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# LOK SABHA DEBATES



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

### ‘A’

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor).  
 Abdur Rahman, Molvi (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).  
 Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).  
 Achmt Ram, Shri (Patiala).  
 Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).  
 Agrawal, Shri Manakbhai (Mand-saur).  
 Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).  
 Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).  
 Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).  
 Anirudh Sinha, Shri (Madhubani).  
 Anjanappa Shri B. (Nellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).  
 Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Ashanna, Shri K. (Adilabad).  
 Assar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).  
 Atchannamba, Dr. Komaraju (Vijayavada).  
 Awasthi, Shri Jagdish (Bilhaur).  
 Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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### ‘A’—Contd.

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittor).  
 Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Gurgaon).

### ‘B’

Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).  
 Badan Singh, Ch. (Bisauli).  
 Bagdi, Shri Maganlal (Hoshangabad).  
 Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jamnalal (Wardha).  
 Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).  
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).  
 Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Banerjea, Shri Santosh Kumar (Cooch-Bihar).  
 Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath (Contai).  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).  
 Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).  
 Banerji, Snri Pulin Behari (Lucknow).  
 Bangshi Thakur, Shri (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).  
 Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).  
 Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).

## 'B'—contd.

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).  
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).  
 Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga).  
 Phadauria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).  
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).  
 Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).  
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).  
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).  
 Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).  
 Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).  
 Bharucha, Shri Naushir Cursetji (East Khandesh).  
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyaoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).  
 Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).  
 Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).  
 Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).  
 Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).  
 Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).  
 Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).  
 Bose, Shri P. C. (Dhanbad).  
 Brahm Prakash, Shri (Delhi Sadar).  
 Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).  
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).  
 Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

## 'C'

Chakravartty Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).  
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).  
 Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichan (Chhindwara).  
 Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).  
 Chandramani, Kalo Shri (Sundargarh).  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).  
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).  
 Chawda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).  
 Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Pudukottai).  
 Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka).  
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

## 'D'

Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).  
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).  
 Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).  
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Das, Shri Nayantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Das, Shri Ramdhani (Nawad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Dumraon—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).



**D— contd.**

Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan  
(Purulia).

Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh  
(Belgaum).

Daulta Shri Pratap Singh  
(Jhajjar)

Leb, Shri Narasingha Malla Ugal  
Sanda (Midnapur).

Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).

Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).

Deo, Shri Shanker (Gulbarga—  
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S.  
(Amravati).

Leshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).

Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Main-  
puri).

Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvanna-  
malai).

Digc, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao  
(Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai  
(Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).

Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathi-  
puram).

Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—  
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).

Dubllish, Shri Vishnu Sharan  
(Sardhana)

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
(Kendrapara).

**E**

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidamba-  
ram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

**G**

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao Pratap-  
sinhroo (Baroda).

Gaikwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao  
(Nasik).

Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Rai Bareli).

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal  
(Panchmahals).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—  
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—  
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrjuji  
(Balaghat)

Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji  
Ratansinhji (Kaira).

Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).

Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrack-  
pore).

Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).

Ghosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar  
(Jamshedpur).

Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singh-  
bhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nomi-  
nated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao  
(Yeotmal)

Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttieri  
(Kasergod)

Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).

Goundar, Shri N. P. Shanmugha  
(Tindivanam).

Gunder, Shri A. Doraiswami  
(Tiruppattur).

**'G'—contd.**

- Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).  
 Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).  
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).  
 Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).  
 Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

**'H'**

- Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra Martand (Bhandara).  
 Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).  
 Hasda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).  
 Hathu, Shri Jaisukhlal Lal Shanker (Halar).  
 Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hem Raj, Sani (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).

Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

**'I'**

Imam, Shri I. M. Mohamed (Chitaldrug).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).

Iyer, S. S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

**'J'**

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur).

Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).

**'J'—contd.**

Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Baramati).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jhulan Sinha, Shri ((Siwan).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur).

Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Telli-chery).

Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shandol).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).

Jotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

**'K'**

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kamble, S. S. Babu Chandrasen (Kopergaon).

Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).

Kar, Shri Prithvi (Hooghly).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah).

Katti, Shri D. A. (Chitodi).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

## 'K'—contd.

Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshava Shri N. (Bangalore City).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).

Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).

Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).

Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz (Meerut).

Khedkar, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao (Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch).

Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).

Khawaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).

Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Koratkhar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).

Kotaki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).

Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleswar).

Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).

Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Guduvada).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).

Krishnaswamy, Dr. A. (Chingleput).

Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).

## 'K'—contd.

Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareilly—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

## 'L'

Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarbabad).

## 'M'

Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat).

Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Rao saheb (Kolhapur).

Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).

Mahendra Pratab, Raja (Mathura).

Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Ghatal).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).

Malhotra, Shri Thakur Das (Jammu and Kashmir).

Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).

Malaviya, Shri Keshva Deva (Basti).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).

Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).

**'M'—contd.**

- Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).
- Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Mandal, Shri Jailal (Khagaria).
- Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).
- Manjula Devi, Shrimati (Goalpara).
- Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).
- Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).
- Mathur, Shri Mathur Das (Nagaur).
- Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih).
- Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).
- Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).
- Mehta, Shri Jaswant Rai (Jodhpur).
- Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).
- Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).
- Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).
- Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).
- Menon, Shri T. C. Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).
- Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).
- Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).
- Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).
- Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar).
- Misra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj).

**'M'—contd.**

- Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).
- Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).
- Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu and Kashmir).
- Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).
- Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).
- Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).
- Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).
- More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).
- Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).
- Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Munisamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).
- Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Murty, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).
- Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
- Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

**'N'**

- Nadar, Shri P. Thanulingom (Nagarcoll).
- Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).
- Naidu, Shri T. D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).
- Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).
- Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).
- Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).

## 'N'—contd.

Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Shriniwasrao (Osmanabad).

Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Nanjappa, Shri C. (Nilgiris).

Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).

Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).

Nathawani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).

Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Quilon).

Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar South).

## 'O'

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

## 'P'

Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).

Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Palaniandi, Shri M. (Perambalur).

## 'P'—contd.

Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).

Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).

Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Yeshwant Singh (Mahasu).

Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).

Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).

Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).

Patel, Shri Rejeshwar (Hajipur).

Patel, Shri Maniben Vallabhbbhai (Anand).

Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).

Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).

Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Banjeri).

**P'—contd.**

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prag Lal, Shri (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes)

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

**P'**

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).

Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).

Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).

Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kher).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).

Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).

Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).

Raju, Shri Pusapati Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazari-bagh).

Rakhmaji, Shri (Bhir).

Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mahendergarh).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).

Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Ranga-swamy Naidu (Pollachi).

Raman, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Bara Banki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

**R'—contd.**

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).

Ramaswami, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).

Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rameshwar Rao, Shri J. (Mahbubnagar).

Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).

Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).

Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).

Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).

Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).

Rao, Shri R. Jagannath (Koraput).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).

Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).

Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).

Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).

Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).

Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).

Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).

## 'R'—contd

Reddy, Shri T N Vishwanatha  
(Rajampet)

Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Ram (Cudda-  
pah)

Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South  
West)

Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur)

Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Mani-  
pur—Reserved—Sch Castes)

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Re-  
served—Sch Castes)

## 'S'

Sudhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Re-  
served—Sch Castes)

Sahodrabai, Shrimati (Sagar—Re-  
served—Sch Castes)

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore)

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—  
Reserved—Sch Castes)

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh  
(Janagir)

Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharaj-  
ganj)

Salam, Shri M K M Abdul (Tiru-  
chirappalli)

Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed)

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra  
(Tamluk)

Samantsinhar, Dr N C (Bhubanes-  
war)

Sambandam, Shri K R (Nagapat-  
tinam)

Sampath, Shri E V K (Namakkal)

Sanganna Shri Toyaka (Koraput—  
Reserved—Sch Tribes)

Sankarapandian, Shri M (Tenkasi)

Sardar, Shri Bholi (Saharsa—Reserv-  
ed—Sch Castes)

Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana)

Satis Chandra, Shri (Bareilly)

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawa  
da)

Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Par-  
vathipuram — Reserved — Sch  
Tribes)

## 'S'—contd.

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje  
(Guna)

Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—  
Reserved—Sch Tribes)

Sen, Shri Asoke Kumar (Calcutta—  
North-West)

Sen, Shri Pham Gopal (Purnea)

Servai, Shri A Variavan (Tanjore).

Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahan-  
pur)

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garh-  
wal)

Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya  
Saurashtra)

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai  
(Girnar)

Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka)

Shankaraiya Shri M (Mysore)

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra  
(Hapur)

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdas-  
pur)

Sharma, Shri Harish Chandar (Jai-  
pur)

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwa-  
lior)

Shastri Pandit Hiralal (Sawai  
Madhopur)

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allaha-  
bad)

Shivananjappa Shri M K (Mandya)

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar)

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda  
Bazar)

Siddananjappa Shri H (Hassan)

Siddiah, Shri S M (Mysore—Reserv-  
ed—Sch Castes)

Singh, Shri Awadesh Kumar (Kati-  
har)

Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran  
(Sarguja)

## 'S'—contd.

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narayan (Pupri)  
 Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).  
 Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).  
 Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahdol—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).  
 Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).  
 Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).  
 Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Chandauli).  
 Sinha, Shri Banarasi Prasad (Monghyr).  
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).  
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).  
 Sinha, Shri Sarangdhar (Patna).  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).  
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).  
 Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).  
 Sonawane, Shri Tyappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).  
 Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).  
 Subbaroyan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengode).  
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).  
 Sugandhi, Shri Murigeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).  
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).

## 'S'—contd.

Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).  
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).  
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Sahranpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).  
 Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).  
 Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

## 'T'

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).  
 Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).  
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).  
 Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).  
 Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patan).  
 Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Srivilliputhur).  
 Thummaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Thirumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).  
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).  
 Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).  
 Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).  
 Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).  
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambar Dayal (Unnao).  
 Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).  
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).



## 'U'

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).

Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).

Upadhaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

## 'V'

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).

Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).

Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru)

Venkatesh Rao, Shri A. R. (Jalna)

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

## 'V'—contd.

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhulwara).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

## 'W'

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Wilson, Shri John N (Mirzapur).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

## 'Y'

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

## **LOK SABHA**

### **The Speaker**

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.**

### **The Deputy-Speaker**

**Sardar Hukum Singh.**

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**Shri Frank Anthony.**

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**Shri S. R. Rane**

**Shri Shree Narayan Das**

**Shri B. S. Murthy**

**Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani**

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**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**

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**Shri Surendra Mahanty**

**Shri Jaipal Singh**

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**Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah**

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Shri Ram Krishan	Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Kamal Krishna Das	Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
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Shri Rungsung Suisa	

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Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh	Shri R. L. Jangde
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Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani	Shri Dodda Thimmaiah
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Shri M. Thirumala Rao	Shri A. E. T. Barrow
Shri J. Rameshwar Rao	Shri V. P. Nayar
Shri C. R. Narasimhan	Shri R. K. Khadilkar
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Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar	Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

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Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam	Shri R. K. Khadilkar
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Shri Jhulan Sinha	Shri Shraddhakar Supakar
Shri K. R. Sambandam	Shri Shambhu Charan
Shri S. A. Agadi	

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Shri Radhelal Vyas	Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri A. C. Guha	Shri N. Siva Raj
Shri N. R. M. Swamy	Shri Vijayram Raju
Shri Upendranath Barman	

*Rajya Sabha*

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Shri P. T. Leuva	Shri Jaswant Singh
Shri Shyam Dhar Misra	
Shri R. M. Deshmukh	Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao

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Shri Upendranath Barman	Shri Indulal Yajnik
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty	Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri Frank Anthony	Shri Vijayram Raju
Shri B. G. Mehta	Shri P. K. Deo
Shri T. N. Singh	Shri B. K. Gaikwad
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah	Dr. A. Krishnaswami
Shri Mulchand Dube	Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam
	Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman

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Shri Resham Lal Jangde	Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh	Shri A. E. T. Barrow
Shri Rohan Lal Chaturvedi	Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi	Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti	Shri Bhausahab Raosaheb Mahagaonkar

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Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah	Shri Doraiswami Gounder
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma	Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya	Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala	Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar

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*Rajya Sabha*

Dr Shrimati Seeta Parmanand

Shri Santosh Kumar Basu

Shri Amar Nath Agarwal

Shri M N Govindan Nair

Shri T J M Wilson

**Rules Committee**

Shri M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar  
(*Chairman*)

Shri Tyappa Hari Sonavane

Shri Shivram Rango Rane

Sardar Hukam Singh

Dr Sushila Nayar

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha

Shri K T K Tangamam

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava

Shri Purushottamdas R Patel

Shri C R Pattabhi Raman

Shri Amjad Ali

Shri Tekur Subramanyam

Shri M R Masani

Shri Radhelal Vyas

Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad

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## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### Members of the Cabinet

- Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Minister of Education and Scientific Research.—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.
- Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Morarji Desai.
- Minister of Railways.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.
- Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.
- Minister of Finance.—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.
- Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Sardar Swaran Singh.
- Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri K. C. Reddy.
- Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.
- Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.
- Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri S. K. Patil.

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- Minister of Health.—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.
- Minister of Co-operation.—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.
- Minister of Mines and Oils.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.
- Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.
- Minister of Commerce.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.
- Minister of Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.
- Minister of Community Development.—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.
- Minister of Law.—Shri Asoke K. Sen.
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Humayun Kabir.

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Deputy Minister of Labour.—Shri Abid Ali.  
Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri Anil K. Chanda.  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.  
Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi.  
Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Satish Chandra.  
Deputy Minister of Planning.—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.  
Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shri B. R. Bhagat.  
Deputy Minister of Education.—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.  
Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.  
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Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs.—Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri G. Rajagopalan  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning.—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence.—Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gackwad



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

*First Day of the Fourth Session of the Second Lok Sabha*

Vol. XI]

[No. 1

### LOK SABHA

Monday, 10th February, 1958

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

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### DEATH OF SHRI R K SIDHVA

**Mr Speaker:** I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri R K Sidhva, who passed away in Bombay on the 28th December, 1957, at the age of 75 after a short illness

Shri Sidhva was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament. He was also Union Minister of State for Home Affairs in 1951-52

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolences to the family of Shri Sidhva

The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow

*The Members then stood in silence for one minute*

#### MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

##### STRIKE BY WORKERS OF DELHI STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notices of several adjournment motions for this day. One situation arising out of strike by workers of Delhi State Electricity Board since 7th February 1958. This was by Shri Tangamani and Shri Panigrahi. Another by Shri Hem Barua relating to the

same matter. Situation arising out of the strike resorted to by the workers of the State Electricity Board, Delhi, due to the failure of the authorities of the Board to accord recognition of the workers' Union and to re-instate in work Lakshmi Narain, a dismissed employee of the Board. I will certainly not allow an adjournment motion to be brought here and I would have rejected it straightaway if it were only a case of a dismissed employee. We are not sitting in judgment nor can we dispose of a case relating to a dismissed employee here. If so, we will have to get along with 400 million employees here.

As regards the strike in question, I would like to know what the present situation is.

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** The point is this. The strike notice was given and the period ended on the 7th. Since the 7th, more than 1000 workers are on strike. My purpose in giving the strike notice was .

**Mr. Speaker:** Adjournment motion.

**Shri Tangamani:** adjournment motion was, if the strike is allowed to spread, it is likely to affect the city also. It is not only a question of reinstatement of the employee. There is also the question of recognition of the Union and reduction in grades of the supervisory staff also. Many workers are also on hunger strike. In view of its importance, I thought, unless some negotiations started and the matter is settled, it may develop into a strike which will affect the power house also. So far, it has not affected the power

[Shri Tangamani]

house. If the power house is affected, it may considerably deteriorate and dislocate the services also.

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil):** Mr. Speaker, there is no ground for such an adjournment motion. I will, with your permission.....

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the present situation?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** The present situation is that out of 3200 employees, somewhere about 400 are on strike. Supply continues to be given. We do not expect any danger whatsoever. The strike has been declared illegal. Apart from many other reasons, the main reason, as you ruled it out now, is the re-instatement of a particular employee. Another, of which mention has been made, is the recognition of a Union. There have been several unions and under our own statute, there are certain conditions which have got to be fulfilled when a union has to be recognised. When these processes were under way, the workers took the law into their own hands. When the strike is withdrawn and the normal conditions are restored, there will be time enough to have these processes continued again, so that it will be seen whether the union which is just complaining in the matter does get recognition or not. Therefore, I see no reason why this matter should be brought before the House in the form of an adjournment motion. I oppose this adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister has made a statement. So far as an individual is concerned, I have already said that that could not form the subject matter of any adjournment motion here. Regarding the other question, recognition or non-recognition of a union, not only with respect to workers who are engaged in the production and supply of electricity, but again and again this matter comes up in some form or other regarding recognitions of trade unions amongst the various Railways. The Government is adopting a particular policy. There

are ample opportunities before the House to urge on the Government to revise its policy if so desired. Individual application of a particular Union cannot be the subject matter of an adjournment motion here. I am not called upon to give my consent to either the one or the other adjournment motion. They are rejected.

#### PROPOSED STRIKE BY DELHI TEACHERS

**Mr. Speaker:** There is an adjournment motion: Grave situation arising out of the impending strike of 15000 teachers. I am not allowing it for the reason that I have given permission to the hon. Minister to make a statement regarding this. It will come up. Therefore, permission is not granted for moving this adjournment motion.

#### PROPOSED NON-CO-OPERATION BY L.I.C. EMPLOYEES

**Mr. Speaker:** Explosive situation consequent on the proposed non-co-operation by L.I.C. employees—let them put into action—explosive situation consequent upon the proposal of somebody over the question of the categorisation scheme and the non-fulfilment by the Government of the demand for an Inquiry Committee to report on the working..

I wonder whether this can form the subject matter of an adjournment motion. There are always employees unless the Government is called upon to give up the role of an employer altogether. So long as it continues, there will be some difference. If every difference is brought here and we have to decide it instead of the Government deciding, I am not prepared to put the responsibility of deciding individual cases, whether it ought to be accepted or not, on the shoulders of the House here. It will involve a decision regarding the matter and going into details.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** This is an important matter, because the life Insurance Corporation employees are making two demands. Firstly, there is the categorisation scheme which

makes an invidious distinction between workers, and at the same time by categorising them, they suffer a financial loss. I have seen the order of the Finance Ministry, and they have said: " . . . in the interests of the Corporation and its policyholders a reduction in the remuneration payable and a revision of the other terms and conditions applicable to the classes of employees aforesaid are called for;"

They are going to revise the pay-scales of these employees, and that is going to affect them; and there is the categorisation scheme that is going to inflict a huge financial loss on these people. At the same time, it might go to the extent of terminating their services. This is one thing.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sure some people will be hit, some people will not be hit. So far as the particular financial loss is concerned, shall we go into this matter? It is likely to cause financial loss, therefore it is likely to create an explosive situation, it is likely to lead to a strike and so on and so forth. I have never hesitated to give opportunity to Members here to bring matters to the notice of the House and the Government for taking proper action in particular matters which are of great importance, but I do not think that an adjournment motion is the proper procedure.

So far as these employees, their scales of pay etc., are concerned, I think in the last session Shri Sadhan Gupta or somebody else made some reference to this, and we allotted some time—I am not clear in my mind—but if it is such a serious matter and of great importance, I will look into it. Hon. Members may try to have some time for discussion. I will consider that. So far as the adjournment motion . . . . .

**Shri Hem Barua:** There is another point.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have heard sufficiently about it. This adjournment motion is not the proper method. I reject that motion—not that I am not going to allow discussion on it. In case it is

a matter of importance, later on I shall consider.

I have got so many adjournment motions. (Laughter).

**Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):** I beg to say there should be no laughter when there is such a serious question as an adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I agree with the hon. Member that there ought not to be laughter in all cases.

There are one or two other adjournment motions. I will consider them, and if I do not give my consent, I will inform the hon. Members, and if I feel that I want some elucidation from any hon. Member, I will bring it up before the House tomorrow.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

**Secretary:** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1958.

#### President's Address

राष्ट्रपति : संसद् के सदस्यगण, संसद् के नये सत्र का भार संभालने के समय आप का पुनः स्वागत करते हुए मुझे हर्ष हो रहा है।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का द्वितीय वर्ष समाप्त होने जा रहा है। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं इस योजना के द्वितीय वर्ष के आरम्भ से ही हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर काफी दबाव रहा है। अपने गत वर्ष के अभिभाषण में मैंने आप से कहा था :—

“जिन कमियों का मैंने जिक्र किया है उन्हें दूर करने का अधिक आसान तरीका यह हो सकता है कि हम निर्माण-सम्बन्धी काम को स्थगित कर दें, पर वह तरीका रचनात्मक या लाभदायक नहीं है, क्योंकि समस्या को सुलझाने का यह सच्चा या स्थायी उपाय नहीं है। हमें अधिक उत्पादन करने और निर्माण कार्य में सुधार को बनाए रखने के लिये अपने साधनों

### [राष्ट्रपति]

को जुटाना है और उन्हें सुरक्षित रखना है। मेरी सरकार इस समस्या से और इसके लिये आवश्यक प्रयत्न से पूर्ण रूप से अवगत है। उसे इस बात की भी चिन्ता है कि इन तात्कालिक कठिनाइयों के कारण उन्नति के मार्ग में बाधा न पड़ने पावे और जहाँ जैसी जरूरत हो कार्यप्रणाली में संशोधन द्वारा या योजनानुसार साधनों को जुटा कर उन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाया जाये और किसी भी अवस्था में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति और विकास की गति धीमी न होने दी जावे।"

आर्थिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में मेरी सरकार ने ऐसे कड़े उपाय अपनाये हैं जो योजना-बद्ध रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम की कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सकें, जो मुद्रा-स्फीति-संबंधी प्रवृत्तियों का नियंत्रण कर सकें, जो विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय की स्थिति से पैदा होने वाली समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकें और जो योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी कामों की पूरा करने में सहायक हो सकें। इस दिशा में मेरी सरकार ने अभी तक जो कदम उठाये हैं उनका फल अच्छा हुआ है और मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि पिछले महीनों में हमारी स्थिति में सुधार भी हुआ है। आयात कम करने के लिये और विदेशी मुद्रा का उपार्जन करने के लिये सरकार ने जो कार्यवाही की है उसके कारण विदेशी पावने के ह्रास की गति कम हो गयी है। ऋण द्वारा और कुछ योजनाओं के संबंध में विशेष व्यवस्था द्वारा, आवश्यक पूंजीगत सामान के लिये स्थगित अदायगी की व्यवस्था से और अत्यन्त आवश्यक कामों को छोड़ कर सभी मदों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रयोग पर रोक लगा कर, सरकार ने स्थिति में सुधार करने का यत्न किया है और बहुत हद तक वह इसमें सफल भी हुई है। इस संबंध में मैं उन देशों के प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहूंगा जिन से हमें इस संबंध में सहा-

यता मिली है। मैं यहां सोवियत संघ, कनेडा, जर्मनी, जापान, और विशेषकर संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा।

उत्पादन में वृद्धि और घरेलू बचत हमारे लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अधिक उत्पादन से विदेशी विनिमय की हमारी आवश्यकतायें कम रहेंगी और विनिमय के उपार्जन में सहायता मिलेगी। बचत द्वारा मुद्रास्फीति की रोक थाम होगी और हमारे आन्तरिक साधनों को बल मिलेगा। इन दोनों कामों के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि जन साधारण इन समस्याओं को समझें और कुरबानी के लिये तैयार रहें, सतर्क रहें, मितव्ययिता को अपनाएं और जनमत द्वारा समर्थन करें।

विदेशी मुद्रा-संबंधी और वित्तीय मामलों के बारे में मेरी सरकार ने अभी तक जो कुछ किया है उससे हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के स्थाई रहने में मदद मिली है। १९५६ में और १९५७ के आरम्भ में बीजों के दाम ऊंचे चढ़ते जा रहे थे किन्तु इस कार्यवाही के फलस्वरूप कीमतों का बढ़ना रुक ही नहीं गया बल्कि गत वर्ष के अन्तिम महीनों में उनमें कुछ कमी भी हुई, जो अभी जारी है। हमारे देनदारी के खातों के घाटे में भी काफी कमी हुई है। पिछले साल की अपेक्षा साख-संबंधी स्थिति में भी बहुत कुछ सुधार हुआ है। हमारे बैंक-सम्बन्धी साधनों में वृद्धि हुई है और बैंकों द्वारा मंजूर किये गये ऋण भी अन्दाज के अन्दर रहें हैं। सट्टे की प्रवृत्ति को दबाने के उद्देश्य से रिजर्व बैंक स्थिति पर कड़ी दृष्टि रखेगा।

देश के भीतर मूल्यस्तर और विदेशों में अदायगी की हमारी क्षमता में खाद्य अनाजों की उपलब्धि और उनकी कीमत का गहरा संबंध है। सूखा के कारण देश के कुछ भागों में फसलों की बरबादी हमारे लिये घोर चिन्ता का विषय है। सरकार के पास अनाज का भंडार है और आयात द्वारा इस संकट को उचित स्तर पर स्थिर रखा जायेगा। इस के साथ ही भक्ष के पारबहन पर सीमित किन्तु

अनिवार्य नियन्त्रण भी किया गया है। अनाज के व्यापार के लिये बेकों द्वारा उधार दिये जाने का भी मेरी सरकार ने नियमन किया है ताकि अनुचित संग्रह न किया जा सके। सरकार ने सस्ते अनाज की ढूँढ़कों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर जनता में अन्न के वितरण की व्यवस्था भी की है। इन उपायों से मंहगाई की प्रवृत्ति की काफी रोकथाम हुई है।

फसलों के खराब हो जाने के बावजूद, १९५६-५७ में उत्पादन अधिकतम हुआ है जो १९५३-५४ में हुआ था। कुल खाद्य उत्पादन ६ करोड़, ८७ लाख टन हुआ जो १९५५-५६ की अपेक्षा ५ प्रतिशत अधिक था। कृषि उत्पादन की अश्विन भारतीय देशना के अनुसार पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा डम वर्ष करीब ६ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। व्यापारी फसलों के उत्पादन में भी महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई है, जो कपास के उत्पादन में १८ प्रतिशत तथा गन्ने और तिलहन के उत्पादन में क्रमशः १३ और ६ प्रतिशत रही है। अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अग्रुप प्रयास किया जा रहा है। अन्न के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में भी काफी मुधार हुआ है। विदेशी विनिमय की कमी के कारण आयात में काटछाट का एक सुपरिणाम यह हुआ है कि इस में देश के साधनों तथा क्षमता का अधिक उपयोग और विकास का अवसर मिला। सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये इस दिशा में प्रगति अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, क्योंकि इसी प्रकार हम अपनी राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था को उन्नत कर सकते हैं, और इस प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन देना सरकार की नीति भी है। यद्यपि इस नीति की सफलता का आधार आवश्यकता है, फिर भी इस के कारण विदेशी साधनों पर हमारे उद्योग की निर्भरता कम हो सकेगी।

१९५७ में कोयले का उत्पादन ४ करोड़ ३० लाख टन हुआ, जो उत्पादन की नयी

सीमा थी, जबकि १९५६ में यह उत्पादन ३ करोड़ ६० लाख टन था। बहुत से नये क्षेत्रों में कोयले की खोज के लिये खुदाई और पूर्वक्षण किये गये हैं और आशा की जाती है कि कुछ ही महीनों में बहुत सी नयी खानों में काम चालू किया जा सकेगा।

अभी हाल में आसाम ऑयल कम्पनी के साथ समझौता किया गया है जिस के अनुसार रूपया कम्पनी स्थापित की जायेगी और इस में ३३ १/३ प्रतिशत हिस्सा सरकार का होगा। इस कम्पनी का काम नाहरकटिया के कुपाँ में तेल का उत्पादन और वहां से तेल का परिवहन होगा। तेल की सफाई के लिये आसाम और बिहार में दो कारखाने स्थापित होंगे। तेल के लिये देश के दूगरे भागों में भी पूर्वक्षण और दूट खोज की जा रही है।

भारतीय जहाजों के अविलम्ब निर्माण और विकास के लिये एक जहाज निर्माण कोष की स्थापना की गई है; इस कोष का आधार भारतीय मुद्रा होगा जिससे कि इस काम के लिये आर्थिक साधन निश्चित रूप में उपलब्ध हों। यह कोष स्थायी होगा और इसकी प्रति वर्ष मंजूरी नहीं लेनी पड़ेगी।

बहुमुखी नदी घाटी योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में संतोषजनक प्रगति हो रही है। दामोदर घाटी में माइथान बांध का उद्घाटन गत सितम्बर में हो गया था। भाखरा योजना के संबंध में कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ही नहीं बल्कि उस से बढ़ कर प्रगति हो रही है। नागार्जुन सागर में निर्माण का काम गत जुलाई मास में आरम्भ किया गया। दूसरी बहुमुखी योजनाओं पर भी संतोषजनक रूप से कार्य जारी है।

भारी उद्योगों की दिशा में काफी प्रगति हुई है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक भारी मशीन बनाने का कारखाना और कई एक अन्य योजनायें सोवियत संघ की सरकार

### [राष्ट्रपति]

द्वारा दी गई विशेष श्रुति की सहायता से चालू की जायेंगी। लोहा ढालने का एक बड़ा कारखाना चेकोस्लोवाकिया के सहयोग से स्थापित किया जाएगा। नंगल में वैज्ञानिक खाद्य का एक बड़ा कारखाना इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस और इटली की आर्थिक सहायता से बन रहा है। नेवेली में भी खाद का एक कारखाना बनाने की योजना है। बिजली का सामान तैयार करने के लिये एक बड़ा कारखाना ब्रिटिश सहायता से भोपाल में बनाया जायेगा। रुरकेला, भिलाई और दुर्गापुर में इस्पात के बड़े कारखानों के निर्माण की दिशा में काफी प्रगति की जा चुकी है।

मलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, जिसका उद्घाटन १९५३ में किया गया था, अब काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है और इस के कारण मलेरिया की बहुत कुछ रोक-थाम हुई है। अब हमारा ध्येय इस बीमारी का पूर्ण उन्मूलन है। फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण के कार्य में भी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। गंदी और पुरानी बस्तियों के सुधार का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है।

विज्ञान और टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में हम बराबर उन्नति कर रहे हैं। और हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं औद्योगिक और राष्ट्रीय विकास संबंधी समस्याओं के मुलमाने की दिशा में प्रयत्नशील हैं। टेक्निकल जनशक्ति के साधनों के विस्तार के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

पिछले वर्ष में आणविक शक्ति विभाग का काफी विस्तार किया गया। दो नये रियेक्टर और कई नये यन्त्र इस समय बनाये जा रहे हैं। मौजूदा वर्ष के समाप्त होने तक आणविक शक्ति के लिये और रियेक्टरों के लिये ईंधन के रूप में उपयुक्त युरेनियम धातु का उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यकाल में एक या अधिक आणविक शक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने का मेरी सरकार का विचार है।

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने, जिसका करीब ढाई साल पहले राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था, पर्याप्त उन्नति की है। राज्यों की सरकारों के प्रबन्ध में मध्यम बैंक, जिन्हें स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की शाखाओं के रूप में चलाया जायेगा, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के अधिक निकट लाये जा सकें, इस के लिये कई सुझाव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

योजना आयोग केन्द्र और राज्यों के लिए वार्षिक योजनाएं बनाने में और उपलब्ध साधनों की दृष्टि से द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में आवश्यक मंशोधन करने में व्यस्त है। इस के साथ ही आयोग को इस बात का ध्यान रखना है कि देश के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रम को किसी प्रकार का धक्का न लगे। इस संबंध में योजना के मूल तत्वों के बारे में आयोग के प्रयत्नों के परिणाम मेरी सरकार इस सत्र में आपके सामने रखेगी।

सामुदायिक विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय विस्तार योजनाओं ने महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है। सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों की संख्या इस समय २,१५२ है जिन में २,७६,००० ग्राम आते हैं। इन ग्रामों की जनसंख्या १५ करोड़ है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने निश्चय किया है कि प्रत्येक केन्द्र को ही आयोजन और विकास की इकाई और सब विकास भागों की सामान्य एजेंसी माना जाय। इसलिये यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि विभागीय विकास बजटों को केन्द्र के बजट से समन्वित किया जाय। विकास केन्द्र अधिकारी को इस बजट के संचालन का अधिकार दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में अधिक विकेन्द्रीयकरण का फैसला भी किया है और यह निश्चय किया है कि ग्रामों में और जिलों में सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं को अधिक अधिकार दिये जायें। विकेन्द्रीयकरण की योजना स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार राज्यों की सरकारें ही स्वयं तैयार करेंगी। सुधरी हुई खेती को प्रोत्साहन

देने के उद्देश्य से कृषक नेताओं की ट्रेनिंग की एक योजना चालू की गई है।

राज भाषा आयोग की सिफारिशों इस समय विचाराधीन हैं। संसद् के ३० सदस्यों की एक समिति उनका अध्ययन कर रही है। संसद् के सदस्यगण, इस संबंध में कोई भी आदेश जारी किये जाने से पहले, आपको आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर और संसद् की समिति के विचारों पर अपना मत प्रकट करने का अवसर अविलम्ब दिया जायेगा।

दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन अधिनियम, १९५७ के अनुसार आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के आरम्भ में निगम स्थापित करने के संबंध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है।

कपडा और चीनी उद्योगों के लिये त्रिदलीय बेटन बोर्ड स्थापित किये गये हैं। दूसरे बड़े उद्योगों के लिये भी यथामय ऐसे बोर्ड स्थापित करने का मेरी सरकार का विचार है। फिलहाल कुछ चूने हुए उद्योग-धन्धों में ऐसी योजनाएं चालू की गयी हैं। जिन से उद्योगों के संचालन में मजदूर अधिकाधिक भाग ले सकें। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का विस्तार किया जा रहा है और १९५२ के कर्मचारी प्राविडेंट फंड अधिनियम को अब १९ उद्योगों पर लागू कर दिया गया है और इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अब ६२१५ कारखाने आ गये हैं। चन्दे की कुल रकम प्रायः १०० करोड़ रुपये जमा हो चुकी है।

नागा पहाड़ी इलाके की स्थिति में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। अगस्त १९५७ में कोहिमा में आयोजित नागा लोगों के सम्मेलन के नेताओं ने जो मांगें पेश की थीं उन्हें सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है और इस के फलस्वरूप नागा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र और त्यूनसांग फ्रंटियर डिवीजन को मिलाकर गत नवम्बर में संसद् के अधिनियम के द्वारा एक नई इकाई बना दी गई है।

१९५७ में संसद् ने ६८ विधेयकों को पारित किया और इस समय ८ विधेयक आपके विचाराधीन हैं। चालू सत्र में वाणिज्य, जहाजी बेड़ा (मर्चेंट शिपिंग) व्यापार बिन्ह (ट्रेड मार्क) और वाणिज्य बिन्हो (मर्चेंडाइज मार्क) के सम्बन्ध में विधान प्रस्तुत करने का मेरी सरकार का विचार है। विभिन्न मामलों से सम्बन्धित संशोधन विधान भी आपके समक्ष रखे जायेंगे।

आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में भारत सरकार के आय-व्यय के अनुमानित आकड़ों का विवरण आपके समक्ष रखा जायेगा।

विदेशों से हमारे सम्बन्ध बराबर मंत्री-पूर्ण बने रहे। पिछली बार जब मैंने संसद् के समक्ष अभिभाषण दिया था उस समय से अबतक गणराज्य के सम्मानित प्रतिष्ठियों के रूप में इण्डोनेशिया, वियेतनाम गणराज्य और वियेतनाम प्रजातन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपतियों का, युगोस्लाव संघ प्रशासनिक परिषद् के उपराष्ट्रपति का, बर्मा, श्रीलंका चेकोस्लोवाकिया, जापान और इंग्लैंड के प्रधानमंत्रियों का, फ्रांस और मोरक्को के विदेश मंत्रियों का, घाना के वित्तमंत्री का, घाना और मोरिशस के शिक्षा मंत्रियों का और कई देशों से आने वाले सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों का स्वागत करने का हमें श्रेय मिला।

गत जून के अन्त में मेरे प्रधान मंत्री ने लन्दन में होने वाले राष्ट्रमंडलीय प्रधान मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। उन्होंने सीरिया, डेन्मार्क, फिनलैंड, नार्वे, स्वीडन, मिश्र, सूडान, जापान, बर्मा और श्रीलंका की भी यात्रा की। उपराष्ट्रपति ने भी चीन मंगोलिया, वियेतनाम, कम्बोडिया, लाओस और श्रीलंका की सद्भावना यात्रा की।

यद्यपि कोई तात्कालिक संकट विद्यमान नहीं, फिर भी ससार की स्थिति संकटपूर्ण है। यह आशा की बराबर बनी है कि यदि

### [राष्ट्रपति]

गतिरोध, और तनाव की भावना को रोका नहीं गया और विशेषकर बड़े राष्ट्रों में शान्तिपूर्ण सहअस्तित्व की नींव नहीं रखी गई, तो किसी भी समय स्थिति बिगड़ कर विश्वव्यापी संघर्ष का रूप ले सकती है।

सोवियत संघ और मयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका द्वारा उपग्रहों का सफल प्रयोग मानव का देश और काल को विजय की दिशा में एक त्रातिकारी कदम है। यह विज्ञान की महान उन्नति का प्रतीक है किन्तु विश्व की तनावपूर्ण स्थिति को और अन्तर्-महाद्वीपीय प्रक्षेपण अस्त्रों को देखते हुये यह मानना पड़ेगा कि वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार विश्वशान्ति के लिये एक नया संकट पैदा कर सकते हैं।

निष्शस्त्रीकरण की दिशा में राष्ट्रों के प्रयत्नों में गतिरोध पड़ा हुआ गया है। इस समस्या के सफलतापूर्ण हल के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि अमेरिका और मावियत संघ द्वारा सम्मिलित प्रयत्न किया जाए और जो भी निर्णय लिया जाए उन में ये दोनों राष्ट्र सहमत हों। मयुक्त राष्ट्रों की पिछली साधारण सभा में इस दिशा में बुद्धि प्रगति हुई थी, किन्तु गतिरोध बराबर बना है। फिर भी साधारण सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से शान्तिपूर्ण सहअस्तित्व के पक्ष में एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया। यह प्रस्ताव निष्शस्त्रीकरण के प्रश्न पर गतिरोध के बाद पारित किया गया, इस लिये यह आशा है कि इस मामले पर नवीन दृष्टिकोण में फिर विचार किया जाएगा।

मेरी सरकार का यह मन है कि बड़े राष्ट्रों की ऊँचे स्तर पर बातचीत जिस में वे ऐसे राष्ट्रों को भी साथ ले सकें जिनके बारे में वे सहमत हों, तनाव को दूर करने में, मयुक्त राष्ट्र के १४ दिसम्बर, १९५५ के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार शान्तिपूर्ण सहअस्तित्व का वातावरण पैदा करने में और निष्शस्त्रीकरण का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने में, सहायक होगी।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र में मेरी सरकार बराबर तनाव दूर करने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न करती रही है। मेरी सरकार का यह मत है कि सहअस्तित्व और एक दूसरे के प्रति आदर की भावना द्वारा ही इस समस्या को सुलझाया जा सकता है।

भारत को निष्शस्त्रीकरण : आयोग का सदस्य निर्वाचित किया गया है। यह आयोग सफलतापूर्वक सभी कार्य कर सकता है जब समस्त सम्बन्धित देश इस में भाग लेने को तैयार हों। मेरी सरकार इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये हर सम्भव प्रयत्न करेगी।

मयुक्त राष्ट्र में और उसके बाहर भी मेरी सरकार गणविक विस्फोट पर रोक लगाने के लिये बराबर ज़ोर देती आ रही है। इन विस्फोटों के संकट में विमानबेता और ममार के जनसाधारण अधिकाधिक खिन्त हो जा रहे हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने मयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका तथा मावियत संघ के सर्वोच्च अधिकारियों से निष्शस्त्रीकरण की ओर प्रथम पग के रूप में इन विस्फोटों का स्थगित करने की सलाह दी है। इस दिशा में मेरी सरकार अपनी कांशिश जारी रखेगी।

इंडोचाइना में अन्तराष्ट्रीय पर्यवेक्षण आयोग, जिनका भार्गव अध्यक्ष है, कठिनाइयों के बावजूद सफलतापूर्वक कार्य कर रहे हैं और वहाँ शान्ति स्थिर रखी जा सकी है। लाओस में लाओस की सरकार और पायेंट लाओस के नेताओं के बीच समझौता एक शुभ घटना है और अब उस देश में राजनैतिक समझौते का मार्ग प्रशस्त समझना चाहिये।

मेरी सरकार ने यह खबर आश्चर्य और दुःख के साथ सुनी कि बगदाद संधि के हाल में होने वाले अधिवेशन में कुछ देशों ने धाणविक शस्त्रों से सज्जित होने की मांग की। हमारा यह पूर्ण विश्वास है कि कोई भी



बड़ा राष्ट्र इस प्रकार के दृष्टिकोण और ऐसी इच्छाओं को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देगा ।

अपने बारे में मेरी सरकार इस बात को असंदिग्ध रूप में स्पष्ट कर देना चाहती है कि यद्यपि हमें आज वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान और साधन उपलब्ध हैं जिनके द्वारा यदि हम अपनी नासमझी में चाहें तो आणविक शस्त्र तैयार कर सकते हैं, तो भी हमारी कदापि यह इच्छा नहीं कि हम ऐसे शस्त्रों को प्राप्त करें अथवा तैयार करें अथवा उन का कभी प्रयोग करें या किसी अन्य देश द्वारा उन के प्रयोग को क्षमणीय समझें । इस क्षेत्र में हमारे प्रयत्न शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोग के लिये अनुशक्ति के उत्पादन तक ही सीमित रहेंगे ।

संसद् के सदस्यगण, मैं आपके प्रयत्नों में आप सबकी सफलता की कामना करता हूँ और मेरा विश्वास है कि आपके प्रयत्न हमारे लोगों को अधिक सम्पन्न और सन्तुष्ट बनाने में और विश्व में शांति तथा सहयोग का मंचार करने में सहायक होंगे ।

**The President:** Members of Parliament, I am happy to welcome you once again to your labours in a new session of Parliament.

We are about to complete the second year of our Second Five Year Plan. Our economy, as you are well aware, has been under considerable stress since the beginning of the Second Plan period. In my address to you last May, I said that—

"It would be the easier, but not the gainful or constructive way, to bridge the gaps to which I have referred, by halting development. This will, however, provide no real or long-term remedy. Our endeavour has to be to mobilise and conserve resources for greater productivity and for maintaining and improving development. My Government are fully aware of the problem and of the effort required. They are equally concerned that our temporary difficulties should not lead us in the direction

of retarding progress and development, but that the difficulties should be overcome, where necessary, by reconsideration and revision of methods and by planned mobilisation of resources, and not by either the abandonment or slowing down of the progress towards our objectives."

My Government have taken, in many spheres of our economic and social life, steps that are very stringent to enable our economy and our planned development to absorb the shock of these stresses, thereby controlling to a great extent inflationary factors and meeting the situations resulting from the position in regard to foreign exchange resources and for the completion of the tasks under the Plan. The measures my Government have taken in this regard have yielded results and in recent months, I am happy to say, there has been some improvement. The measures adopted by my Government to restrict imports and to earn more foreign exchange have resulted recently in some diminution in the rate at which our foreign assets were falling. My Government have also endeavoured and succeeded in some measure in obtaining foreign assets by way of loans, arrangements in regard to specific projects, deferred payments for essential capital goods and severe limitation of allocation of foreign exchange to all but the most essential capital or consumption requirements. I should like to express my gratitude to the countries from whom we have received assistance in this respect. In this connection I would like to mention the Soviet Union, Canada, Germany, Japan and, more particularly, the United States of America.

Increased production, which would both help to reduce foreign exchange requirements and also help to earn it, and domestic savings, which help to check inflation and provide the internal resources required for the fulfilment of our plan tasks, are, however, imperative. These call for both un-

[President]

derstanding of problems and sacrifices from our people, for vigilance, economies and the support of public opinion.

The series of measures taken by my Government in regard to fiscal and foreign exchange matters have assisted in maintaining the stability of our economy. Prices which had been rising in 1956 and the early part of 1957, have not only remained steady, but registered a slight fall towards the end of last year, which is continuing. There has also been an appreciable decline in our Balance of Payments deficit. The credit position is considerably easier than it was last year. The resources of the banking system have improved and the increase in their advances has been moderate. The Reserve Bank proposes to watch the situation carefully with a view to keeping down any speculative tendencies.

The availability and price of foodgrains very largely govern our internal price levels and our external payment position. The damage to crops as a result of drought in certain parts of the country has been a very disquieting feature. My Government have at their disposal reserves of food which would be maintained at adequate levels by further imports; and have also imposed a degree of limited but essential controls on the movement of foodgrains. My Government have also regulated the supply of bank credit for foodgrains to prevent hoarding and arranged for distribution of large quantities of foodgrains from Government stocks through Fair Price Shops. These measures have appreciably helped to restrain the upward trend in prices.

In 1956-57, even though the harvest was not good, the production of foodgrains almost touched the peak level reached in 1953-54. It was 68.7 million tons which was more than 5 per cent. higher than the figure for 1955-56. The all India index of agricultural production showed an increase of about 6 per cent. over the previous year. The production of commercial crops also

recorded a significant increase. This was 18 per cent in regard to cotton, 13 per cent. for sugarcane and 6 per cent. for oil seeds. All possible efforts are being made to increase food production at a higher rate than hitherto. It is essential that self-sufficiency in food should be attained.

Industrial production has maintained steady improvement. One wholesome result of the severe restrictions in imports, necessitated by the paucity of foreign exchange, is greater employment of domestic resources and skills and their development. Progress in this direction, which it is the aim of my Government to encourage and promote, both in regard to Governmental requirements and industry generally, is essential, if productivity and the growth of our economy are not to be retarded. The success of these developments, although brought about by necessity, would have the effect of making our industry less dependent on outside sources.

The production of coal during 1957 reached a new limit of 43 million tons as against 39 million tons in 1956. Drilling and prospecting have been almost completed in many important new areas and it is expected that several new collieries will be working within a few months.

An agreement has recently been concluded with the Assam Oil Company for the formation of a Rupee Company in which Government will participate to the extent of 33½ per cent. for the production of oil from the Naharkatiya oil fields and for transportation of oil therefrom. Two refineries, one in Assam and the other in Bihar, are also to be set up. Prospecting and drilling for oil are taking place in other parts of the country also.

A non-lapsable Shipping Development Fund, with a view to finding an assured source of rupee finance for the rapid growth of Indian shipping has been established.

The multi-purpose river valley projects have made considerable progress.

Maithon Dam in the Damodar Valley was inaugurated in September last. In the Bhakra project work is proceeding ahead of schedule. In Nagarjunasagar construction of the dam began in July last. Progress in regard to the other multi-purpose projects has also been generally satisfactory.

In the field of heavy industry, much progress has been made. In the public sector, a heavy machine building plant and a number of other projects will be financed out of special credit offered by the Government of the U.S.S.R. A heavy foundry and forge will be set up with Czechoslovak collaboration. A fertiliser factory at Nangal is being built with the help of credit terms from the United Kingdom, France and Italy. It is proposed to build another fertiliser plant at Neyveli. The heavy electrical plant at Bhopal is being taken in hand with British collaboration. Good progress has been made in the construction of the three major steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur.

The Malaria Control Programme, which was inaugurated in 1953, has made considerable progress and reduced greatly in incidence of malaria. From control, our efforts are now being directed to a complete eradication of malaria. In regard to filaria control also, good progress has been made. Provision has been made for slum clearance and development programmes.

Marked progress continues to be made in the field of science and technology, and our National Laboratories are directing their efforts to the solution of scientific problems related to industrial and national development plans. In particular, efforts are being made for the rapid increase of technical manpower.

The work of the Department of Atomic Energy has expanded greatly during the last year. Two more reactors and several new plants are under construction. Uranium metal of atomic purity and fuel element for the reactors will be in production before the

end of the current year. My Government have under consideration the construction of one or more Atomic Power Stations during the current Five Year Plan period.

The State Bank of India, which was nationalised a little more than two and a half years ago, has made considerable progress. Measures are under consideration to integrate more closely with the State Bank of India certain other State associated banks of intermediate size, which will be managed as subsidiaries of the State Bank.

The Planning Commission is engaged in working out the annual plans for the States and the Centre and the necessary adjustments in the Plan as a whole, having regard to the available resources and, at the same time, to the imperative consideration of not permitting any impairment to the growth of our economy. My Government will place before you in the current session the results of these studies in regard to what is spoken of at the "Core of the Plan".

The Community Development and National Extension Service Projects have made significant progress. There are now 2,152 Blocks which comprise 2,76,000 villages and cover 15 crores of population. The National Development Council having decided that the Block should be the unit for planning and development and the common agency of all development departments, steps have been taken to integrate Departmental Development Budgets in the Block Budget. The Block Development Officer is being placed in operational control of this budget. The Development Council have also decided on greater decentralisation in regard to administration and the transfer of greater authority to people's organisations at the village block and district levels. The pattern of such devolution will be worked out by the States according to local circumstances. A scheme for training

[President]

village farm leaders has been initiated to encourage the adoption of improved agricultural methods

The recommendations of the Official Language Commission which are being studied by a Committee of 30 Members of Parliament are under examination. Members of Parliament, you will have an early opportunity of discussing this Report and the opinions of your Committee before any directives are issued.

Requisite action in pursuance of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act of 1957 to establish a Corporation in the beginning of the next financial year has been taken.

Tripartite Wage Boards have been set up in the textile and sugar industries. My Government have under consideration the setting up of similar wage boards for other major industries in due course. With a view to securing the progressive participation of workers in industrial management, schemes to this end are being introduced initially in a few selected undertakings. The Employers' State Insurance Scheme is being extended and the Employers' Provident Fund Act of 1952 has been extended now to cover 19 industries. 6,215 factories and establishments are now covered under the Act. The total amount of contributions collected are about 100 crores of rupees.

The situation in the Naga Hills area has improved considerably. Government accepted the demands of the leaders of the Naga People's Convention held at Kohima in August 1957 and, as a result, a new unit comprising the Naga Hills and the Tuensang Frontier Division was created by Act of Parliament in November last.

Sixty-eight Bills were passed by Parliament during 1957 and eight Bills are pending before you. My Government propose to introduce legislation in the current session in regard to Merchant Shipping and Trade Mark and Merchandise Marks. Certain other amending legislation in regard to various matters will also be submitted to you.

A statement of the estimated receipts and the expenditure of the Government of India for the ensuing financial year will be laid before you.

Our relations with foreign countries continued to be friendly. Since I addressed Parliament last, we have had the privilege of receiving as guests of the Republic, the Presidents of Indonesia, the Republic of Vietnam, and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Japan and the United Kingdom, the Foreign Ministers of France and Morocco, the Finance Minister of Ghana, the Education Ministers of Ghana and Mauritius, and cultural delegations from several countries.

My Prime Minister attended the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London at the end of June. He also visited Syria, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Egypt, Sudan, Japan, Burma and Ceylon. The Vice-President was also able to pay goodwill visits to China, Mongolia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Ceylon.

The world situation, while it presents no aspects of an immediate crisis, is ominous with the ever present danger of deterioration into conflict which might become world wide, unless the present deadlocks and world tensions are eased and the way is found for peaceful co-existence of nations, more particularly between the Great Powers.

The launching of the earth satellites by the Soviet Union and the United States of America marks an epochal advance by Man in the conquest of Time and Space. They are great scientific advances but in the context of world tensions and the presence of inter-continental ballistic missiles and other weapons, every such scientific advance can well become another threat to world peace.

The efforts towards achieving progress in disarmament stand deadlocked. Any effective solution requires

the joint participation of the two Great Powers—the United States of America and the Soviet Union—and their agreement in regard to any solution. At the last General Assembly of the United Nations, some progress was made in this direction, but the deadlock continues. That General Assembly, however, passed a unanimous resolution on peaceful co-existence which, following as it did the deadlock over disarmament, gives some hope that a fresh approach may still be made.

My Government holds the opinion that a meeting at high level of the great States with any others, on whom they might agree, would help to ease tensions, would bring about an atmosphere of peaceful tolerance, as provided in the United Nations Resolution of December 14, 1957, and open the way towards the easing of tensions and some progress in the field of disarmament.

My Government have engaged themselves at the United Nations in continued efforts to help to ease tensions and to advance the view that on co-existence and respect of each other alone can solutions be found.

India has been elected as a member of the Disarmament Commission. The Commission can, however, meet effectively only if all countries concerned are willing to participate. My Government intend to do their utmost to help to bring about a solution.

My Government continue to press in the United Nations and elsewhere for the suspension of nuclear explosions, the dangers of which are becoming more and more the concern of scientists and indeed of peoples all over the world. My Prime Minister made an appeal to the heads of the United States of America and the Soviet Union in regard to suspension of these tests as a first step towards disarmament. My Government will continue their efforts in these fields.

The International Supervisory Commissions in Indo-China, of which India is Chairman, have continued to function effectively despite difficulties and peace in that area has been

maintained. A welcome development has been an agreement reached in Laos between the Royal Laotian Government and the Pathet Lao leaders and a political settlement there is within sight.

My Government have heard with regret and surprise reports that some countries had sought at a recent meeting of the Baghdad Pact to be equipped with atomic weapons. We profoundly believe that none of the Great Powers will give encouragement to these desires and the outlook that persists.

For ourselves, my Government desire to make it clear beyond all doubt, that while we could, if we so decided, unwisely, produce atomic weapons, with the resources and skills that we have and can develop, we have no intention whatsoever of acquiring, manufacturing or using such weapons or condoning their use by any State. Our endeavours in the atomic field will remain confined to the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Members of Parliament, I wish you success in your labours, and trust that they may help to bring greater prosperity and contentment to our people and peace and co-operation in the world.

#### PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 20th December, 1957:

1. The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
2. The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1957.
3. The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1957.
4. The Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill, 1957.

[Secretary]

5. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Bill, 1957.
6. The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
7. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following seventeen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 20th December, 1957:

1. The Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Bill, 1957.
2. The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1957
3. The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Bill, 1957.
4. The Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957
5. The Capital Issues (Control) Amendment Bill, 1957.
6. The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill, 1957
7. The Opium Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1957
8. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
9. The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1957.
10. The Delhi Development Bill, 1957.
11. The Navy Bill, 1957.
12. The Countess of Dufferin's Fund Bill, 1957.
13. The Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
14. The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
15. The Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill, 1957.

16. The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Bill, 1957.

17. The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### AMENDMENTS TO COIR INDUSTRY RULES

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957, making certain amendments to the Coir Industry Rules, 1954 [Placed in Library. See No LT-499/58]

##### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of each of the following Notifications —

- (1) SRO No. 3517, dated the 1st November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Hydraulic Brake Fluid) Rules, 1957.
- (2) SRO No 3599, dated the 11th November, 1957.
- (3) SRO No. 3600, dated the 11th November, 1957, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Radio Receivers) Rules, 1957.
- (4) SRO No. 3679, dated the 14th November, 1957.
- (5) SRO No. 3680, dated the 14th November, 1957 containing Customs Duties Drawback (Ivory Products) Rules, 1957
- (6) S.R.O. No. 3748 dated the 21st November, 1957.
- (7) S.R.O. No 3749, dated the 21st November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Rooting Felt) Rules, 1957.
- (8) S.R.O. No. 3757 dated the 23rd November, 1957.

- (9) S.R.O. No. 3758, dated the 23rd November, 1957, containing the Custom and Excise Duties Drawback (Art Silk) Rules, 1957.
- (10) S.R.O. No. 3760, dated the 26th November, 1957
- (11) S.R.O. No. 3767 dated the 26th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Plywood) Rules, 1957.
- (12) S.R.O. No. 3771, dated the 27th November, 1957.
- (13) S.R.O. No. 3772, dated the 27th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Tooth Paste) Rules, 1957.
- (14) S.R.O. No. 3773, dated the 27th November, 1957, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Electric Fans) Rules, 1957.
- (15) S.R.O. No. 3831 dated the 28th November, 1957.
- (16) S.R.O. No. 3832, dated the 28th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Staple Fibre Yarn) Rules, 1957.
- (17) S.R.O. No. 3833, dated the 28th November, 1957.
- (18) S.R.O. No. 3834, dated the 28th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Plastic Goods) Rules, 1957.
- (19) S.R.O. No. 3838, dated the 29th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Cycle) Rules, 1957.
- (20) S.R.O. No. 4003, dated the 16th December, 1957.
- (21) S.R.O. No. 4004, dated the 16th December, 1957, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Paper Products) Rules, 1957.
- (22) S.R.O. No. 164, dated the 9th January, 1958.
- (23) S.R.O. No. 165, dated the 9th January, 1958, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Crown Cork) Rules, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-500/58]

#### AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following notifications, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (1) S.R.O. No. 3801, dated the 30th November, 1957.
- (2) S.R.O. No. 3869, dated the 7th December, 1957.
- (3) S.R.O. No. 106, dated the 11th January, 1958.
- (4) S.R.O. No. 293, dated the 25th January, 1958.
- (5) S.R.O. No. 294, dated the 25th January, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-501/58.]

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER TAXATION ON INCOME (INVESTIGATION COMMISSION) ACT

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 4102, dated the 28th December, 1957, under sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-502/58].

#### AMENDMENTS TO FERTILISER (CONTROL) ORDER

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sada'h Ali Khan):** On behalf of Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3451, dated the 2nd November, 1957, making certain amendments to the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-503/58].

#### AMENDMENT TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER

**Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the



[Sardar Hukam Singh]

Amendment to Direction 13(1) issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-504/58].

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### INDIANS IN EAST PAKISTAN

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):** Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Statement reported to have been made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan regarding rounding up of Indians in East Pakistan and steps taken by the Government of India in regard thereto."

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Mr. Speaker, I am glad of this opportunity to make this statement in regard to a matter which has exercised public attention greatly since the report of the speech of the Pakistan Prime Minister.

Newspapers of 12th January 1958, in India and Pakistan, carried reports of a statement made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan at a press conference in Karachi the previous day wherein he referred to arresting Indian citizens in East Pakistan and putting them in concentration camps. The following appeared in the *Dawn* of Karachi dated 12th January:

"There was no doubt in his mind that a 'very large number of Bharati citizens are roaming about the province without passports and visas'. The Prime Minister declared that 'we are going to arrest the whole damn lot of them, and going to put them in concentration camps to build mud roads'."

The statement of the Prime Minister of Pakistan naturally caused concern amongst the Indian public. Our High Commissioner in Karachi was therefore telegraphically asked to request the Government of Pakistan for an authentic version of their Prime Minister's statement. The Prime Minister of Pakistan was on a foreign tour and the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations informed our High Commissioner that no authentic version of Prime Minister Noon's statement was available. They added that what he said was off the record to some press men, and that he did not intend to refer to changing any law or to vary any agreements existing between India and Pakistan.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the clarification and the threat of putting Indian citizens in concentration camps and using them as forced labour to build mud roads made in the statement, the Government of India protested against this statement, of the Prime Minister of Pakistan which was in violation of normal international practice in these matters and also violated the terms of the Indo-Pakistan Passport and Visa Agreement.

Since his return to Karachi, the Pakistan Prime Minister has clarified his earlier statement in an interview given to the press. The following report of this clarification appeared in the *Dawn* of Karachi dated 3rd February:

"Malik Firoz Khan Noon pointed out that it was stated by an Opposition member of Parliament during the last session in Dacca that there were 2,00,000 Bharati citizens roaming about in East Pakistan without passports or visas of any kind

"I stated in an answer to him", the Prime Minister recalled, "that if there were any foreigners without passports or permits, they would be arrested and put into concentration camps—since they



would be too many for our few jails, and made to build roads, since it would be difficult to provide other labour for them."

"Since there have been no arrest of such persons, it is clear that either there were no such unauthorised persons or if there were any, they must have cleared out of East Pakistan as a salutary result of my statement", he said, and remarked: "Both conclusions are to be welcomed".

I do not wish to add any comments to the various statements made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, but in regard to the movement of persons from India into East Pakistan and from East Pakistan into India, such movement is not barred provided the persons carry appropriate travel documents. The so-called operation 'Closed Door' conducted in East Pakistan-Indian border is an intensive anti-smuggling drive conducted by the Pakistan authorities and is not meant to be a sealing of borders between India and East Pakistan. The Government of India have received reports that the Pakistan border police and the Pakistan Army who are operating on the India-East Pakistan border in connection with this anti-smuggling drive have, in some cases, been responsible for border incidents involving trespass into Indian territory, kidnapping and harassment of Indian nationals, forcible removal of property belonging to Indians and to some extent disorganising the border trade arrangements between East Pakistan and India.

These incidents have been taken up with the Pakistan authorities both at the level of the State and Central Governments. We have also lodged a general protest about these incidents and asked the Pakistan Government to apprehend and punish those responsible for the incidents and to issue clear instructions to the Pakistan police and Pakistan Army personnel operating on the border not to harass

those engaged in border trade in pursuance of the Indo-Pakistan agreement in this matter.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):** May I say a word? I have just returned from Pakistan, and my impression is....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member cannot make a statement.

#### STATEMENT RE: RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** During the course of the last session, the Speaker suggested and I agreed that a statement should be made in the House on every major accident. In respect of those occurring when the House was not in session, this should be done on the opening day of the session. Accordingly, I rise to make a statement on two such accidents which unfortunately occurred in the month of January this year.

One of these took place at Mohri station near Ambala on the Northern Railway, in which No. 45 Up Delhi-Pathankot Janta Express while running through the station collided with the stationary No. 2 DU Down Ambala Delhi Passenger already standing on the loop line of the station, at about 4.16 hours on 1st January, 1958. As a result of the collision, the engines of both the trains derailed and capsized and two bogies next to each of the two engines were smashed. I am pained to mention that this accident took rather a heavy toll of 36 lives including three injured persons having succumbed to their injuries subsequently, one in the Military Hospital and two in the Civil Hospital at Ambala. 94 more persons were injured, the injuries of 37 of them having been grievous. 68 injured persons have since been discharged from the various hospitals. Of the remaining 26 injured persons, as on date, 12 are receiving medical attention in the Military Hospital at Ambala, 3 in the Civil and 2 in the Railway Hospital at Ambala, 3 in the

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

Railway Hospital, Saharanpur, 2 in the Military Hospital, Delhi Cantonment, 3 in the Railway Hospital, Delhi, and 1 in the V. J. Hospital, Amritsar. All these injured persons are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

The approximate cost of damage to railway property was Rs. 3,49,300, i.e. engines Rs. 2,00,000, rolling-stock Rs. 1,45,000, permanent way Rs. 4,200, and signalling and interlocking Rs. 100.

Immediately after the accident, the injured persons were rendered first aid by the guards and the station staff. Some doctors and passengers conversant with the method of rendering first aid travelling by the trains also assisted them. Six private doctors from Ambala also reached the site at about six o' clock and assisted them. The relief trains were rushed from Ambala Cantonment and Delhi, and the injured persons after having been rendered first aid were taken to Civil, Military and Railway Hospitals at Ambala. A number of military doctors from Ambala rendered valuable assistance in relief and rescue operations. The residents of the nearby villages also did commendable service by supplying to the passengers of the ill-fated trains hot tea and milk, free of cost. The General Manager, Northern Railway, accompanied by some of the Heads of Departments rushed to Mohri station by road and saw the injured persons there. The Deputy Minister of Railways and the Member (Staff), Railway Board also visited the site the same morning. Later, I along with the Member. (Transportation), Railway Board went to Mohri and saw the injured persons in the hospitals. Shri Hans Raj Khanna, District Judge, Ambala, has been appointed as Claims Commissioner to deal with all claims for compensation arising out of this accident.

As the House is, perhaps, already aware, an enquiry into the accident is being held by a Commission of Enquiry, with Justice B. N. Nigam, ICS, of the Allahabad High Court as its

Chairman, and Shri Feroze Gandhi, M. P. and Shri J. N. Nanda, Retired General Manager of the Indian Railways, as members. The report of the Commission is awaited.

The other accident which was also a collision between two passenger trains took place at Narasimhapura station on the east coast section of the South-Eastern Railway at about 21.37 hours on 23rd January, 1958. In this case, No. 10 Down Hyderabad-Howrah Janta Express collided with No. 48 Up Puri-Hyderabad Passenger which had already been admitted on the main line of Narasimhapura station. As a result of the collision, 3 lady passengers travelling in a third class ladies compartment on No. 48 Up Passenger were killed and 20 other persons including the engine crew of 48 Up received injuries, the injuries of 4 of them being grievous. The cost of damage to the railway property is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 12,000.

The injured persons were rendered first aid at Narasimhapura station by the guards of the two trains and the station staff available there at the time of the accident. Some of them were given further medical attention by the railway doctors who arrived at the site from Palasa. Of the 20 injured persons, 12 including the 4 grievously hurt were taken to Berhampur Hospital on ambulance vans and were admitted there. 3 of them were subsequently removed to Kharagpur hospital. Out of the 9 under treatment in Berhampur hospital, 7 had been discharged by 27th January, 1958, and the remaining 2 are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. The 3 injured admitted in Kharagpur hospital are also improving satisfactorily.

Narasimhapura is situated between Chatrapur and Jagannathapur stations on the east coast main line of the South-Eastern Railway. It is a 'B' class non-interlocked station with an outer and a home signal at either end. The loop line is the platform line. This station had been opened as a

two-line crossing station only on and from 26th October, 1957, to divide the long block section of about eight miles.

A statutory enquiry into the accident has been held by the Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, and he has submitted his preliminary report on 28th January, 1958. His final report is awaited. According to the Government Inspector's provisional finding, the collision was caused by the failure of human element on the part of the assistant station master and the pointsman on duty at Narasimhapura station. Both of them have been placed under suspension.

These accidents have caused all of us a serious concern. I summoned a special conference of all the eight General Managers of Indian Railways on 28th January, 1958, and had with them a detailed discussion with free exchange of views for taking effective measures for prevention of accidents. A special drive is being undertaken on all the Railways to intensify outdoor supervision on line and in workshops to check up the rules for safe working and their observance by staff and also to impress upon them their responsibility for minimising the incidence of accidents. Additional officers and inspectors are also being appointed for the purpose. The matter was further discussed in detail at the meeting of the Operating Heads at Delhi on 29th January, 1958.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): rose.

Mr Speaker: Usually, no questions are asked.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: It is not any question on this, but a matter related to this.

Mr. Speaker: No. If the matter is related to this, he should give notice of that other matter. Hon. Members know definitely that we have been adopting this practice that nothing other than what appears on the Order Paper shall be brought up here. Any hon. Member cannot get up, unless there is some disorder in the House, in

which case it is open to him to raise it. Otherwise, previous intimation shall be given to me, and then I will allow or will not allow. There is no harm if the hon. Member writes to me, I will look into it today, and then, if it is necessary, I will bring it up tomorrow.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Copies of the statement may be made available to us.

Mr. Speaker: Copies will be available to such Members as want them.

Some Hon. Members: To all Members.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Copies of the statement would be circulated.

#### STATEMENT RE. PROPOSED STRIKE BY DELHI TEACHERS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): The House will recall that the Delhi State Teachers' Association threatened in July 1957 to go on a 'chalk down' strike for four days with effect from the 20th August, 1957, and in that connection, I made a statement on the 13th August, 1957, on the floor of the House detailing the various demands of the Teachers' Association and the action taken thereon. The demands of the Teachers' Association have been looked into carefully and wherever it was found possible, Government have accepted them. A couple of cases are, however, still under consideration.

I may briefly recall that whereas only 23 teachers were permanent in Government schools on 1-2-1957, about 2,000 teachers have been made permanent by this time, which was one of the main demands of the teachers. My Ministry went to the extent of issuing a directive to the Delhi Administration to recall some of the local bodies' school teachers who had been retired, in order to give them the benefit of superannuation.

A deputation of the Association met me on the 12th December, 1957, and I explained to them the Government's

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

standpoint in the matter. I also advised them not to take recourse to strike which will lower their professional dignity and also harm the interests of young children. They were advised to discuss the matter further with the Ministry and a communication was addressed to them accordingly. I have to say with regret that, instead of contacting the Ministry or acknowledging the communication addressed to them, they passed a resolution to go on strike from the 12th February, 1958.

On the 28th January, 1958, the Education Minister received a deputation of the Teachers' Association. He gave the representatives an assurance that he would do all he could to meet their reasonable grievances. He repeated the suggestion made by me, and advised them to meet a senior officer of the Ministry and discuss their grievances with him. He also assured them that he would give sympathetic consideration to their demands. He further observed that the Government could not negotiate under the threat of a strike and, in order to proceed further in the matter, it was advisable for the Association to withdraw their strike notice. The representatives of the Association informed the Education Minister that they would place before the General Body their report on the discussions in the interview and apprise the Government of their decision in this behalf.

In their resolution dated 2nd February, 1958, wherein they regret their inability to withdraw the notice of the strike, it is stated that the unexpected and astonishing statements that appeared in the Press presumably from the governmental sources have had a most disappointing and provocative effect on the teacher community. The presumption contained in the above quoted sentence is incorrect. Government have not issued any such Press statement regarding the meeting of the representatives of Delhi teachers with the Education Minister on the 28th January, 1958, and the Association has been informed accordingly. They have further been informed that the offer made by the Education Minister on the 28th January, 1958, when they met him still stands. The initiative now lies with the Association.

I may further add that my Ministry has been making serious efforts to improve the prospects and conditions of the teaching profession not only in Delhi but all over the country.

12-49 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 11th February, 1958.

**DAILY DIGEST**  
[Monday, 10th February, 1958]

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
<b>OBITUARY REFERENCE</b>		(3) Appropriation (No. 5) Bill.	
<p>The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri R. K. Sidhva who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament. Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.</p>		(4) Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill.	
<b>MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT</b>		(5) Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of special Importance) Bill.	
	1—6	(6) Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill.	
<p>The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the Members shown against them :—</p>		(7) Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill.	
(i) Situation arising out of the Strike by the workers of the Delhi State Electricity Board.	Notices by Sarvashri Hem Barua, Tangamani and Panigrahi.	(1) Secretary also laid on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 20th December, 1957 :—	
(j) Situation arising out of the impending strike of Delhi State Teachers.	Notices by Sarvashri Vajpayee and Brai Raj Singh.	1. Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Bill.	
(k) Situation arising out of the proposed non-cooperation by the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation.	Notice by Shri Hem Barua.	2. Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.	
<b>PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS LAID ON THE TABLE</b>		3. Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Bill.	
	6—26	4. Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill.	
<p>Secretary laid on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1958.</p>		5. Capital Issues (Control) Amendment Bill.	
<b>PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS</b>		6. Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill.	
	26—28	7. Opium Laws (Amendment) Bill.	
<p>(i) Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 20th December, 1957 :—</p>		8. Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill.	
(1) Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill.		9. Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill.	
(2) Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill.		10. Delhi Development Bill.	
		11. Navy Bill.	
		12. Countess of Dufferin's Fund Bill.	

Subject	COLUMNS
(13) Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill	
(14) Citizenship (Amendment) Bill.	
(15) Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill	
(16) Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Bill	
(17) Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill.	

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table —

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957, making certain amendments to the Coir Industry Rules, 1954
- 2 A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878
  - (i) S.R.O. No. 351, dated the 1st November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Hydraulic Brake Fluid) Rules, 1957
  - ii S.R.O. No. 3599, dated the 11th November, 1957
  - iii S.R.O. No. 3600, dated the 11th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Radio Receivers) Rules, 1957
  - iv S.R.O. No. 3679, dated the 14th November, 1957
  - v S.R.O. No. 3680, dated the 14th November, 1957 containing Customs Duties Drawback (Ivory Products) Rules, 1957
  - (vi) S.R.O. No. 374b, dated the 21st November, 1957

Subject	COLUMNS
(vii) S.R.O. No. 3749, dated the 21st November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Roofing Felt) Rules, 1957	
(viii) S.R.O. No. 3757, dated the 23rd November, 1957.	
(ix) S.R.O. No. 3758, dated the 23rd November, 1957 containing the Customs and Excise Duties Drawback (Art Silk) Rules, 1957.	
(x) S.R.O. No. 3760, dated the 26th November, 1957.	
(xi) S.R.O. No. 3767, dated the 26th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Plywood Rules, 1957	
(xii) S.R.O. No. 3771, dated the 27th November, 1957	
xiii) S.R.O. No. 3772, dated the 27th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Tooth Paste) Rules, 1957	
xiv) S.R.O. No. 3773, dated the 27th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Electric Fans) Rules, 1957	
xv) S.R.O. No. 3831, dated the 28th November, 1957	
xvi) S.R.O. No. 3832, dated the 28th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Staple Fibre Yarn) Rules, 1957	
xvii) S.R.O. No. 3833, dated the 28th November, 1957.	
(xviii) S.R.O. No. 3834, dated the 28th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Plastic Goods) Rules, 1957.	

- Subject*
- (xix) S.R.O. No. 3838, dated the 29th November, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Cycle) Rules, 1957.
- (xx) S.R.O. No. 4003, dated the 16th December, 1957.
- (xxi) S.R.O. No. 4004, dated the 16th December, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Paper Products) Rules, 1957.
- (xxii) S.R.O. No. 164, dated the 9th January, 1958.
- (xxiii) S.R.O. No. 165, dated the 9th January, 1958 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Crown Cork) Rules, 1957.
- (3) A copy of each of the five Notifications, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
- (4) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 4102, dated the 28th December, 1957, under sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947.
- (5) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3451, dated the 2nd November, 1957, making certain amendments to the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957.
- (6) A copy of the Amendment to Direction 13(1) issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure

## COLUMNS

*Subject*

## COLUMNS

and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

31—34

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur called the attention of the Prime Minister to the statement reported to have been made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan regarding rounding up of Indians in East Pakistan and steps taken in that connection by the Government of India.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

### STATEMENT BY MINISTERS 34—40

(1) The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjiwan Ram) made a statement regarding collision of Delhi-Pathankot Janta Express with Ambala-Delhi Passenger at Mohri on the 1st January, 1958 and the collision of Howrah Janta Express with the Puri-Hyderabad Passenger at the Narainhpura Railway Station on the 23rd January, 1958.

(11) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K.L. Shrivastava) made a statement regarding the proposed strike by teachers of Delhi.

### AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1958.

Consideration and passing of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill and the Consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.