lost to us from 30,000 square miles: another 48,000 square miles have gone from us into the hands of Pakistan and China. That is progress No. 24. Increase in the number of linguistic states: that is another progress. Increase in the number of inter-State disputes: that is another progress. All over India, the very costly administration of justice has grown costlier still and court fees have been increased all over India. That is progress No. 27. (Interruption). We have got very rich.

It is unfortunate that the progress which should affect the common man in the street is not visible. Erecting of huge edifices is no indication of progress. Our Rajas and Maharajas had big palaces. That was no indication of any progress. We invite big guests and spend huge sums of money on the entertainment of diplomats and guests from foreign countries. That by itself is also no indication of any progress. Even our rajas and maharajas used to do it in plates of gold and silver. That does not indicate progress.

Erecting large dams and pouring down large sums of money into the pockets of large contractors and dishonest officials is no progress. There is a lake, which I know, near Udaipur, with a perimeter of nearly 81 miles, which was built at an expendi-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

ture of only Rs. 48,000. But, here we have Bhakra-Nangal at an expenditure of Rs. 756 crores. That is no progress.

Then, wasting money in hoarding grains which ultimately get rotten in the godowns and are not supplied to the public is also no indication of progress.

Unfortunately, the real thing, namely the moral upliftment and bettering the standard of life of the people, for which we have been clamouring, has not been reached. We are still very far from the goal.

Some hon. Members have waxed eloquent about our achievements. But the party in power has not felt it necessary to play the game yet. The elections were over very recently. And we know what part has been played by the Congress. It has pointed over and over again to particular parties as communal parties. And what has it done? What has it done in Delhi? It should be ashamed of what it has done. It has tried to get the votes of the Akali Sikhs or of the Sikhs as such by saying 'protection to be afforded to the Sikhs, by displaying a placard with Guru Gobind Singh's picture. In my area, nearer home, I have seen placards with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's picture on the one side, and that of the Congress candidate on the other, and with Mahatma Gandhi's picture blessing the two.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Both?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, both.

Is that a fair way of winning elections? Those who stood against us went on preaching that they were Rajputs, and, therefore, the votes must be cast only for the Rajputs. Votes were not canvassed for on the basis of party. Votes were canvassed for merely on a communal basis. The communally-conscious Congress must

give up its past attitude of this communal consciousness.

When we divided our country, we divided it on this basis and on this basis alone. This theory of two nations on the basis of religion must go. Those who were named Ram-sevaks and had become Abdul Rasools overnight said that they belonged to a different nation, and having thought in those terms, they walked away from our country and went into Pakistan. And we thought with a sigh of relief that those who now lived here would be one nation. But, unfortunately for us, the heritage that we inherited from the British, of the policy of *divide et empera* has not disappeared, and even today, we count in terms of minorities, which we should not. We shall have no minorities in our country, neither linguistic nor religious. We are one nation. That emotional integration for which we are clamouring is being dug out at its root by the Congress party as such.

The Speaker whom we have elected is a very worthy man, and we all owe him great respect, and he has been unanimously elected. But I doubt very much whether his nomination has been suggested by the Congress Party on the ground of his being a meritorious person. It has been done with a view to placate the Sikhs.

After placating the Sikhs, there is a desire to placate the Muslims, and so the name of Dr. Zakir Hussain has been proposed.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या माननीय सदस्य स्पीकर महोदय के खिलाफ इस तरह की बात उठा सकते हैं?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There is nothing against the Speaker.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Nothing should be said against the Chair.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have said nothing against the Speaker. I am only pointing out what you are doing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not bring in personalities.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not bringing in personalities. The point is that they may all be very learned men in themselves. But why is a name suggested to placate the Muslims? Again, a third name for a higher position is being suggested to placate the Christians. Why should this kind of thing happen? Let anybody be appointed, but there should be no consideration whatsoever of the religion in the picture. This must be done away with, and we must rise above it, and we must destroy this conception of having to satisfy the various minorities. It is not necessary in our country.

We have felt it, as I was saying, that the communal feelings have not only been roused but have been worked up during the election days. Further, although a code of conduct for elections was decided upon, yet, that very thing has been set at nought by the Congress Party.

We have seen how the elections in Delhi have been fought. There were serious allegations. The fact is patent that the Jan Sangh which had secured three lakhs of votes could not secure a single candidate. Why has it so happened? Was there bogus voting? Was there the use of wine and money being made? Was it that jobbery, nepotism and corruption to a great extent was practised here? With hardly 1,50,000 votes in the last elections, the Jan Sangh had risen to secure three lakhs of votes, and the Congress could secure only 4,50,000 votes, and yet, not one Jan Sangh man could be elected. What can be the background? This is a picture which we cannot forget. There are tales and tales that even the dead had come to vote, and these votes have been cast.

When I get reminded of religious feelings being raised during elections, I might inform you from my own information that one of the Ministers, who ultimately got defeated in my constituency laid the foundation of a big Hindu temple, called Shri Bhootanath temple in Mandsaur. He laid the foundation of that temple during the election days and promised that a big sum would be contributed by the municipalities and by the Government for it. On the eve of the election, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, the Chief Minister at that time of Madhya Pradesh, who was also ultimately defeated, came there to open the temple for the public. Why was that done? Was that not touching the religious sentiments of the people? The preaching of religious things pure and simple and securing votes for themselves ought to have been a thing which should have never appealed to the Congress as such, but they have done it, and yet, the audacity has been that they have clamoured and said that the others are communal.

It is this communalism which is inherently present in the Congress which is doing harm to the country. The time has come when we must realise that this picture must go.

Last but not the least, the one very salient feature to which our President's Address has not alluded is the miserable position in which we find ourselves in regard to the aggression from Pakistan and China. It is a shame for us. Ours is a big country. With complete emotional integration and one-nation outlook, arms or no arms, we are strong enough to drive away anybody. The threat of the Razakars was met by us in two and a half days. Hyderabad had to lay down its arms in two and a half days. Salazar was crying hoarse against us, and for ten years practically, we were threatened every time by Pakistan and by various others that war would result. Nobody wants a war. No one wants it. There was no war in Suez; there was no war in Bahrein; there was no war in Iraq. Nobodys wants

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

It. It is all a bogus thing. We who have our own property at stake have a right to preserve our property, and in preserving our property we have the right to drive out the intruders, be they Pakistani intruders or be they Chinese intruders. Trespassers have no right to remain on our territory. Every now and then when this question has arisen or has been put in the House, our hon. Prime Minister has one very feeble remark to offer—he always suggests it. It is this. 'It is a vast area. We cannot watch every nook and corner. We cannot look into everything'. If the intruders can get into our land from various angles, what prevents us from getting into their land from other angles? What prevents us from surrounding them and destroying them, if necessary?

Every private person has got a right to defend his property and person. I should say that right is also possessed in international morality by every nation—to defend its property and to defend the lives of its citizens. Our persons are seized and taken hold of. Standing on our land, Col. Bhattacharya has been taken away, tried and sentenced. And we are looking on!

A single death at Sarajevo sparked off the war in 1914. And we are afraid of this war. What are we afraid of? No nation is afraid of driving out the enemy. Here Col. Bhattacharya is sentenced and we are making protests. Only five years ago, some of our constables were killed and we were clamouring for compensation—as if compensation was a panacea for everything that we lose. What is that compensation when the lives of our nationals are lost? Nothing is going to compensate us in any manner for that.

We called China our friend. We demonstrated before the Chinese when Chou En-lai came here our friendship by saying 'Chini Hindi

Bhai Bhai'. And that bhai has stabbed us in the back and we are keeping quiet. It is a huge territory that they have occupied. It began with 15,000 square miles; I do not know the exact figure now. It comes now to about 18,000 square miles. It may be a bleak area. But that does not entitle anybody to seize our property. Even a small villager will not allow the boundary of his field to be trespassed by anybody. Even though the boundary is not useful to him, he will not allow it. We have got so many cases in courts where the right of easement is pursued. Even though the property does not belong to you, you go and fight for it—I am sorry to use the word 'fight'. One goes and fights for the right to that property.

Here it is our own land, land legitimately in our power. Legally we are the overlords, masters, of it. We governed it and we have shown it in our maps. Yet it is being occupied by China. Our Government does not do anything about it except saying somehow or other in very feeble language, 'If you do it again, we will take action'. What is this 'again' and 'again'? It reminds me of a story where a thief entered the house of a Bohra gentleman. The gentleman says: 'If you come further, I will do this'. Then the thief entered further. Then he says: 'If you come still further, I will do that'. When the thief entered further, the man said: 'If you come still further, I will do this'. Ultimately, the thief caught hold of him and then the man said, 'No, no, let me go; I want to run away'. He had to depart from his own house. The same is the fate in store for us if we do not stop the Chinese aggression on our territory.

I do not know what has happened in Longju. It is a sad story for us. Although the Chinese have vacated Longju and have gone out of it, we have not set foot on it and occupied it. What does it indicate on our part? Is it sheer cowardice or is it some sort of a policy to show to the world which is not very favourable

to us that we want a certificate from that world? Who cares for such certificates? Nasser never cared for a certificate. Iraq never cared for a certificate. Iran never cared for it and we did not care for that certificate when we took Goa. We are not dependent upon the good certificate of U.K., U.S.A. or Soviet Russia. We decide for ourselves and it ought to be a matter of pride for ourselves. We decide for ourselves and we as a nation must stand together.

With these few words, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed about our worthy President. But I do submit that our Treasury Benches should rise to the occasion and see to it that this aggression must be put a stop to within a year or so.

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of thanks moved by my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

The President's Address contains many vital things. Though it is short, its contents are great. The one thing that we are very much worried about or sorry for is that our President is laying down his great office, exalted office, next month. With his deep knowledge and wide experience, it is no wonder that he held that office with rare distinction for over twelve years. Nay, the office itself has become doubly exalted by his occupying it. He was the disciple of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. In word and deed, he followed Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad is like our divine Shri Rama. Wherever Rama lived, there existed Ayodhia, meaning thereby that wherever Rama went, the glory of Ayodhia that went with him. So also, whether active or retired, the President will always take with him the virtues of nobility, deep wisdom, human love and irresistible personality. His words and good advice, whether in or out of office, will be available to us and we will abide by them. It is a small tribute which we are paying in these words to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

In his Address, he has mentioned ever so many things. I would like to deal with only agricultural problems. He has said that agricultural production is moving up and the food situation is improving steadily and becoming quite satisfactory. One thing that I want to stress is that the present increase in food production is partly due to the advanced methods of cultivation and partly due to the prevailing prices. It is mainly due to our achievements in the two five year plans. But for these two great five year Plans, I do not think we would have achieved so much increase in foodgrain production.

We have constructed dams and we have produced power. We have made it available to our farmers. Our Indian farmers are no less important than any other section of our people. They are very much enthusiastic and they have given their maximum labour and effected maximum production also.

One thing that is agitating us is the price of foodgrains. We have to decide what should be a fair price for the producer. We politicians and public men only look at prices from the consumers' angle. But the cost of production to the producer has risen to such a level that the Government have to guarantee a price for him. We generally take 100 as the pre-war cost of living index for the consumer and say that now prices have risen to 400 or 500 points, and the urban people raise a hue and cry over that. But what about the cost of production to the producer? If you take 100 as his pre-war cost of production, now it has shot up to 1000 points or more than that. But the price that is given to the producer is low, and I can say that the urban people are living at the cost of the producer. I am justified in saying that. The price level should be maintained in such a way that a fair price is given to the producer. Unless that is done, there is no incentive for him to produce more.

[Shri Karuthiruman]

The cost of production to the producer has risen because of two or three reasons. One is non-availability of fertilisers, and if at all it is available, the cost is prohibitive. Another very important thing is the tendency of the agricultural labourers to do less work and demand more wages. That is the main part of it. If a fair price to the producer is fixed taking into consideration his cost of production, then I can say that the price prevailing in the countryside is not a reasonable price. The price to the consumer should not be more than 15 per cent of the producer's price. In other words, the producer should get a price only 15 per cent less than that of the consumer's price. If you introduce State trading, it will not be successful. The fruits of the hard labours of our farmers are being stolen away by the middlemen. The gap between the consumer and producer prices is 30 to 40 per cent at times. If this gap is reduced to 15 per cent, that is, if the consumer gets the food-grains at not more than 15 per cent of the producer's price, I think both consumer and producer will be happy. That is why I say that we should form producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies to handle the trade in food-grains. It should not be done through State trading or traders. It is my humble suggestion that this will be a way out for giving inducement to the producer and for maintaining a reasonable price to the consumer.

The great saint-poet Tiruvaluvar has defined what a true nation is:

*Uru pasiyum ovappiniyum seru
pahaiyum Serathu iyalvadu nadu."*

I will give the translation. Tiruvaluvar has said that an ideal nation is one wherein the people are free from hunger, free from diseases and free from alien aggression. In the President's Address ways and means are indicated by which the people's hunger can be relieved. By our Five Year Plans we have established over so many hospitals so that our people can be free from diseases. By our

foreign policy we will be able to see that we are free from alien aggression. To have a socialistic pattern of society, to establish economic equality for one and all, we have our Five Year Plans, and if we search our hearts and are conscious of our achievements, we can be very proud of them. Once Mahatma Gandhi said: "When the mercy of Heaven fails, open the bowels of the earth to find water". We have constructed dams wherever there are river resources. We have given power to the agriculturists wherever it has been possible to establish electric power stations. Wherever there are dry lands, without looking up to the mercy of Heaven, we have to provide deep tube-wells for the agriculturists so that they can reap the benefit.

It is the hands of our labourers and workers that produce wealth in the country. Their tendency not to do work but get more wages should go. Let us try to do more work and then demand more wages. That should be our slogan. If we have to preserve national character and march forward, we should do more work, and then it would not matter if you demand more wages. If the tendency of the workers in the industrial and agricultural sector changes, we will improve. Wasted time never returns.

The agriculturist can produce wealth from his waste. If he can preserve the waste, that is compost, his manure, in a very good and orderly manner, if it is applied properly to his fields, he can produce wealth. So also in the industrial sector, if you take care of the waste products and if we do not waste our time, we can increase our production by leaps and bounds. Only by these methods, by working properly and well, by striving hard, can we establish the society that we desire, and improve our economic level. But in establishing that society, we should see that a fair price is given to the producer.

A great poet has said:

'Till fares the land, to hastening
ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates
and men decay, Princes and
Lords may flourish or may fade.
A breath can make them as a
breath has made, But the bold
peasantry, a country's pride, When
once destroyed can never be again
supplied.'

Our country is a country of peasants, consisting of the bold peasantry. We have chalked out our successive Five Year Plans. We will preserve that bold peasantry, the country's pride. We will establish a socialist pattern of society which Dr. Rajendra Prasad has mentioned in his Address.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by my colleague Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and seconded by Shri Azad.

I had no opportunity to work with the President when he was our national leader, but his writings and speeches always inspired volunteers like me to do their little bit for the national cause. I remember when he was the President of the Peace Committee in Delhi in 1947, I had an opportunity to work under him for some time. His qualities of head and heart encouraged us, and Delhi which was seized by communal frenzy did something for communal harmony under his leadership, but unfortunate as we were, we could not resist that frenzy and ultimately in this great city we had to lose the Father of the Nation. Tears trickled down the eyes of millions of people and an ocean of humanity gathered in the city to pay its last homage to the Father of the Nation.

The inspiring message of the President contained in Paragraph 2 will always guide us, newcomers, like me in Parliament, and the coming generation.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is an embodiment of humility, service and sacrifice. He, in fact, represents the tradition and culture of this great country. I only hope and pray he will continue to give advice and guidance to the nation for many, many years to come.

Just a little while ago and also yesterday some criticism came from the opposite side. The results of the last General Elections have shown that the country has voted for the policy and programme of the Congress. Some charges have been levelled against Congressmen in this House. But I can say, without injuring anybody's feelings, that the boot is on the other leg. I may be permitted to say that so much talk has been there and an attempt has been made to show that Congressmen fanned communalism. But, if you had seen the propaganda in the last General Elections, you would have found that in certain parts of the country scant respect was shown to the Constitution. Moreover, there has been calculated and deliberate propaganda to fan communalism, sectarianism and parochialism. But the country understood the game of these people and opposition parties. The people have shown their confidence in the progressive policy of the Congress. And, this was a fitting reply the people of India gave in the last General Elections to this propaganda; and they returned the Congress to power.

The other day, my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, if I remember correctly, said that in the Finance Minister's Budget there is anti-social trend in its viciousness. I want to draw the attention of the House to the propaganda carried out at the time of the last General Elections in the North Bombay constituency, against Shri Krishna Menon. Today, again, I saw a report in a section of the Press, in which it was said that Shri Morarji Desai is going contrary to the policy of the Prime Minister. In the North Bombay constituency also similar propaganda was carried out during the last General Elections. I want to submit with all humility that this sort of talk misleads and misguides the

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

people. If we want to do justice to this parliamentary forum and if we want to establish democratic conventions which are in their infancy, I think it is very necessary that we should lay down such standards before the public as would ensure their faith in democracy, rather than do such sort of propaganda for one purpose or the other.

I would like to draw attention to one very important thing, and that is, that with the industrialisation of the country, rapid urbanisation is taking place. It has been estimated that there is a backlog of about 5 million houses in the country. In the Second Five Year Plan 5 lakh houses were constructed; and it is proposed to construct 9 lakh houses in the Third Five Year Plan. It has also been estimated that about Rs. 1125 crores will be available in the private sector for constructing houses. I wish to submit that provision made is not sufficient to meet the housing requirements of the country, more especially in towns and cities. If you see the figures, you will find that in 1951 there were about 75 cities with a population of one lakh or more. But, in 1961, the figure has increased to 115; and I have no doubt that with the rapid industrialisation more such towns will come into being. Therefore, the solution lies in not only giving developed plots but also in constructing houses and giving them on rent to the lower and middle classes.

This morning an answer was given to a question from an hon. friend of mine in the House that the National Housing Board has not yet been constituted. We have already passed one year of the Plan; we are in the second year of the Plan. And, if such important decisions lie over, you will appreciate that, ultimately, it would arrest our progress.

As far as Delhi is concerned, you are aware that large tracts of land

have been notified and acquisitioned here. I have nothing to say about the policy because, in principle, I consider that the policy enunciated in the Third Five Year Plan regarding housing is quite in order. Industrial plots are being made available for roughly between Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per sq. yd. I am doubtful if anywhere in the country the price will be on the lower side. I only wish to suggest that if the price of industrial plots is to be spread over—and I think it is necessary for Government to do it ultimately in the interests of promoting industries—then, in that case, the figure of the Revolving Fund has got to be increased. In Delhi, Rs. 5 crores has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner as Revolving Fund. Without lowering the prices, and, at the same time, charging additional money on the industrial plots in order to offset the subsidy which is being provided for slum clearance, I am sure that there is no other alternative but to double the Revolving Fund, so that the housing needs of Delhi may be attended to.

You are aware of the *jhuggi* and *jhonpri* problem in Delhi. The other day there was a question in the Rajya Sabha in reply to which it was mentioned that as against 43,000 families which were surveyed in June 1960, a large number of *jhuggis* have been added in the course of the last 2 years. It has been suggested that the *jhuggis* and *jhonpris* be demolished which spring up. I have no doubt that if there are unauthorised encroachments and constructions that step may be taken. At the same time, I do not think it is possible or practicable to demolish all these *jhuggis* and *jhonpris* displacing thousands of people and making them shelterless. In that event, I wish to submit that this scheme of *jhuggi* and *jhonpri* should be given top priority and the present scheme be also remodelled. Loans of Rs. 1,000 for construction purposes be provided for each unit. This will only add to the loan requirement of about

Rs. 5 crores, to the provisions already existing.

I want to submit one thing. There has been a general cry in the country against sales-tax. Some years back the sales-tax on cloth, sugar and tobacco was removed and it was included in the excise. The Government of India has already mooted this proposal to remove the sales-tax on as many items as possible and this matter has been considered by the representatives of the States also. I only wish to submit that this proposal which does not adversely affect the finances of the country should be pursued as it gives a fillip to the trade and commerce in the country.

14 hrs.

There has been a great disappointment regarding the future of Delhi and I would request you to give me just two minutes more to say a few words on this. In the last elections the people of Delhi voted the Congress to the majority on the basis of democratic set-up in Delhi. The other day it was said that there was no proposal to give more powers to Delhi. I do not cast any aspersions but the Government of India or this august House is unable to handle the problems of Delhi. Only a representative Government for Delhi can answer the problems here. Whether it is a question of inter-State disputes regarding water or distribution of electricity or it is a question of development of plots for houses and industries in Delhi, all these questions, I am afraid, are being unnecessarily delayed and therefore, I wish to suggest that in order to attend to Delhi's growing problems we have to do something and the Government should consider this problem in all fairness. This is in no way to embarrass the Government of India. I say that steps can be taken by which the Government of India can have no embarrassment and by which the problems of Delhi can be solved properly and by which

the people of Delhi can feel relieved. I am not very particular that there should be a State assembly nor am I particular about any other form. But I feel that the Government experts should always carry a scheme with the wish of the people of Delhi. This suggestion has been made only to share the burden of the Government of India and to make Delhi worthy of being the capital of a great Republic. I thank you for giving me a few minutes more to express myself.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Address that has been delivered to us by the President. But I am sorry to say that in the Address we find that all the major problems that face our people today have been skirted over and no reference has been made to them.

The primary problem that came before the electorate in these elections was the question of the rise in prices. This has not been dealt with or even referred to in the President's Address. The problem is one that today has reached such a proportion that unless Government takes it very firmly in hand a very grave and explosive situation might arise. This has been discussed by every party inside and outside of the House but no solution has been sought by the Government yet. When I speak of prices it does not mean only that we are asking for the control of the prices of the daily necessities, but we are asking for a price policy as such, that is to say, protection also for the agriculturist. This is the main issue in the elections. This problem has been a problem that has been becoming more and more acute during the years of first and second Plans had been completely ignored in the Address.

There is another point which I would refer to Panchayats in Tamilnad have been asked to tax the shepherds. The sheep and the goats are to be taxed per head. This is a problem that is definitely going to come

[Shri Rajaram]

in a big way in our State. So also they are being asked to tax mango groves and coconut groves. And the taxes that are going to be imposed will fall on the lowest strata of society. Panchayats have written back to Government that it is impossible for them to impose new taxes that are to be imposed on the poorest sections in the countryside.

We were elected in the recent general elections. Our President had a fine opportunity to greet all of us. But unfortunately enough the Address does not contain a reference to loathsome malpractices adopted by vested interests. Communalism was played upon, casteism was exploited and money was spent like water and painfully enough in certain States the State apparatus was projected towards this. In short the powers conferred were misused and abused. Especially I being a representative from Tamilnad, can cite so many example to this effect. The notable feature in Tamilnad elections, it seems to me, in India level also, is that the ruling party endeavoured to sabotage the opposition party leaders. As Professor Laski would have it, the ruling party could be much benefited not through the encomium made by the Treasury Benches but through downright condemnation by the virulent opposition. If the attitude of the powers that be is such, how could one expect the political growth of our infant democracy? The creation of a favourable climate for the growth of democracy should be a continuous consideration with the Ruling Party. Economic disparity, I fear, will lead to political imbalance. The continuous process of disturbing the political equilibrium of the country will lead us somewhere and I do not predict it now. So many projects and industries in the South are to receive the immediate attention of the Government. Plea like postponed to the Fourth, Fifth or the Sixth Five Year Plan would not take us too far. The complacent attitude shown by the Govern-

ment in this matter will produce harmful effects. I ventilate the grievances of Tamilnad to be redressed. The natural share which ought to be given to Tamilnad should be given. Neyveli Lignite is a rosy dream of Tamilnad; it should be materialised. The process should be quickened. I am particularly happy to note that a man who knows the industrial problems of the South is accommodated in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and I hope he will explain to the Government of India and get things done.

I was disappointed while I found that the Address did not take note of the problem of heavy industries in the South. Heavy industries for the South has been and is our cry. An iron and steel industry at Salem has been our persistent demand. The tempting names like Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro and Durgapur are enjoying the accommodation of iron and steel industries. The people of the South have anxiously been awaiting that Salem also would find a place. Permit me to say, I may not be mistaken, that in anything and everything the South is neglected. Where is the atomic energy station? The reply is, lo! "that is in the north." Where is the oil refinery? Again the reply is, "it is in the north." Where is the industry for locomotives? "In the north" is the reply. Where is the political Mecca of this vast sub-continent? Again, the reply comes that, that too in the north. Where is the Parliament located? The painful reply immediately comes: that it is in the north. I hope this will be enough to satisfy the House how north dominates the south.

Sir, I regretfully submit that the President's Address does not contain any reference to the age-long demand based on the chequered history and hoary traditions of the people of Tamilnad, namely, changing Madras State into Tamilnad. You know, Sir, for the past so many years, irrespective of party affiliations, the people of

Tamilnad stood for this demand. Different shades of opinion contributed much towards this end. Erudite scholars, literary heads, business people, the student population and peasants—all are behind this movement. Painfully enough, let me remind you that for this very same demand, a Gandhian disciple, one Mr. Sankaralinga Nadar, undertook a fast and sacrificed his life for this cause. No day passes in Tamilnad without the memory of that noble man. Still the problem is on the air. I hope at least from this time onwards, good sense will dawn upon the Government of India which will adjust itself in appreciating the sentiments expressed by the people of Tamilnad.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words in support of the very first amendment moved in this House. The Address of the President was a brief, matter-of-fact speech. The shadow of his impending departure from office spread a gloom over the entire proceedings. We do pay homage to the meritorious services of this distinguished son of the country, who played his part both during the freedom struggle and the post-Independence days by executing the very high duties in offices of responsibility. It is really sad that he is quitting. But, in spite of the fact that this is his farewell speech, we have also to consider the fact that this is mainly the policy statement of the Government of India for the year 1962-63. As such it should contain references to all the problems that confront the people of this country. I am sorry to note that it is more glaring in its omissions than in specific statements on major questions that confront the people.

I shall touch only a very small portion of what has been left unsaid. I pin-point the reactions of this House to the question of doing justice to all parts of India, especially the southern parts and to States like Kerala which

have been left out in the first and second Five Year Plans. Apart from the glaring imperfections of the Five Year Plans which made the rich, richer and the poor, poorer, apart from the fact that this country is fast developing into a capitalistic society wherein the difference between the various income-groups is very high, apart from the fact that the socialist pattern of society which is supposed to be our aim is fast receding into the dim horizon, the policies of the Government of India have to be considered even from the Plane on which they are evolved or formulated. We must have strict administrative control over the financial and industrial development of the country. Otherwise, it will become lopsided. It is all the more important at this critical juncture when all parties agree that the emotional integration of India is a very major problem. It is an irrefutable fact that India is a vast conglomeration of many races, nationalities and languages, and these have been fighting with one another in the past for supremacy. That rivalry has not been in anyway whittled down by the advent of freedom. As a matter of fact, latent rivalries have come up and have become more patent and burning. Therefore, it is the duty of this House and of the Government to see that all sections are satisfied. To shut your eyes to the complaints of various groups is no good. It will only aggravate the complaints and the rivalries. In this respect, the Government of India have erred very grievously during the past 11 years.

The developmental schemes are all concentrated in certain very fortunate States, and the backward States are left to slide down to the pit of economic destitution. I come from Kerala, which is one of the most neglected States. Kerala has all along been, and is even now, a progressive State in the matter of general education. But in the first Plan period, Kerala had been completely ignored. In the first Plan period, they never considered the question of the rights of Kerala for industrialisation. In the

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

second Plan period, there was some attempt to show that Kerala was being considered, but there was no equitable allotment made during the second Plan period, and the third Plan is also following suit.

The small State of Kerala which is situated in the southern tip of India did not have and does not have even now sufficient coercive force to pin down the attention of the powers or the Nawabs in Delhi. Hence, during the two Plan periods, no heavy industry has been located in Kerala, and no basic industry even has been located in that State. The only industrial undertaking established by the Central Government is the DDT factory with an overall capital of Rs. 79 lakhs. In the second Five Year Plan, the total amount set apart for the Central undertakings was Rs. 657.9 crores, and Rs. 79 lakhs is only 1/833 of that amount or 0.12 per cent of the total. During the first Plan period, there was nothing at all. The present condition of Kerala can be summarised as follows.

From 13.5 million in 1951, the population has shot up to 18.9 million as per the 1961 census. The average density of population is 1,127 per square mile and the over-all annual rate of increase is 2.4 per cent, the net yearly increase in population being 34 lakhs.

Another aspect is, 53 per cent of the people are supposed to subsist on agriculture. But the average per capita land available for cultivation is less than 30 cents whereas the all-India average is more than two acres. Of the so-called industrial workers, only 18 per cent are employed in factories. The total number of factories in the State in 1957 was only 2,273. Of these, 1,968 or 86.6 per cent are small units employing less than 100 workers. There are only nine factories which used to employ more than a thousand workers. Of these nine, two factories have been closed down, namely, the mineral company, Messrs. Hopkins and Williams, Ltd., Chavara, and the

Sitaram Textiles at Trichur. So, there are only seven factories now which employ more than 1,000 workers. Neither a basic industry nor a heavy industry has been set up, before or during or after the advent of freedom. The major industries are coir and cashew which are industries of very low productivity. The wages in these industries are very, very low. The cumulative effect of all these factors is, firstly, the per capita income in the industry in Kerala is Rs. 124 only, whereas the all-India average is Rs. 544. Persons who are liable to pay income-tax in the State of Kerala number only about 10,000. The number of Hindu undivided families is only 135. The number of unregistered firms and associations is only 670. The number of registered firms is only 187. The number of companies is only 485. 32 per cent of the entire families in Kerala have an income which is below Rs. 8 per mensem. The families earning below Rs. 10 per mensem are 55 per cent; the families earning below Rs. 18 per mensem are 72 per cent; the families earning below Rs. 20 per mensem are 82 per cent. A family constitutes normally of 5 members. The average per capita income in Kerala is Rs. 20 per mensem whereas the corresponding all-India figure is Rs. 24. The net investment from domestic sources in Kerala is only 3.4 per cent as against 6.5 per cent at the all-India level. The railway per lakh of population is only 3.4 miles as against the all-India average of 6.5 miles.

A chronically deficit area in the matter of food, Kerala has to import 9 lakh tons of rice every year. Compelled by the heritage of the past, the Kerala Government is forced to spend 47.2 per cent of her total annual budget on education, health and other social services. While the per capita tax for India as a whole is Rs. 10.03, the people of Kerala, with their lower per capita income have to pay taxes to the tune of Rs. 11.62 per head.

Yet, the powers at the Centre discriminate against Kerala. I am read-

ing out from the Memorandum submitted* by the Kerala Government to the Third Finance Commission. Page 7, para 18, reads as follows:—

"Inadequate Plan assistance: In the matter of financing the Five Year Plan on which all hopes of a bright and prosperous future are centred, Kerala did not get adequate help from the Government of India. It is seen from the comparative figures of central assistance to the various States, given in the Planning Commission's publication *State Development Plans—Review of Progress* published in May, 1958, that the central assistance to Kerala sanctioned during the first three years of the second Plan represented only 38 per cent. of her Plan expenditure for the period. This is the lowest figure among all the States. Kerala had to meet 62 per cent. of the Plan expenditure from her own resources, while Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh had to find only 24 per cent, 34 per cent., and 36 per cent. respectively. The very low percentage of central assistance has considerably affected the ways and means position of the State."

This is the open declaration of the meek, timid, back-boneless IAS officers of the Kerala State. From this, you can understand the emotional fervour of the people and what pressure is put upon them as well as the Kerala Government to find for the rights of Kerala and gain those rights from the Central Government.

The Planning Commission also has accepted the theory of equitable distribution of the resources of the Centre to the various States. At page 142 of the third Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has made this definite statement:

"Balanced development of different parts of the country, extension of the benefits of economic progress to the less developed re-

gions and the wide-spread diffusion of industry are among the major aims of planned development."

But the laudable objectives of the Planning Commission have not been put into practice. In view of the gross neglect shown to some parts of India during the first and second Plan periods, we expected that the President would specifically and definitely make some statement regarding those States which have been neglected in the first and second Plan periods, so that they may come on par with the more developed States in India. But the chariot of central administration still continues to run in the self-same rut, which has created and developed the inequalities and which is aggravating these inequalities and rivalries between the various States.

Sir, I am ashamed to admit that the people of the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin State have now begun to regret the part they played in the freedom movement. You may be aware that in 1947, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer sponsored the idea of Independent Travancore. Some of us who were in the Travancore State Congress definitely fought against it. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer declared that the Central Government of India would certainly discriminate against the Kerala State and the Malayalees. We said, "Whether we are discriminated against or not is not your concern. it is for us to decide whether we join the Indian Union or not. If you do not allow us to join the Indian Union, we will fight against you with arms." We were prepared for a bloody revolution to join the Indian Union. We were saved that trouble, because the very first attack on Sir. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer resulted in disfiguring his beautiful face and he left Travancore for good. And, we came into the Indian Union with great jubilation and greater expectations. But our expectations have all been belied. We have been very badly left in the lurch.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): is history going to repeat itself?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am sorry my friends in the DMK want to cede and go back. I am not prepared for that much. But I did not know how the people of Kerala, and the people in south India and in the eastern parts of India will react if this policy continues for long. The Government must take note of it.

There has been a very interesting complaint which I received a few days ago. All the Members of Parliament and some important people outside also received it. It was regarding an application for a formal import licence. The foreign exchange position was there, because it was in collaboration with Japan. We were going to get machinery to the tune of Rs. 17 lakhs from Japan for setting up a plant in Kerala for processing cocoanut fibre, which would revive the coir industry. But our bureaucrats in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports refused that licence, I do not know on what ground. It is these bureaucrats who so unimaginatively handle the destinies of India who bring ruin to our country. They must be taught that all sections of India are equally important to the nation. They must be taught that those sections which are now lying at the lowest rung of the ladder must be brought on a par with the rest of India. Till that time, especial care and attention must be given to those sections so, that they come on a par with the rest of India, in due course.

But unfortunately important Ministries and the Planning Commission also have moved in the same rut by discriminating against the backward regions, I would not say southern or eastern; if I say that, I will be joining my DMK friends.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: There is discrimination even here, because no Cabinet Minister is here.

Shri Nambiar: They have gone for lunch; after that they will come.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In conclusion, I would say that if this attitude is continued, national integration and emotional integration of India will be very difficult to attain. So, we will have to reconsider the whole question and give weightage to States like Kerala in setting up public sector undertakings, so that they come on a par with the other developed States in India.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Mathur. Yesterday evening we heard two important speeches. One was by the Deputy Leader of the Communist party and the other was by an Independent Member of this House. Those two speeches contained charges against the Government, it is true that they spoke from different angles. In a way, the charges made by the Swatantra Party or the spokesmen of the Independent Group nullified the charges hurled by the Communist Party. Sir, I am reminded on this occasion of what our Prime Minister has often remarked, that there are various kinds of superstitions in the country. If there are religious superstitions, there are also superstitions in policies and economics, and I believe, Sir, the superstitions in religion are somewhat less dangerous compared to the superstitions that we practice in politics and economics. I am afraid, unless the Communist Party in India is able to free itself from this influence of superstition.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He may continue after the non-official business is over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Business. There are some Bills to be introduced.

14.31 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*(Amendment of sections 342 and 562)
by Shri M. L. Ddivedi

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हसीरपुर): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, १८६८ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विल को येता करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898".

The motion was adopted.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : महोदय में विल पेता करता हूँ।

14.31½ hrs.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 9A) by Shri S. C. Samanta

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.32 hrs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (COM-
POSITION) BILL*

by Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Sir, beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.32½ hrs.

CIVIL AVIATION (LICENSING)
BILL*

by Shri J. B. S. Bist

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the licensing of certain flying and to repeal relevant sections of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the licensing of certain flying and to repeal relevant sections of the Air Corporations Act, 1953".

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I oppose the introduction.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2.
dated 27.4.1982.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ordinarily, at the introduction stage a Bill is not opposed.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I want to make my submission. This Bill cannot be introduced. This Civil Aviation (Licensing) Bill makes provision for expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order. It has been an established convention of this House that no objection is taken at the time of the introduction of a Bill. After the introduction, when the next stage is taken up objection can be taken. This has been the convention here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No, Sir. That is not the convention. The convention is according to the rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There is no question of any rules in this matter. We have formed certain conventions and this is one of them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will show you the law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is a provision under Rule 72. It says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the Member who moves and from the Member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question."

There is no point of order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, the Rule further lays down that if a Bill is opposed on the ground that it cannot be introduced without a particular recommendation of the President, it cannot be introduced in the House.

Sir, article 117 of the Constitution says:

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President...."

A recommendation of the President must be attached to this Bill which in clause 7 lays down the financial commitments. A Financial Memorandum is attached. When a Financial Memorandum is attached, it is admitted that expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India is involved in it.

Clause 9 says:

"The Central Government shall provide the Board with such accommodation and equipment as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for the exercise of their functions and shall also provide from among its officers and servants such number of persons to act as officers or servants of the Board as it may from time to time think fit, and any expenditure incurred by the Board with the approval of the Central Government shall be defrayed by the Central Government."

The Schedule also provides for payment of money from the Consolidated Fund of India. The hon. Member who has sought to introduce this Bill is of the opinion that these expenses can be met out of the earnings from it. That is not the point. These are not water-tight compartments. Every income that is there goes into the Consolidated Fund of India and whatever is spent goes out of the Consolidated Fund of India. So any expenditure which goes out of the Consolidated Fund of India is barred under article 110 and must require the recommendation of the President. Therefore, on that ground I oppose the introduction of this Bill as provided for in article 117 read with rule 72.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Bist want to say anything?

Shri J. B. S. Bist: Sir, I have only to say that, as he has already stated, no extra expenditure will be incurred, because this will bring in an income which will meet the expenditure. It is only an adjustment and no extra expenditure is involved. That is a point which would need an elaborate discussion, and I do not think it would arise at this stage. He says that it involves extra expenditure. I submit that it will not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This does not come under 110, this comes under 117. The only thing is that it cannot be passed without the President's sanction. So there cannot be any objection to its introduction.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Under article 117 recommendation of the President is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I rule that there is no substance in his contention. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the licensing of certain flying and to repeal relevant sections of the Air Corporations Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: Sir, introduce the Bill.

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14.39½ hrs.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT)* BILL

(Amendment of sections 68 and 69) by Shri S. C. Samanta

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898".

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.40 hrs.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of section 5) by Shri J. B. S. Bist

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957".

The motion was adopted.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: I introduce the Bill.

14.40½ hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of section 87B) by Shri M. L. Dwivedi

श्री मा० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि व्यवहार प्रक्रिया सहिता, १९०८ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को ऐश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908".

The motion was adopted.

श्री मा० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं बिल को ऐश करता हूँ।

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 27-4-62.

14.41 hrs.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION BILL*

by Shri M. L. Dwivedi

ओर मां लां फ्रिवेडी (हमीरपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दैनिक उपयोग की अत्यावधक वस्तुओं को जमा करने और उससे अनुचित लाभ उठाने को रोकने का उपाय करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities in daily use."

The motion was adopted.

ओर मां लां फ्रिवेडी : मैं बिल को पेश करता हूँ ।

14.41½ hrs.

COIR INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 10, 20, 21 and 26) by Shri S. C. Samanta

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I introduce the Bill.

14.42 hrs.

FILM INDUSTRY WORKERS (IM-PROVIDENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS) BILL*

by Shri J. B. S. Bist

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry".

The motion was adopted.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: I introduce the Bill.

14.42½ hrs.

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 28A) by Shri J. B. S. Bist

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956".

The motion was adopted.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 27-4-62.

14.43 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The non-official business is over. We will now resume the debate on the President's Address. Shri R. G. Dubey.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbanga): He has gone out thinking probably that non-official business will take a little more time. I hope he will get his chance after he returns.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhanja Deo.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my gratitude to the President for the very excellent address that he delivered to us just on the eve of his departure from this high office which he held for all these years in such a manner that from every side of the House he received great honour and respect for the way he discharged the responsibilities of this very high office which he rightly occupied for all these long years.

While I express my gratitude to him for this address, which is not so long as we have been accustomed to all these years, probably because he had just delivered another address to this august House before the last Lok Sabha was dissolved, in the context of the discussion on the address that the President delivered to us, I express my sentiments, or rather agree with hon. Shri Dhebarbhai when he said that we have not done enough as we ought to have done; we have done much, but it is not enough as we should have done for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I come from a region in which there are larger number of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes particularly hon. Shri Dhebarbhai had visited that part just a year ago to find out how we should develop those areas, which I

might call potentially dangerous areas, because they were neglected for historical as well as geographical reasons in the past for a long period, and it is time that we do something for this region to remove this danger, particularly in the region I come from, that is, the eastern region of Orissa, where we have a large number of people belonging to both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have said for both historical as well as geographical reasons. I have said historical reasons in the context that before Orissa was recognised as a separate State, due to our association with bigger States, probably we were neglected; I have said geographical reasons because these are the areas where people from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes took shelter when they were oppressed by people belonging to highly cultured societies. So, they were driven to these hilly tracts which, though lacking in amenities at present, could, in times to come if enough money is usefully spent in those areas, be developed so as not to be a drag on our country but be a constant source of supply and economic development because though this area is now economically backward, it is supplying agricultural produce to the tune of 8 lakh tons, which is exported every year to meet the deficits of other areas. Therefore, this area can, in times to come, with proper irrigation facilities, be developed into a granary State of India. I hope I will not be incorrect in saying that if we have proper pest control measures and save those tracts from floods which, unfortunately, make a chronic visit to the State I come from—almost every year of course, it is not possible to have dams across all the rivers that we have there; at least one dam has been constructed at Hirakud; there could be a subsidiary dam at Tikarpura—I am sure the coastal region can, in time to come, be developed into a granary of India in the eastern region.

At present though agriculture has received a stimulus during the last

[Shri L. N. Manjha Deo]

two Plan periods, as I said, enough has not been done in the matter of pest control. Pests destroy nearly one-third of our produce. If we give better prices to the agriculturists which now the middleman robs him of that, I am sure that we can put back the money that we will be earning by exporting food from that area, for the agriculturists in the shape of better storage, silo and irrigation facilities and can, at the same time, develop this region to the betterment of the agriculturists by a dam at Balimela which will also produce power.

Even if the area is developed by irrigation and power, it does not generate the necessary economy there as it should generate self-sufficiency which is the aim of our Third Plan because we lack both in railways and in transport facilities because of which we are greatly handicapped. That is why it is very necessary that this region which is earning a very large amount of foreign exchange by exporting manganese, iron ore and other minerals in which it is very rich should be developed. But, I am afraid, sufficient money is not being put back for developing rail and road facilities in this area to step up further earning of our foreign exchange capacity about which the hon. Finance Minister has spoken both in this Budget speech and in the On-account Budget speech which he made before the last session of the Second Lok Sabha.

As you know, Sir, even if we have railways because of the recent dearth of wagons in that particular sector which is known as the Baril-Barajanda sector linking the mineral area where I come from to Calcutta Port it is so heavily congested due to the movement of iron ore and coal traffic for meeting the requirements of the steel mills that are situated in that area that it is not possible to export enough manganese and iron ore from this area to meet the foreign exchange requirements of our Union as a whole.

What has to be done to remove this congestion? One might ask me that question. The only alternative to remove the congestion from Calcutta Port, I would say, is to have a subsidiary outlet by developing Paradip Port to which our new Government in Orissa has given the first priority so that we can safely send out our manganese and iron ore to foreign countries and thereby help both the Central and the State Exchequers.

What are we doing to develop this Paradip Port? Of course, our Government is considering to have an express highway connecting the mineral belt of Sukinda with Jajpur-Keonjhar Road which in time is going to be connected with Paradip Port. An 'Express highway' is very good, but to have a highway of that capacity will take a much longer time and will require very big finance than will be required for expanding the railway from Barbil to Jajpur-Keonjhar Road which is hardly 100 miles as the crow flies. The Jajpur-Keonjhar road should be connected with Paradip by express highway. There is a valley and even if through that valley the line is extended it would not cost the Union or the State Government so much as the express highway would cost right through from Barbil. No doubt, the express highway to some extent would relieve the congestion in that area, but it would not meet all the requirements that a railway would, augmented by the highway.

There is another handicap in that particular area in the matter of mineral development. Probably, the small or the marginal mine-owners will soon close down their mines if the Union or the State Government does not come to their help soon. They had expected that the STC would come to their rescue because they are now monopoly dealers in iron ore and to an extent also canализе the export of manganese. It is natural for miners to expect protec-

tion of the interests of the marginal or small mine-owners, I might say that even the big mine-owners and big exporters are coming to a stage when they might also have to close down because due to the dearth or lack of railway wagons it is not possible to move any ore from there. It is piling up at the rail-head and the letter of credit which usually a mine-owner gets from the exporter is not available unless this ore is removed to the docks. But it is not possible to remove all the ore to the docks and there is a very big piling going on at the docks and there is a very big piling going on at the railhead. There is no banking facility in this particular area so that banks could advance money against the ore delivered at the railway plots. Besides this, the STC also does not give any financial assistance unless it is against firm sales and the ore is removed to Calcutta docks. So, we are moving in a very vicious circle in that area. This will mean big unemployment arising in that particular area because a lot of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people find employment in the mines other than agricultural labour. They do their agricultural operations for some part of the year and thereafter move into these mining areas to find supplementary income for augmenting their very poor income from their own agricultural lands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo: I want a few minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can take two minutes and finish.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo: Sir, give me five minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

15 hrs.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo: Then I would draw the notice of the Govern-

ment through you, Sir, to another factor to which many hon. Members of the House have already referred to, that is, the rise in prices. We have recently given our Central Government employees something in the shape of dearness allowance to a tune of nearly Rs. 12½ crores. Of course, we are very happy that their demand in this regard has been met. But what has been the upshot of all this? Soon after they got this dearness allowance, the prices have again shot up everywhere in Delhi specially in commodities that are the necessities of life. I do not know why this happened. Thus, whatever we have given them in the shape of dearness allowance we have taken it back from them in the shape of inflation and rising prices. It is now time that we think of some measure to stabilise the prices. Hon. Shri Dhebar Bhai also said that something has to be done to stabilise the prices so that our economy may grow and not try to take back from our fixed income groups of the benefits we gave them in the shape of dearness allowance. Sir, I thank you again for giving me this opportunity and I conclude by expressing my gratitude to the President for the very illuminating Address that he has given us on the eve of his departure reminding us of the great tasks that lie ahead of us and I hope his guidance will be available to us, though he might be relinquishing his office of President. The example which he has set in the discharge of his very high office, I am sure, will be a guide to persons who come after him and his example will be a burning light to guide us during times of trial and travail that we have to pass through during the coming five years.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as a policy statement for the coming year the current Address of the President now under discussion is a most disappointing document. I do not think there is anything in it which merits discussion or debate after we discussed the

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

previous Address of the President in March last. I may be pardoned for saying so. I feel the manner in which this debate is taking place shows that it has almost become a ritual.

Sir, when I say this I do not mean any disrespect to the President who is held in high esteem all over the country. But unfortunately today the leadership of the Government is in the hands of those who either refuse to think or have lost all capacity to act. Sir, we are meeting in the new Parliament. After the third General Elections people were anxious to know how the new Government were going to tackle problems. what new and dynamic lead was going to come from Parliament. But so far as this Government goes, it has lost all capacity to act at the proper time. A Government should have faith and conviction in the country's objectives: it should also have the will and ability to carry out those policies firmly and effectively. So far as the country's objectives are concerned, the President has very rightly underlined them. He says:

"As I said in my last address, it is the objective and purpose of my Government to follow steadfastly firm policies and to implement effective measures to establish in our land a democratic and socialist society. Thus alone will national progress and increase in productivity be synonymous with social justice, and dynamic progress will be peaceful and our country will march with firmness and speed."

There is no objection or opposition so far as these objectives are concerned excepting perhaps from forces which do not want any progress in this country at all. But I would like to put a question whether the composition of the Government really reflects the desires of the people. Sir, most of them are old, who live in the past rather than think for the future.

I would put this question: how many of the hon. gentlemen who occupy the Treasury Benches today have an abiding faith in socialism or socialist way of life? I sincerely feel that if these objectives are to be achieved persons at the helm of affairs must be such as who believe in those policies. They say it is a continuity of policy. But I would say it is continuity with vengeance.

Let alone the Centre: look at the different Ministries formed in different States of India. There are any number of Ministers. Our democratic apparatus has perhaps become more expensive than in any other country. I am told that in West Bengal every fourth Member of the Assembly is a Minister. And this advice to have large Ministries has gone from the Centre that Ministries in the States should be broad-based, broad-based not to carry out policies, broad-based to see that all groups, castes, sub-castes, regions and differing groups inside the organisation are represented in the Ministry so that there is no serious threat or trouble to them during the five years they are going to be in office. It is only to avoid trouble; it is only to satisfy the varying and conflicting interests, not because of particular policies they represent. It is only to satisfy these elements inside the organisation that the Ministries are formed. What can you expect from such Governments? It will be idle to think that the country's administration in the coming years would be such as would cover fresh grounds and people will have a better and satisfying life. This is out of the question so far as this Government is concerned.

Sir, we take pride in our achievements in the international sphere. There are no two opinions in the country that we should lose no effort to support the policy of disarmament or support proposals for the cessation of nuclear tests. We condemn such tests—whether it is Soviet Russia or the United States of

America, who ignoring world opinion entirely, go on carrying out these tests. But I fail to understand this. Can our Government really take pride in their achievements in the international field when you look into the problems in which we are directly affected?

Take the question of China. There is no indication in this Address that we are going to take any steps whatsoever to repel the aggression. In regard to Kashmir, we do not know where we are. The question is again going to be debated in the Security Council. It seems the Defence Minister who is going to lead our delegation in the U.N.O. mentioned in Madras that our attitude will be determined after knowing what Mr. Zafrullah Khan has to say. But India's permanent representative at the United Nations, Shri C. S. Jha, is reported to have said that there can be negotiations on the basis of the cease-fire line. We want the Kashmir question to be solved as early as possible and we prefer direct negotiations. So far as this country is concerned the integration of Kashmir with India is complete and final. We want to know whether the Government has made up its mind and attitude that negotiations on the basis of the cease-fire line could take place. So far as the question of repelling the aggressors is concerned, probably our Government have become experts in sending protest notes. So many protest notes they will be sending to China also. But no steps whatever are going to be taken for any positive measures to vacate the aggressors from our country.

I would also like to make a reference to Nepal. We have been urging in this House that we shall have better relations with our neighbouring countries. We are happy that the King of Nepal came here. I do not know whether he has returned wiser and has changed his mind and decided to restore the democratic form of government there. That is, of course, their business. But we are very much

concerned with the developments in Nepal because they are our close neighbours. In this connection, I want to ask a question. Just before the King of Nepal came here and had a discussion with our Prime Minister, on the eve of the King's visit to India, some news correspondents, two Indian journalists specifically, were expelled from Nepal. The reason for the expulsion of the journalist who was expelled on the 9th April seems to be that "his despatches in the newspapers have caused a strain on the friendship and good relations between India and Nepal". I want to know whether we have asked Nepal through our Ambassador or in the course of talks tried to ascertain as to what is the particular despatch in the newspaper concerned which has really strained our relationship. We cannot shut our eyes to things like this. I hope the Government will take up this matter.

About the economic situation and our achievement of socialism, the President has said:

"Our planned economy is the basis of our material development and of the maintenance of a dynamic, social and economic equilibrium."

So far as planned economy is concerned, it has come to stay and it is bound to play an increasing role. Apprehensions are expressed not because of planned economy but, I would say, because of lack of planning of priorities that should be taken up. With the growing State power and the phenomenal growth of the private sector it is now evident that the economic foundations are not leading us actually to a socialist State but to something else. We are speaking so much about the Plan. An ambitious plan itself does not result in the establishment of a socialist order, and I agree with my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur that the mere enlargement of the public sector is also not socialism.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

The main test of our Plan would be how far we have been able to remove the disparity, the inequality, in the society and what steps actually are going to be taken in that regard. I do not want to enter into an argument here whether the poor have become poorer or the rich have become richer. But the fact remains that the difficulties of the common man have grown much more than what they were before. There is ample evidence to show that the rich are getting richer, and the concentration of economic power is going apace as a result of the economic development in the country as well. It is known to everybody that industries with rapid-growth potentialities are left in the private sector and are exploited not by the entire private sector but by some established houses which are making quick and fantastic profits. We have evolved a system of foreign collaboration. It is not on governmental level only: it is open even to private enterprise to go in for it. And the system is such that only the established houses secure the benefit. Easily they get these foreign advantages, and as a result today these few houses occupy commanding heights in our economy. They easily get the foreign loans, the government security and guarantees are easily made available to them. So it is no wonder when we see that the small entrepreneurs or the younger sections who enter into the arena of industry get a very small fraction of the advantages that are available for the development of industries in this country. I am told that the Planning Commission and the Company Law Administration have worked out some charts regarding the interlocking of companies and the consequent concentration of economic power. If these are published probably we will be in a position to know which are the real beneficiaries of the so-called socialist pattern of society. It will probably be a surprise to many if that report is published. I challenge and I ask the Government to publish that report. In this connection, I would also like to

know what happened to the Mahalanobis Committee which was entrusted with the task of going into the question of distribution of national income. I am told that although their investigation is not complete, from the small data that are before them they have come to the conclusion—it is again the same thing—that the beneficiaries are a very few. That is why that report is not being published or is delayed.

I would not go into the details of the other matters referred to in the Presidential Address. But again, in paragraph 7 the President, and the Government through the President, seems to give an impression that the food situation is gradually improving and that agricultural production is also steadily moving up. These are all statistics, and they are lost in these statistics, probably forgetting the real facts of life. I feel that agriculture would continue to remain a bottleneck unless we, at this stage of our development, seriously think of reorienting our attitude and revise our plan completely. The land reforms are not yet complete. What the agriculturist needs is a good price, fertilisers and water. All these problems have to be tackled in a more comprehensive manner. The agriculturist must also be given some incentive. Even in the Soviet land, for industrial production, the workers and technicians are given incentives. Unless the agriculturists are given incentives, agricultural production is not going to increase. Further, without giving him any incentive, there are additional tax burdens in the shape of water rates, betterment levies and other things. Our planners argue that they are getting the benefits of community development and other things and if additional resources are to be obtained, they must be obtained from the rural population. That is a strange argument.

About industrial production, I will not say much. But, I would like to point out what are the priorities that we have fixed. It seems, even in the

public sector, there is a competition now between the Defence Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry as to who will produce the peoples cars, janata cars. We have become prestige-conscious. Because other developed countries have janata cars, this and that, we must also have them, without having any relation to the conditions of our people. What we need in this country are not any peoples cars, janata cars, which are beyond the reach of the common man, but cheap bicycles or things like that, which do not receive attention when industrial production targets are fixed. We are enamoured of television and all other things. Probably we won't look modernised and developed enough if we do not go in for these things. Therefore, I think that the priorities in these matters should again be changed and we must, in the coming years, revise them in such a way that the immediate needs of the people can be met.

Because of this economic pattern which gives more and more power to a few persons, we find in the political sphere also, money power is having a great influence. In the elections it was the experience of everybody. The Congressmen may not have the courage to speak out, but they also feel the pinch. Power is more centralised today in a few hands. We talk of the Panchayati Raj. I do not know what sort of Panchayati Raj we have in mind. Panchayat as they have been conceived and as they are functioning today, according to me,—I may be excused; I am all for Panchayati Raj—I feel they are acting as mere instruments of the Congress party.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are becoming political instruments, because, more and more, the Congress is uprooted from the villages. There is no organisation; no Mandal committees exist now after Shri U. N. Dhebar's exit from the Presidentship. Therefore, for political power, they

depend more and more on the panchayats. For their Parliament or Assembly elections, these panchayats are being utilised as the real instruments for the success of the party.

Shri Mohammad Tahir (Kishanganj): Are panchayat elections held on a party basis?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They say that they do not want parties to come into the picture. But, every effort is made to see that none but the ruling party, party in power, is in power in these panchayats also. Even at places, I can say in Orissa, the Panchayat Act was amended to see that for five years to come, the present sarpanches or chairmen of the panchayat samitis etc., continue, because, most of them are Congressmen. I want to know this. As Stalin was having his conveyor belts, no power, no authority. I ask this question. Is the Government prepared to give the panchayats statutory rights for planning, for finances, for distribution and other rights: statutory rights and obligation? It must have a place in the Constitution itself. Then only new leadership may emerge and the panchayats will have the right and courage and we will find a change the nature of the democratic pattern in this country. Therefore, we must be very clear in our mind as to what sort of Panchayati Raj we want. If we are really for Panchayati Raj, let us amend the Constitution, so that these rights are given to the panchayats.

I am all for national unity. I join my friends who have expressed the desire that at this time there should be national unity. But, I want to ask what happened to the decisions of the National integration conference. Firm decisions were taken. Not only the different parties, but men, very eminent persons from different spheres attended the conference and the decisions were to be carried out both at the Centre and the State levels. I

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

want to know whether the state machinery has been set up. I want to repeat one of the decisions, a very noble one. Regarding education, it was said:

"Education should develop in the young a sense of mission, a repugnance towards dominating over others and a civilised pattern of social behaviour; it should aim at creating integrated individuals."

So far as these things are concerned, there should be no difference whatsoever. Then, it was said in the conference:

"The conference felt confident that the implementation of its decisions and recommendations would help in preserving the integrity and solidarity of the nation and in promoting national integration."

I want to know what steps have been taken. Rather, we have failed. I do not want to repeat. From the different tendencies that have developed in the country, I feel that we are failing to take firm steps to stop them.

Lastly, my appeal will be, let us be honest. If we really desire that this country should develop a sound, healthy political atmosphere, then, the code of conduct that was agreed upon in the National integration conference should be scrupulously followed by every party. I will read a para in that agreement of all the parties who were represented there. It was said:

"Political power, at any level, should not be used for furthering the personal interests of members of one's own party or to harm the interests of members of other parties."

I will not elaborate this point. Let them search their hearts and ask themselves whether they are following it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri P. R. Patel.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I regret I was absent; I came running; I was two minutes late.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very sorry; lost your chance.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Sir, I rise to support the Motion of thanks. The agriculturists of the country will be grateful to the President for his reference to the agriculturists in para 7 of his Address, even though the reference is a small one. He should have said much more. He must have said regarding the burning questions of agriculturists and agriculture. For whatever he has said, the agriculturists will be ever grateful to him.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

He has said that agricultural production is steadily moving up. That shows that he is not satisfied with the agricultural production in our country. The targets that we have achieved have been far behind the targets that we had set before ourselves. I shall not go to the other items, but I shall touch only one item, namely cotton.

In the Second Five Year Plan, our target in respect of cotton was 65 lakh bales. But the achievement was only 51 lakh bales. During this year, we have been able to produce only 45 lakh bales, whereas our requirement is more than 65 lakh bales today. So, we have failed in our achievements in the Second Plan.

In the Third Plan, our target is 70 lakh bales. But our beginning in this first year of the Third Plan has been so miserable that we could produce only 48 lakh bales. Why should this be so? Why has production not increased in this country? I am of

the opinion that if we sincerely desire and if we take proper steps, we can double our agricultural production within five years. But the responsibility for not having achieved the target lies, I think, in the policy that we follow towards agriculture and the rural parts of the country.

In this connection, I may be excused if I refer to one particular thing. Take the case of any State, for example. A person who is properly qualified for the Labour Minister's post is one who has put in some work in some labour organisation, who knows something of labour, who is well in touch with the labour problems, who is with the labourers, and who looks to the interests of the labourers. That is the policy that is followed at the Centre and in the States. But let us consider the qualifications of an Agriculture Minister. That man seems to be the best fitted who does not know anything of agriculture, and who knows nothing of the real conditions of the agriculturists. And it is a disqualification if he has worked in any farmers' organisation; that becomes his greatest disqualification. This kind of attitude requires change, because unless the Minister of Agriculture goes to the villages, sits with the agriculturists and looks to the interests of the agriculturists and feels one with them, the real incentive will not be there.

Then, let us consider also the question of the price policy. In 1951, we had fixed floor price and also ceiling price for cotton. From 1951 to 1962, we have seen so many changes. Take the case of a labourer. He is getting much more today, in 1962, than what he was getting in 1951. Take the case of a carpenter, or the case of any labourer; take the case of even a government servant. He is getting much more than what he was getting in 1951. But, so far as the agriculturist growing cotton is concerned, the ceiling price was fixed in 1951; even though he has had to pay more for agricultural implements; even though he has had to pay more for

crude oil, even though he has had to pay more for labour and various other things, the price that was fixed in 1951 has generally continued to be the same even today. It is the same even in the year 1962. What is the policy that we are following? Do we want more production? Do we want to fulfil our targets? Are we giving incentives to the agriculturists in this way when we are not prepared to give them their due?

In the Third Five Year Plan, we have laid down the policy that should be followed. This policy will be found at page 323 of the Plan. There, we find that:

"The assurance of minimum remunerative prices for important cereals and cash crops like cotton, oilseeds and jute over the period of the Plan will provide the necessary incentives for increasing production, thus adding to the effectiveness of the various development programmes provided for in the Third Plan. With this object in view, decisions regarding the prices at which Government should buy and sell, should be taken sufficiently in advance of the sowing season."

In other words, the decision should be taken not at a time when the agriculturists have parted with their produce. Today, Government are thinking of raising the ceiling price of cotton, when the agriculturists have nothing to sell. This will benefit not the agriculturists but only the traders.

Further, we have said in the Third Plan that:

"Where floor and ceiling prices are fixed, they should be related to the requirements of production, and the range between the minimum and maximum prices should not be too wide."

Now, let us consider whether this policy has been implemented. We have completed one year of the Third

[Shri P. R. Patel]

Plan. But what about remunerative minimum prices? Is there any agency to fix the remunerative minimum prices? We are only talking of fixing and raising the ceiling price, but not of the remunerative minimum price. Actually, it should not merely be a remunerative minimum price, but the agriculturist should be fully rewarded for his labour and investment etc. and he must also have some profit. But has such a thing been done? Have we done anything on these lines during the Third Plan? If we continue like this, then at the end of the Third Plan, we shall have to say that we are sorry that we could not reach our target, and our achievement is very low. So, my submission is that we must change our policy in regard to the fixing of prices.

Here, I may be excused, if I refer to a passage from *Towards New Horizons* by Mr. Pyarelal. At page 80 of his book, he says that:

"Practically, all 'rural reconstruction schemes' that one hears of these days devised by Governments, whether capitalist or socialist, have one thing in common. They are all dominated by commercial considerations and therefore by money values. They provide palliatives; they do not touch the root of the problem. Take, for instance, 'marketing schemes'. They operate as 'concealed subsidies'; sometimes, they become schemes for the restriction of production. Then, there are 'price-fixing machinery' and schemes for providing rural credit. Price-fixing inevitably leads to similar demands from powerful industrial interests and gives rise to a sort of a 'political price war' in which the peasant finds himself up against, what a writer has called, 'anti-rural' solidarity of urban elements—industry, commerce, and the town proletariat—at war with each

other but at one against the non-organised or poorly organised peasants'. Their common slogan of 'cheap bread' and low cost of living, puts them in the same cry against the farmers with the result that in the struggle for higher wages between capital and labour, it is the peasant and the rural population that suffers."

So even today price fixing is done. Who are consulted? The millowners and others. I want to know why the farmers' organisations are not consulted, why persons working in these organisations are not consulted. Persons conversant with the problems of the farmers are not consulted. The result is that price fixing becomes in the interest of the commercial and industrial concerns. In order to avoid these things, my request is that we should have a committee or commission on the Tariff Commission lines. Let that body go into the details regarding the cost of production and all those things and fix the prices of all agricultural commodities. If this is done at the time of the sowing season, it would be doing justice to the agriculturists.

There is another thing. Today the cry is that prices are soaring high and the agriculturists are making money. If we look into the accounts, into the cost of production and come to the conclusion that the price of, say, wheat should be Rs. 6 and not Rs. 7, the agriculturists shall not have to complain against anything, because the price is calculated after examination by a third agency. Even the persons who have to pay more for wheat or other things will not complain because they will know that this is the cost of production to the agriculturists. In this way, we can do something in this matter.

Today what do we find? Because of our policy in regard to cotton, our production is very low.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the acreage under cotton is shrinking?

Shri P. R. Patel: It is less today by 5 per cent than it was a year ago. The yield in India is 90 lbs. lint cotton per acre. The world average is 278 lbs. The US average is 465 lbs., the USSR average 650 lbs., and the Pakistan average 185 lbs. Compared to these, our average yield is much low. We cannot put more land under cotton cultivation. In our country, 1,95,18,000 acres of land were under cotton cultivation. Out of these, 25 lakh acres are irrigated. So the unirrigated land is more. In 1957-58 the acreage under cotton cultivation was 1,99,96,000 acres. In 1961-62, it came down by 5 per cent to 1,18,86,000 acres. So the acreage is going down. The yield is not rising. You will be astonished to know that our yield is the lowest, while the acreage under cotton cultivation is the highest in the world.

The only way open to us is to double our production. We cannot put more land under cotton cultivation because we have to raise so many other crops. So my humble submission is that we should change our policy towards agriculture.

I would suggest something more. It has been said only yesterday that the price we pay for our cotton is higher. But the *Times of India* in an editorial very recently has said that after all, there is little sense in paying a high price to the cotton farmer abroad while denying it to the farmer at home. So we are paying less to our farmer for cotton.

I had a talk with certain friends and they told me that we are paying much more, sometimes 100 per cent and sometimes 50 per cent more for cotton of equal staple coming from abroad whereas our cotton is not inferior in any way so far as the staple quality is concerned.

I may be excused if I refer to one thing more, with your permission.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. R. Patel: Then I thank you for the time given to me.

Shri Sham Nath (Delhi—Chandni Chowk): Mr. Chairman, I consider it a great privilege to be allowed by you to make my first speech today to support the Motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, for offering respectful thanks of this House to the President for his gracious Address.

The most significant aspect of this Address unfortunately was the melancholy fact that it was the last Address which the President delivered to the two Houses. It was in July last that the Rashtrapati fell ill and his illness caused a sense of uneasiness, anxiety and concern all over the country. But by God's grace, after many months he rallied and his recovery was complete in the month of November, and he resumed his duties. Soon thereafter, the President declared his intention to step down from his high office. On the eve of his retirement, what tribute can the nation pay to this great son of India whose services in the cause of the country's freedom and later during the period when the Constitution of our Republic was on the anvil will ever remain enshrined in the pages of India's history? His qualities of head and heart, his lofty idealism, his dedication, his simplicity and selflessness will ever be a source of inspiration to his countrymen in difficult times ahead. The magnificent Rashtrapati Bhavan will ever bear testimony to the simplicity and humility with which he adorned the highest office of the land for a period of about twelve years.

We are, however, fortunate that he will be succeeded by another eminent son of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan, whose intellectual attainments, learning, scholarship and deep study of oriental and occidental philosophies have

[Shri Sham Nath]

made him a highly respected international figure. The nomination of Dr. Radhakrishnan for the office of President has been universally acclaimed. The President, through his office and in his person, is a symbol of the nation. Dr. Radhakrishnan happily combines the tradition of Indianness with a modern, catholic outlook, representing the kind of synthesis that we seek in national life.

The Prime Minister recently fell ill for the first time after he assumed office as Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1946, and it was natural that his illness caused a sense of uneasiness and anxiety all over the country. It is a great blessing that Panditji's life has been one long spring. Happily its spirit still colours his mind. But on the physical plane, the whispers of autumn cannot remain unheeded and he, I respectfully submit, should reckon with the fact that the future of this country and possibly the course of history is linked up with his longevity and leadership.

In a parliamentary democracy, it is a unique privilege to be called upon to form a Government for the fourth time, and it is still a greater distinction to be invited to form an administration for the fourth time in succession.

It will be in the fitness of things if we, at this stage, did some stock-taking of our past performance and re-stated our objectives for the future. Our achievements are undoubtedly considerable, whatever the Members of the Opposition Parties in this House or outside may say, because while the neighbouring countries have come under the heel of military dictatorship, our country can take legitimate pride that our institutions of democracy have shown great vitality and vigour. The industrial progress which this country has made is really considerable. The standard of the

people is gradually rising and the nation has at least one worry less than it had five years back, inasmuch as the Portuguese enclaves have been liberated. The Akali agitation was fortunately dealt with firmly by the Government, and a welcome step was taken last year by the Prime Minister when he convened the National Integration Conference. In Kerala, a couple of years back, on the dismissal of the Communist Ministry, the Congress formed a Government in alliance with the P.S.P., and besides this, Orissa consolidated its position during the last year as a result of mid-term elections.

But during the last five years which were of tremendous importance to our young democracy, a number of our serious failings were also prominently visible. There were riots at different places in the country, and last year too there were riots in Assam and causeless rioting in Aligarh and some other places. The D.M.K., which is a potential danger to the integration of the country, has emerged in the last election as a bigger force. Although a separate State has been established for Nagas, trouble there still continues. Chinese aggression is continuing and, as a matter of fact, is expanding. As the Prime Minister stated in this House in the month of November, the Chinese have established three new posts in Indian territory, and there has been some further aggression thereafter too.

The President's Address, in view of his having delivered an Address last month, could not have contained anything more, but I am constrained to say that there was a serious omission therein, as it did not contain any reference to the most important problem that we are facing in this country, and that most important problem is the rapidly rising population of this country. In my view, whatever may be our plans, whatever we may do to improve the standard of living, we cannot succeed in our objectives un-

less we are able to take effective steps to check the rapidly rising population in the country.

Another ill from which we suffer is undoubtedly widespread corruption and sometimes one feels that there is a character crisis of which we are the victims. Another enemy of our progress is inefficiency. Inefficiency takes many forms known to us. By far the worst is the chronic habit of not taking decisions. It almost seems sometimes that the Government exists for the sole purpose of discovering reasons for not allowing a man to go ahead with his work and for that the administration often finds something or other in its regulatory rules with which it has armed itself. Some ambitious schemes during the last few years have been victims of red tape. Sometimes one sees that quick decisions are not taken either because the responsible officers are not vested with the necessary and requisite powers to take decisions or they have not the courage or the will to take any responsibility and decide things.

In the same way, ideological approach is another hindrance. The two sectors, public and private, are considered natural enemies, and the well-being of the one contemplated at the expense of the other.

In my view, if we have to progress, we have to give reasonable incentives to industry and we have to solve the difficulties which the industrialists suffer from; and we have to create a proper climate for industrial progress because the growth of industrial units is very necessary in the interests of greater productivity.

16 hrs.

Transport, coal and power are other basic impediments to the successful fulfilment of our Third Plan. The problem of foreign exchange is also very serious.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now

Shri Sham Nath: I will take one or two minutes more, Sir.

And, since the problem of foreign exchange is linked up with exports, it is very necessary that we should do all that is possible to make all those commodities and articles which we export, competitive in the overseas markets.

There are no two views that our railways have underestimated the transport requirements of the Third Five Year Plan. In my opinion, it is very necessary that proper measures should be taken to increase the manufacture of rolling stock. Then alone would it be possible to remove the existing bottlenecks which are proving impediments in our way to progress.

The President has asked us to maintain the high traditions which the previous Parliaments have established. He has further asked us to exercise our capacities of deliberation, analysis, constructive criticism, vigilance and dedication in the task of nation-building for which Parliament has both the continuing and ultimate responsibility. I hope the words of wisdom which the President spoke to us and the advice that he gave us will stand us in good stead in the difficult task that we have to perform as Members of this House. And, I have no doubt that the President who guided the destinies of this country during the last 12 years will be with us for many more years to come and we will continue to get inspiration and guidance from him.

With these words I support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Ma:hir for offering thanks to the President.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a new-comer to this House and this is the first time that I am opening my mouth. I think, therefore, it is in the fitness of things that I should express my thanks to you for having afforded me this opportunity. I represent a minority, the Hill Tribal community of Assam. And, I felt very much encouraged by what the Speaker said on the day he was elevated to his

[**Shri Swell**]

high office that his concern, in order to safeguard democracy in this country, would be that he would give due weight to the voice of the opposition and the minorities.

As you are aware, I have an amendment to the Motion of Thanks to the President which I have moved. I would like to say that the amendment is one of vital importance to me and the people whom I represent. I feel strongly about it all the more so because this is not a new thing. We have been talking about it, negotiating about it with the Government for the last 2 years or so; but nothing substantial, nothing worth the name has come out from those negotiations. There is, therefore, the temptation of being excited about it. But, yesterday, the Speaker was good enough to point out to my more experienced colleague, the hon. Member of this House, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, that he should set an example to us the newcomers by keeping the etiquette of addressing you and to check the tendency of directing our remarks to the members sitting opposite. As far as I am concerned, I shall cooperate with the Chair in maintaining the decorum and etiquette of this House.

I would first refer to what the Mover of the Resolution, my hon. friend, Shri Mathur had said.

Som. Hon. Members: The name should be pronounced as माथूर and not

माथूर

Shri Swell: I may be excused for not being able to pronounce the name correctly. I shall learn by and by.

He had expressed the hope that this country would never be disintegrated. I share with him his optimism.

16.08 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

He had also the kindness to say that if the country should not disintegrate, then, it was our duty that we should pay heed to the voice of the minorities very much more than we are doing now. I hope that what I say in this

House will be given due heed and consideration by this House.

The President, in his Address, has outlined the broad policy of his Government. He has also highlighted the few things that the Government has done and proposes to do. Of course, I agree with the spokesman of the Government party that all the possible things cannot be mentioned or covered by the President's Address. But, I am particularly struck by the two sentences in his Address in which he had invited us and called us, the Members of this Parliament, to a united endeavour in the service of our common motherland. He has also charged us with a continuing and ultimate responsibility to build the nation. I whole-heartedly respond to that invitation of the President. But, I also submit that it is specifically because we the hill people of Assam want to take our full share of responsibility in the duties of the nation, because we want to function as the full and free citizens of India, and not to be reduced to a position of second class citizens in our own State that we have been asking for a separate State of our own. The tendency in this country today is that whenever a person talks and demands his right he is told: you are preaching separatism. I am not preaching separatism. I want this House to understand me and my people and therefore, it is perhaps necessary that I should shortly refer to the background of the political situation in Assam.

Before the advent of the British the hill areas of Assam were never part of Assam politically, socially or economically. Also, it was the British for their own administrative convenience who jumbled us up with the rest of Assam. The foreign British rule was never acceptable to us. If I may mention in this House, it was we in the Hills of Assam who first fought the war of Independence on Indian soil in the year 1857. One of our kings, Tirok Singh whom the present Government of India has recently thought it right to honour

and who, I believe, will find a place in the history of the national movement in this country when it comes out, fought the British in the year 1865 with the intention of throwing them out. That was a few years before the first war of Independence was fought in this land. But the British jumped us up, as I said, and after they left, during the last fifteen years our people, either because they have been living with their friends, the Assamese for so long or because they believed in the many pious professions, especially on the part of the Congress leaders of Assam, willingly agreed to be a part of Assam. But that experiment of 15 years has been a complete failure.

I am conscious that the time allotted me for a debate like this is limited. Otherwise I feel the temptation of going over the entire history in Assam as it related to us, the hill people, in the last fifteen years. But I request the House to recall for the moment the few tragic things that happened in Assam during 1960-61. I am not for a moment suggesting that we should be discussing certain things which are the proper subjects of the State Government but I am referring to these things because they are the background by which you will be able to understand why we are now demanding separation from Assam. I would like you to recall for the moment the insanity that seized the language maniacs in Assam in the summer of the year 1960 who roamed about freely in the entire plain area of Assam, committing murder, rape, arson and what not, while the non-violent Congress Government of Assam stood by and spent its time happily in the olympian heights of Shillong, the partisan attitude of this same Congress Government in Assam in shooting down, losing no time, the men, women and children in Cachar when the Bengalis there stood up for their own language and also the utter disregard of the wishes of the non-Assamese speaking minorities in Assam when they pushed through the language Bill

declaring Assamese to be the sole official language of Assam against the appeals and protests of all non-Assamese people. That was not a temporary insanity that seized the people. But it was the explosion of something that had been burning down in their hearts, the desire to dominate the rest of Assam, to impose themselves on the minorities of that State.

I am not mentioning this here for the first time. I would like to refer to the leader of the House, the Prime Minister, as also the late Home Minister of revered memory, Pandit G. B. Pant, with whom we have had some occasions of discussion and negotiations and who knew our difficulties and our feelings and who had on various occasions expressed not only appreciation but also his sense of appreciation of justice of our demand. I am sure the Prime Minister is aware of these things. But our misfortune, the misfortune of the minorities and the hill people of Assam is this, that while we have in our Prime Minister a truly great man, a man with a heart big enough to feel for the different sections of people in this land, a man, who, many will agree, provides today the one anchor sheet of democracy in this welter of languages, castes and conflicting interests, yet unfortunately for us he is also a man of conflicting loyalties and he is, if I may be excused to use that term, a sort of a Hamlet who cannot take a quick decision on a problem even when he is convinced that a thing is right. From what I have seen of him in the Assam affairs, I feel that the Prime Minister either because of his goodness or whatever may be the reason has the habit of waiting till the first act of the tragedy is staged before he takes action or concedes to a demand. I would remind the House that some time back there was the demand for establishing an oil refinery in that State. The Prime Minister and his Government vacillated and wavered until some sort of a political crisis was brewing in that State and a few desperate people started becoming violent. Then it was agreed

[Shri Swell]

that the oil refinery should be in that State. Again some times in April in 1960, the Prime Minister on his visit to Assam had occasion to rebuke the Assamese language protagonists for precipitating something that would harm the larger interests of the country and yet just a few months later in the months of June and July when the desperates among the language protagonists became violent and started riots which my friend there just now had referred to, the Prime Minister gave the green light to his party in Assam that they should bring in the Bill to the State assembly. I feel that the same story may be retold in other words with regard to Nagaland. I am of the opinion that if the Government had been quick enough and had had sympathy and imagination to understand the aspirations of the hill people much of the tragedy that occurred in Nagaland could have been avoided. However, I see today that they are waking up to a belated wisdom. I find that they will be bringing a Bill in this very session of this Parliament to constitute Nagaland as the 16th State of India. I congratulate the Government for doing this and I believe that this act of theirs will usher in the process by which what has happened in Nagaland will be a thing of the past, by which the Nagas will be able to make use, in the task of nation-building, many of the great qualities with which they are endowed. But my submission to you is this: if you are granting Nagaland, a State of their own, what objection is there, what sound reasoning and argument have you got, to refuse the same thing to us, the Hill people? Our population is four times more than that of Nagaland. Our area is blessed with tremendous natural resources. I may mention for your information that the entire water resources in Assam are situated practically in our hill areas. The area runs to about 30,000 square miles. If you take into consideration the NEFA and other tribal areas whose people have expressed their wish to

be one with us if such a State is to be constituted, there cannot be any other sound argument on the part of the Government to refuse us a separate State. Our people are highly literate. We do not have the unholy backlog of caste and class which exists in other parts of the country.

Sir, I am conscious that when I talk of these things the ready answer on the part of the Government is that "you are preaching the disintegration of the country." Sometimes I get annoyed with that. There is this kind of snobbery that stalks the land, the snobbery practised by the people who sit astride the seat of power, and that is the snobbery of talking against separatism and 'disintegration' without trying to understand the practical implication of these things in the hilly areas.

What I am asking is this. We want this House to bring us rapidly in line with the stream of national life in this country, but if you box us up in Assam with Assamese as the official language, you confine us to the backwaters of the Brahmaputra; you keep us in a state of frustration in which if we do not eat ourselves up we shall truly explode. On the other hand, by giving us a sense of freedom to function for ourselves, we shall rapidly develop ourselves and be able to come in line with the stream of national life.

To prove that we are sincere about this, I would like to draw the attention of the House to this thing. In one of our resolutions on the language issue, we had said that we were prepared to accept any one language that is acceptable throughout the whole of India as the official language of Assam even if that language is Hindi, although Hindi will be quite foreign to us; because we feel that thereby we and the Assamese would be on an equal footing. We feel that thereby we would be in touch with the whole of the country and be in line with

the national stream in the country, and thereby we shall be coming forward and developing ourselves. To us, a separate State does not mean going out of Assam; a separate State does not mean separation. The words "emotional integration" are a mockery to us. When we feel that something is being imposed upon us, when we feel that the Government is not doing anything to give us that sense of freedom of sharing in the responsibility, the words "emotional integration" are a mockery.

I would then like to draw your attention to another thing, namely, the last general elections. One of the speeches on behalf of the ruling party was made by Shri U. N. Dhebar this morning—a person whom I used to know from a distance and never had an opportunity of coming in close contact with—and he expressed that the Government had not done all that was necessary, that was fair, to the minorities and the tribal people. I am happy to see that that sense is dawning on the part of the Government. He had also drawn the attention of the House to the general elections.

On the eve of the general elections, our Prime Minister came to Shillong, my home town, and gave an address in which he urged the people to vote for his candidates, the Congress candidates. We have very great love and respect for the Prime Minister. In other circumstances we would love to abide by what the Prime Minister says. The Prime Minister did not understand us, and because he did not understand us, we thought we should do something by which we could make him understand us. I know that the Prime Minister's name is a great force in this country. I know that he has abilities to win the elections for his own party. Practically—if I may be excused for saying so—many of us think that the Congress rode to victory on the shoulders of the Prime Minister. His election writ runs through the entire length and breadth of the country, but it did not run in our hills.

I tell you that practically every Congress candidate set up in these hills was knocked off his perch including one of the redoubtable ministers of the State Government. 53 per cent of the people voted in favour of separation from Assam, whereas only 27 per cent voted for the Congress which wanted the hills to remain with Assam, the rest of the votes having gone to the Independents who also made separation from Assam their election issue. I tell you that the Congress had tried all the means, fair and foul, to win these elections. Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee had occasion to read from a publication of the Congress in Bengal in which certain corrupt practices alleged to have been practised were mentioned. I would like to mention before this House that similar things like that were practised in our hills. In one of the constituencies—the North Cachar constituency—in which the Congress won by a bare majority of 15 votes and that too because of the postal ballot, the President of the North Cachar District Congress Committee had brought out a leaflet in which he had said things which were completely false: He had said that voting against the Congress would be voting for the communists and a vote for the communists would mean sharing common wives and property.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):
Shame.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Swell: That is something for my hon. friends, the communist Members here, to answer. But to us, it was an unfair thing. This was the kind of thing that was practised by the Congress. But in spite of these things, we gave a right reply to it.

I shall conclude in one or two minutes. The Prime Minister is an advocate of democracy. He is a great democrat because he listens to the voice of the people when they express themselves democratically. Now, my question to him is whether—now that the people had expressed themselves democratically through these elections

[Shri Swell]

—he would listen to our voice. That is a big question to this House; a big question to this country; a big question to the Government; and hence I approve and support the amendment to the Motion of Thanks.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri Daji (Indore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking after the general elections, we must all be conscious that the next five years are going to be crucial for our country. These years will determine the shape of democracy and the nature of development that we want to achieve. Therefore, all those who are interested in the social and economic development of the country must accept this challenge and we must go forward to lay firm foundations for a proper orientation of the social development of our country. From this angle, I regret the address lacks in determination, it is complacent and commonplace.

Before I go over to the other matters, let me first of all refer to a matter of great moment and request the Government in the reply to this debate itself to declare the recognition of the Government of Algeria, and exchange of diplomatic representatives with the Government of Algeria. Recognition of Algeria now brooks no delay, not even a day's delay. 34 countries including Pakistan have recognised Algeria by now. Recognition today would be a friendly act; recognition tomorrow will be only a diplomatic *fait accompli*. By recognising Algeria today, we shall be enhancing our own prestige in Africa. In the Middle-east, people are looking to us for a lead; it is our moral responsibility when particularly French colonies are fighting a last ditch battle even now to turn the wheels of history. We expected that this Address would contain a reference to it. Even now we request the Government in the reply to this debate itself to announce our recognition of the Government of Algeria.

The President has pledged his Government in the Address to take effective measures to establish a democratic and socialist society. We welcome this. Here is common ground between all honest Congressmen, who want to work for socialism and democracy, and us and many other forces sitting opposite the Congress benches. But the question is, people have got tired with the precept preached by the Congress. People want practice. Tested on the touchstone of practice, this determination and claim of building a democratic and socialist society miserably fall to the ground.

I want to put one heart-searching question to the Members opposite. Have you ever discussed and evaluated....

Mr. Speaker: That question also must be put through the Chair.

Shri Daji: Yes, Sir. Has it occurred to us why in this third General Elections, 15 years after independence, 15 years after you claimed that you have abolished zamindari, jagirdari and princedom, after 15 years of planned development, right reactionary and communal forces have grown so powerful that they have become a major challenge to the Congress Government in at least five of the States? I beg to say these are dangerous developments. These forces stand for the very negation of socialism, planned development and democracy and are a danger to the orderly development of our country.

Not only is this a question of internal reaction, but with the internal reaction is aligned foreign reaction and we cannot blind our eyes to it. *Washington Post*, writing on the election results of North Bombay said, "Krishna Menon won; all the rest of us lost". Who are the rest of us with whom the *Washington Post* sympathises? What right has *Washington Post* got to bracket itself with any persons of Indian origin? Foreign reactionaries take this keen interest in

our elections and their friends in India are not ashamed to emerge out into the open and constitute a growing challenge to the forces of socialism and democracy.

This is a matter of concern to all sections of our honest, democratic and socialist people. It ought to be; I do not know whether it is or not. I, therefore, put this question. Why have these forces raised their head after 15 years of independence? The root cause lies in the socio-economic power which they still wield. Not a single prince has been defeated in this election. Whether he has stood on Congress or Swatantra ticket or as an independent, wherever a prince stood from his own area, he won.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I defeated one.

Shri Daji: Not from his own area?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: From his own area.

Shri Daji: One exception may be there; the exception only proves the rule. Today a veteran leader of our national movement, Dr. Katju of Madhya Pradesh has been forced to go for adoption to the Raja of Narsingarh for getting elected once again to the State Assembly. Can he not find any other constituency, but to get himself adopted from a young boy, fit to be his grandson? Without adoption from Narsingarh, he cannot seek election to the M.P. Assembly! Has the Congress come to this? Is it not a matter for concern for all of us who stand for democracy and socialism and for values of orderly planned development in our country? If this reaction has risen today, the responsibility is also of the Government. You allowed them fat privy purses. You have allowed them social and economic power; you have allowed them prestige. With this prestige, they are now emerging out and trying to intervene in our national life.

Here is common ground. Let us unite against this growing threat of right reaction and communal forces.

My friend from Mandsaur said that there has been progress of prices, progress in unemployment and there has been progress in communal riots. I come from a State which has witnessed so many riots in the last few years. Here is a copy of the judgment of the Magistrate of Jabalpur. All persons charged with the riots have been acquitted and the police case has been quashed. Here is a certified copy of the judgment. I want to know who is responsible for the 12 lives lost in Jabalpur? Who is responsible for that firing? All these are matters which call for a reply and which call for a probe.

First of all, a Minorities Commission must be appointed in the Centre and in the States to protect and safeguard the interests and rights of minorities. Yesterday my friend, Shri Mukerjee, referred to the demand of the Madras State to be called Tamilnad. There is another small demand for the Sindhi language to be included in the Eighth Schedule. You are not able to meet that. This is not the way of fighting right reaction and communal and fissiparous tendencies. This is not the way of emotional and national integration.

Another danger is the rapid growth of monopolies. Seven houses in our country control 35 per cent of the corporate assets. One of the big houses is spreading its tentacles in many States including Madhya Pradesh. I said it in the State Assembly and I repeat it here: the name of my State may be changed from Madhya Pradesh to Birla Pradesh. The son of the Chief Minister, the son of the Finance Minister, the son of the Chief Secretary, the brother-in-law of the Chief Secretary, the brother of the Secretary, are all his employees. They are not kept in any technical posts. They are PROs—Public Relations Officers, whose only work is to go about the Secretariat of Madhya Pradesh, pocketing licences and leases. When this is the state of affairs, economic considerations entering politics and also playing inside the group politics of Congress, we are nearing our Doomsday.

[Shri Dajil]

These are the roots of reaction. You cannot simply shout against the growth of right reaction, as the Prime Minister has been doing after the elections and yet continue to maintain these roots. If you are sincerely afraid of the growth of right reaction, make common cause with those who stand for socialism and fight these roots. Otherwise, there will be danger to us. Let us all unite; let us all, who stand for real socialism and will of the people, unite in time before we are altogether overtaken.

Then, Sir, complacency is so great that it is claimed in the Address that the prices have been stabilised. If the prices have been stabilised, why the recent announcement increasing the D.A. of Central Government employees? This announcement itself shows that the prices have not been stabilised. A study made by the West Bengal Government shows that in March 1962 the price of rice rose by 15 per cent and the prices of fish and vegetables by 30 per cent. Day before yesterday's papers carried the news that the Government have decided to raise the coal price. In addition, we have the increase in passenger fare and freight charges in the railways. There are the inflationary pressures of the budget and taxation proposals. These are not going to lead to price stabilisation.

Then, the Address speaks of production having increased. We welcome it. We are all very glad. But where has this increase in production gone? We were told more than a year back that a committee has been appointed. May I suggest that the House appoints another committee to find out where that committee has gone? That committee has very admirably gone underground with a dexterity which would be the envy of any revolution. For 1½ years that committee simply vanished. We do not know what it is doing. The result is that the growth of production with the growth of prices concomitantly has led to the growth of profits and a little, a very

little change in the wage pattern leading to the worsening of the life of the people.

Sir, the Government has obliged us with a very small handbook. The trends show that mining profits have gone up from 121 to 291, in jute it has gone up from 150 to 508, in steel it has gone up from 157 to 318 and in engineering it has gone up from 118 to 398. And, the wages in textiles have gone up by 25 per cent, in jute from 6 to 10 per cent, in engineering by 16 per cent and the cost of living has gone up by 128 per cent. Therefore, the conclusion arrived at by the Government's own committee appointed to study the movement of wages in the Plan period is:

"It appears from an analysis of awards and agreements that there was no significant movement in the total emoluments received by workers in most of the major industries."

This is the Government's own conclusion, and this is a disturbing conclusion. On these foundations we cannot build socialism. You do not call it socialism, where I work and others rob me.

A recent study in the trend of national economy undertaken by an eminent economist Mr. H. F. Lydall, has shown that one per cent of the population in India pocket 11 per cent of the national income, 5 per cent pocket 23 per cent of the national income, 10 per cent pocket 34 per cent of the national income and 50 per cent of the population are left to distribute the remaining 25 per cent of the income. And, for finding out this, that committee on national income is still doing something. We do not know what it is doing.

Therefore, the total picture presents the danger of growth of production, growth of profits, growth of prices, fall in real wages and a worsening in the conditions of the people.

Again,—I quote from the Government's own Plan study—it is pointed out that incomes higher than Rs. 2 lakhs have gone up between the two Plan periods by 371 per cent and the lower incomes, post-tax incomes in the lower brackets, have gone down by 3 per cent. This is said in the Government's own Second Plan Study Report. If this is the trend, we do not build socialism on this. This is not what we call socialism by any stretch of imagination—call it Indian socialism or call it world international socialism or call it by any name.

An Hon. Member: Congress socialism.

Shri Daji: It may be Congress socialism—I do not know.

Then comes unemployment. Unemployment is a danger that must be faced very squarely. The review report published by the Director-General shows that in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, actual employment in organised sector of industry covering more than 25 workers has gone down by 1.37 lakhs. Therefore, in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, instead of the employment position improving, we find the employment position deteriorating. This is just the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. This is a dangerous situation and we must combat it. I suggest that Government should have immediately announced at least some relief. To start with, let them announce a pool of Rs. 50 crores as a relief to the unemployed. That shall be the minimum gesture that we shall be able to expect from the Government, so that it serves the unemployed.

One word about the public sector. Public sector undertakings are the growing sinews of our new developing economy. They may not be equal to socialism, as rightly pointed out, but they are our hope. How are public sector undertakings being run? They are manned by retired, doting officers. Officers found unfit for any

other department are supposed to be fit to be the managers in the public sector undertakings. And, these officers do a very bad job of it. I may, Sir, with confidence and with responsibility, divulge to you that they do not even shirk from bamboozling the Prime Minister himself. Some months back the Prime Minister came with great fanfare for inaugurating the launching of electric motors for Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. Not a component, not a part, not a nail was, actually speaking, manufactured at Bhopal. But the target date had to be shown. The officer concerned had to show that he had maintained the target date, as otherwise his job would go. So English-made motors were brought, merely got painted in Bhopal Heavy Electricals, labelled overnight as made in Bhopal and showed to the Prime Minister which he inaugurated the next day with great fanfare. He lectured to those very workers who painted it overnight saying that he was very proud that they manufactured it at Bhopal. The workers were laughing in their sleeves, laughing both at the Prime Minister and the officers. I am repeating this story with responsibility. I dare say that I challenge a probe into this so that the whole dirty thing gets off. It is not an easy matter to do such a thing, to play such a bamboozling trick on the Prime Minister, and it should not be allowed to go lightly. I am giving this only as an example.

Sir, sometimes we find strike in Bhilai, lock-out in Rourkela, trouble in Heavy Electricals etc. Have we ever found out why it is so. We on this side are ready to run the public sector undertakings as the pride undertakings of the country. But the officers of the wooden-headed bureaucracy will not allow us. I am not here to complain again and again merely about strikes. May I report to you, Sir, and through you to the House, that after the last strike in the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, the workers responding to the call of Pandit Nehru and Reddy observed a production fortnight in which they have

(Shri Dajil)

wrecked the normal production. Yet, the attitude of the bureaucrats remain what it is. Not only that, different State Governments inter-meddle in the affairs of the public sector. Therefore, we demand that the labour relations in the public sector be taken over by the Central Government uniformly throughout the country so that the workers get a fair share and by getting a fair share they can contribute their own mite and thereby take increasing share in the production of the country.

A question was raised by my hon. friend here. It is again and again said by the Government that the democratic opinion shall be respected. This was the advice given by the Home Minister in Punjab. I want to ask: "Will you not follow the same pattern, the same principle regarding the Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore? Shall we not merge them into Maharashtra, since unequivocally every seat there has gone against the Congress on this very specific issue of merger of the Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore into Maharashtra? Will you apply different standards in different territories? Are you not going to employ one principle uniformly?" These are, Sir, some of the questions which require elucidation.

Then I come to the point about democracy. Sir, democracy is not only a mantram to be repeated *ad nauseam*. But the autocratic tendencies of the police raj have to be combated. The other day we heard the story about the firing in Andamans. We were given a story, a fantastic story as I was listening to it, that for two hours the police battled with the crowd with lathis and hose pipes, and the men could not control the fire. The crowd kept quiet for two hours, not a single policeman was injured, not a single constable was killed. For two hours the crowd battled with the police without the police getting even a scratch, and in return they fired and killed six persons. Can you believe such a cock

and biff story? What about the Allahabad firing, the tortures in the lock-up and the anti-Communist climate which you are creating? The teachers in West Bengal are screened by police officers despite the assurances of the Chief Minister. In Kerala the man selected by the Public Service Commission is not being appointed to a judicial post despite the protest of the judiciary and the PSC. Is this the way we build democracy? I repeat, Sir, that it is not a question of this or that party. Today it may be the Communist Party. Tomorrow it may be the other Opposition parties. May I remind you, Sir, that police tortures in police lock-up have not only been practised against the Communists? Even against the movement of Father Vadakkan, a known anti-Communist of Kerala, when he launched the agrarian agitation, even his followers were tortured in the lock-up. Once this process of autocracy starts, it does not stop here or there.

Lastly, may I point out to you the various circulars issued by the Madhya Pradesh Government to show to what extent they can go. In one circular addressed to all college principals the Secretary of Education has written very clearly and unequivocally not to encourage Communist speakers being invited by the schools. Circular No. (2) reads very obnoxiously. We take the Soviet help. The Soviet Government is helping us to build at Ranchi, at Bhilai and in the Machine Tools Factory. Here is the Government of Madhya Pradesh which says in a circular issued to all college libraries:

"Government have taken a decision that literature propagating Communist propaganda by magazines such as *Soviet Bhoomi* or other documents published by the Soviet Embassy, New Delhi, should not be subscribed to by Government college libraries."

This is a Government circular signed by the Secretary of Education, sent to

all the colleges. This is witch-hunting; this is not democracy. Shall we stop it or not?

Therefore, I submit, the President has said that we want to build a democratic socialist society. Here is common ground between us. We are concerned with the growth of communal and the like reaction, and rightly so. When these forces grow, then planning, socialism and democracy fall over-board and everything that we cherished during our national movement go over-board. So, how do we go about building a democratic socialist society? For building a democratic socialist society we have to place an inspiring ideal before the people and take energetic steps for building that unity between all the forces that stand for socialism in our country so that together we can march forward to that goal; as together we fought against imperialism, today we have to fight for socialism, fight for democracy, fight for planned progress, fight against poverty and backwardness of our country. That cannot be fought by Congress utilising the State machinery for personal or party purposes, merely utilising the machinery for strengthening its own party, trying to subvert democracy in the name of democracy. By forging unity with all the progressive forces we have to march forward. If that is the goal then you require a radical programme. The people have given you sufficient mandate so that you take a step forward. If you adopt a progressive orientated policy, you shall not find support lacking from various sections of the House and outside also. It is for you to do. Otherwise, all this tall talk of democracy and socialism will only mean making a mockery of socialism, democracy and progress.

Shri M. L. More (Hatakanangle): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to express myself on the Motion of Thanks moved in this august House. I am really happy to associate myself with the kind sentiments expressed by many of my friends here and I

also join them in paying my tributes to our revered President for his very valuable address.

The President has given us a very valuable document which will guide us all in future and he has awakened us to the duties that lie before us. In his address he has given a correct picture of everything that has been done and what is to be done in future. In para 3 of his address he has stated:

"The country has made progress in many fields even during the short period between that occasion and now when I have the privilege to welcome you."

So, we have a correct picture of the progress that has been made by the party and the Government representing that party. Many of the hon. Members from the opposite side have criticised the Government by saying that the progress is not adequate, the Government is not proceeding according to the Plan programmes and that there is no satisfactory progress. I want to say that I have come fresh from my constituency, which is a rural constituency, and I am very happy to note that the electorate has given the verdict to prove that the Government is going on the right path for achieving the highest good for the country.

Before I deal with the other points, I would just like to mention one thing, and that is with regard to our revered President who had delivered this address. I find that we were very very glad when he gave us a very valuable advice. He said that it is through united endeavour in the service of our common motherland that we can progress and along with it he gave us inspiration when he said "This is the last occasion on which I shall address you as the President of the Republic" by saying:

"I now bid you farewell and leave you to your labours . . ."

when we became very sad. I pray that his valuable advice will be avail-

[Shri K. L. More]

able even though he is not with us as our President. Really, we cannot forget him and we will always be grateful for his valuable services to the nation.

I will now refer to some of the points mentioned in the Address. Before that, I will just say that there is omission or no reference to the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Part XVI of the Constitution has clearly laid down that the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be watched vigilantly and protected. We would have been pleased had he made a reference to these weaker sections of the population. Of course, a short reference to them would have given inspiration to this class and would have had great effect on the nation as such, but we find that there is no reference to them in the Address. Of course, I may add here that the Government has done a great deal towards the amelioration of the condition of the people belonging to these classes.

17 hrs.

But we should not be complacent with regard to improving the lot of

these people. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given so many facilities but the problem is so vast, the magnitude of the problem is such that had there been any other Government it would not have done so much as has been done by this Government. That we admit, but still, we should not be complacent and we must go ahead. The Head of the State should give the utmost priority to such questions.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to finish today within the next two or three minutes or would he like to continue on the next day?

Shri K. L. More: I will like to continue on the next day.

Mr. Speaker: Then he might continue on Monday.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 30th April, 1962, at 11 O'clock.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 30, 1962/Vaisakha 10, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, April, 27, 1962/Vaisakha 7, 1884 (Saka)]

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256 Nuclear reactor	1295		
257 Guarantee Scheme for loans to small scale industries	1295—97		

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

(Continued)

S.Q. No.	Subject	Column	
240	Marmagao Harbour	1314	(3) A copy of the Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 471 dated the 14th April, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.
241	Technicians for Nagaland	1314-15	
242	Tiruchhirapalli Radio programme	1315-16	
243	Cardamom industry	1316-17	(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 20A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948:—
244	Loan to States for industries	1317	
245	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	1317-18	(a) The Minimum Wages (Central) Third Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1512, dated the 23rd December, 1961.
246	Export of tea to U. K.	1318-19	
247	Tea exports from North East India	1319	(b) The minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 213 dated the 17th February, 1962.
248	Indian and Eastern News paper Society	1319-20	
249	Handloom exports	1321	
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF UR- GENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE		1322-25	(5) A copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

Shri Shree Narayan Das called the attention of the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries to the situation arising out of the scarcity of cement in Bihar

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) made a statement in regard thereto

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

1325-26

(1) A copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458, dated the 7th April, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952

(2) A copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 779, dated the 10th June, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958.

ELECTION TO COM-
MITTEES

1327-28

(i) The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved for the selection of two members among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Rubber Board. The motion was adopted.

(ii) The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kamungo) moved for the

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

ELECTION TO COMMIT-
TEES—*contd.*

election of four members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Central Silk Board. The motion was adopted.

MOTION OF THANKS ON
THE PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS 1328—76, 1385—1432

Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on 26-4-62 and the amendments thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS INTRODUCED 1377—84

- (1) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections 342 and 562*) by Shri M.L. Dwivedi.
- 2) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Insertion of new section 9A*) by Shri Satish Chandra Samanta.
- (3) The Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill, 1962 by Shri Shree Narayan Das.
- (4) The Civil Aviation (Licensing) Bill, 1962 by Shri J.B.S. Bist.
- (5) The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1962

PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS INTRODUCED—
contd.

(*Amendment of sections 68 and 69*) by Shri Satish Chandra Samanta.

- (6) The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of section 5*) by Shri J.B.S. Bist.
- (7) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Omission of section 87B*) by Shri M.L. Dwivedi.
- (8) The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Bill, 1962 by Shri M.L. Dwivedi.
- (9) The Coir Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections 10, 20, 21 and 26*) by Shri Satish Chandra Samanta.
- (10) The Film Industry Workers (Improvement of Working Conditions) Bill, 1962 by Shri J.B.S. Bist.
- (11) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Insertion of new section 23A*) by Shri J.B.S. Bist.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
APRIL 30, 1962 [VAISAKHA
10, 1884 (Saka)]

Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.