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Tuesday, May 1, 1962
Vaisakha 11, 1884(Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume II, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[*April 30 to May 11, 1962/Vaisakha 10 to 21, 1884 (Saka)*]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)
(*Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 1, 1962/Vaisakha 11,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Niranjan Lal (Nominated—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wrist Watches

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2299. ⌊ Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) when the wrist watches manufactured by H.M.T. at Bangalore will be made available for the general public; and

(b) the cost of these watches in the open market?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) and (b). Three varieties of watches priced at Rs. 89, Rs. 94 and Rs. 99 each, exclusive of taxes, assembled by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., are now available to the public.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the present demand for these watches, may I know whether Government propose to increase the annual quota of production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now it is only assembling, which means import of these components. And for that the foreign exchange available

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is limited. That is why only about 30,000 watches have been assembled since August 1961. But when we begin to manufacture the components, the production will go up.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that it is only assembling now. If so, may I know what percentage of indigenous parts are being used in these watches?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At present it is nil. All the components have been imported and they are being assembled. But we have a programme of indigenous manufacture to reach 84 per cent by the fifth year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what sort of attempts are being made to manufacture these components of the wrist watch?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is the regular programme. The present assembling programme has been taken up only for giving training to the workmen who will be working in the factories for the manufacture of these components. Therefore, this is only a preliminary programme. The regular programme is the manufacture of the components which will be taken up by January, 1963.

Dr. Govind Das: By what time is it expected that we shall be able to prepare the parts here and it will not be necessary to import them from foreign countries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The present programme is that in the first year, that is by January, 1963, it would be manufacturing 54 per cent of the components. And then it goes on increasing from year to year—54 per cent in the first year, 60 per cent in the second year, 72 per cent in the third year and 84 per cent in the fourth year. And then we will have

to review the whole thing whether it is worth while to manufacture the other components or we should go on importing.

Shri Basappa: Has all the machinery needed for the manufacture been imported?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Orders have been placed and the machinery has started arriving.

Shri K. R. Gupta: Will the quality of these watches compete well with that of the foreign watches?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would request the hon. Member to purchase a watch and test it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the cost of production has now come down and, if so, to what extent?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, all the components are being imported now, and we are selling at a price which gives a margin of profit. But when we manufacture the components, the price would go down further.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary: Member is not present. Shri D. C. Sharma; Shri Subodh Hansda.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No. 301. Why did you call two names, while I am here?

Mr. Speaker: Because I made a mistake; he was not noticeable.

People's Car



Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:

*301.

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the question of manufacture of people's car in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long this project has been under consideration? What are the factors that are entering its consideration? Because, I know, on the floor of the House it was said that it will be manufactured very soon.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. That was the hope. But, hon. Members know that a new Minister has taken charge. He has to go through it and satisfy himself that it is a proper project.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is very strange that a new Minister should try to write on a clean slate. May I know on what points the new Minister wants assurances or satisfaction that is not available to him already by looking at the files which the old Minister has left?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know I am not writing on a clean slate. Sometimes that is an advantage; sometimes that is a disadvantage. My problem is with reference to the availability of foreign exchange in the present conditions and what priority should be given to this project.

Shri Nath Pai: This matter has been coming up in this House again and again. His predecessor, on the last occasion, to the last Parliament, had given a categorical assurance to this House that a final decision—not a preliminary decision—would be announced in this House in less than six weeks. May I know what has happened to that assurance?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now, a new Parliament has been elected and a new Minister has taken charge.

Shri Nath Pal: May I know are we not a continuing.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, I would plead with the hon. Member to give me some time so that I may have a fresh look into it.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister then require a new six weeks?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry, I am unable to give any time limit so that I may not be caught again with regard to time limit.

Shri Tyagi: The other day the Defence Minister answered a query on the floor of the House to say that there was already some small car getting ready for manufacture in the Ordnance factories. Is the Minister collaborating with the other Minister or it will be a different car?

Mr. Speaker: This is what exactly he was saying.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a totally different proposal to manufacture a small car in the public sector: not in the Defence department, but in the Industries Department. The matter has been considered by a committee and the whole matter has been looked into. I only said that I would like to have some time to look into it and also assess the priority which will have to be given to this project. If we are to get foreign exchange. I will need the co-operation of the Finance Minister also in this respect if we have to take a final decision.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now, I think this should not be pursued any further. Shri S. C. Samanta.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My name is also among the Members who have tabled the question.

Mr. Speaker: I have seen his name also along with others. Inclusion of a name does not necessarily imply that he would be called. Then again,

twice, thrice, four times the Minister has said that he wants some more time to look into the whole matter. We should give him time and then perhaps bring it up again.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is quite contrary to what had been said earlier. We have been given an assurance that it is not at the Ministerial level that the matter was pending.

Mr. Speaker: Let him get familiarised with the facts. Soon that matter may come up again. Shri S. C. Samanta.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It militates against what was said.

**Central Drug Research Institute,
Lucknow**

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302. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) how far the expansion programme of the Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow, has progressed;

(b) what new wings have recently been opened;

(c) whether necessary plants and machineries have been installed; and

(d) if not, when their installation is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Institute has now nine scientific divisions and three sections for drug research and drug standardization with necessary facilities of staff and equipment.

(b) A new Block for Pilot Plant and Process Development, a building for Botany and Pharmacognosy Division and a hall for the Drug Museum were opened on 8th March, 1962.

(c) and (d). Plants and machines have been or are being installed. Equipment to be imported is expected to be received shortly.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that this Institute is going to produce antibiotics by fermentation and also synthetic drugs and if so may I know whether sufficient space will be available for that?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It has a number of programmes, of which one is concerning the synthetic drugs. The Institute is putting up new buildings to accommodate these new projects.

आ० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इस मंस्था में खोज का संबंध है उम में किस तरह की औपचियों की खोज होगी ? क्या उम में आयुर्वेद की ओर दूसरी जो भारतीय पद्धतियां हैं उन की भी खोज होगी या किसी एक विशेष पद्धति की खोज होगी ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The institute will look into the properties of medicines, see that they are properly standardised and in some cases also prepare synthetic medicines. Naturally, Ayurveda or any other system in which medicines are available will be the subject of examination in this institute.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that equipment will be imported from outside. May I know the amount set apart for equipment?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is a very general question. I can give the programmes that we have for the current year. For the current year, the total capital expenditure will be Rs. 8½ lakhs. But unless the hon. Member asks me about specific projects, it is very difficult to give any reply.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the drugs on which research is going on in this institute are only in the research stage or whether some of them have been put on commercial

use, and if so, the names of those drugs?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Research is at various degrees of progress. I think in regard to leucoderma, a certain amount of progress has been made. Very recently, some work has been done in regard to T.B., diabetes and cancer also, and some of the medicines are under trial in and outside the country. But, as you know, till clinical examination is complete, and has been spread over a number of years, commercial production is not undertaken, and it will not be safe also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any museum in this institute, which displays the comparative properties of modern medicines and indigenous medicines?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In the library and the laboratory, naturally, different types of medicines are compared. I cannot say offhand whether there is any museum in which they have been displayed in the form of a table.

Heavy Vehicle Factory at Avadi

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Shri Subodh Hansda:
*304 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri M. R. Krishna:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan and estimate of the heavy vehicle factory to be set up at Avadi has been prepared and approved by Government;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether the construction of the project has been started; and

(d) how many types of heavy vehicles are proposed to be manufactured in this factory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 16 crores approximately

including cost of Plant and machinery, workshop buildings and the colony and land.

(c) The construction work at the project site will commence shortly.

(d) The factory will have capacity for undertaking manufacture of a complete range of Armoured Vehicles and other heavy engineering equipment required by the Defence Services.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any foreign collaboration for this project, and if so, the name of the foreign collaborator?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Yes; Messrs. Vickers Armstrongs, the British firm of engineers, are the main consultants.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any amount has been paid to the Madras Government for acquiring the land, and if so, the amount so paid?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The Madras Government have given us 770 acres of freeland, and that is their contribution.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the cost of this project is purely met from the money left by the British Government, and if so, the total amount that was left by the British Government, particularly, for this project?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not know where they have left money.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I think this project originated from the proposals of the British Government, and they have set apart some amount for this particular project.

Shri Raghuramaiah: This is purely our own project, and its cost will be borne out of the Defence Estimates.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What heavy vehicles other than tanks will be manufactured in this particular factory, and what will be its employment potential?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have said that it will manufacture a complete range of armoured vehicles. I am sure the House would not desire me to disclose full details of the defence equipment.

Regarding the employment potential, that again will depend, but it is estimated that it will be about 2500 to 3000 men.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What would the production capacity of this factory, once it has gone into production?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The production capacity will be sufficient to meet the maximum requirements of the defence services.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is no reply. What is the maximum capacity?

Shri Tyagi: What is the type of tank that is going to be manufactured? Is it the old Centurion type or some other lighter tank also?

Shri Raghuramaiah: My hon. friend knows how dangerous it would be to disclose such details. I hope he will appreciate it.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: What is the necessity for foreign collaboration? What is the proportion of investment between Government and the foreign collaborator?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I said they are consultants. The money is entirely our own.

Shri Nath Pai: We fully appreciate his anxiety not to say something that may be of potential use to an unknown enemy. But may I point out that the Vickers-Armstrong deal with us here will make it possible for us to get all the details from the British Industrial Journal? What is the dignity of the House if we get this information from foreign journals? What is wrong in his telling us the capacity of the factory, not of the tank, not of its firing range which we did not ask?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It has often been stated on the floor of the House by the Defence Minister—and the House has been indulgent—that it is one thing for us to say something and another if something leaks out from foreign sources, which we hope will not.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether all the parts of these vehicles will be manufactured at Avadi or whether some will be manufactured in other ordnance factories also?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It will be progressive manufacture of all parts. In the earlier stage, we might have certain equipments from other factories, but ultimately it will be a self-contained unit.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister that the whole investment is made by our Government, what is the necessity for foreign collaboration in this case?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Technical knowledge and skill.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Then what is the secrecy in it?

N.D.M.C. Claim on Entertainment Tax

*305. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has made claim for a share in the entertainment tax collected in the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government; and

(c) what will be the average sum of money, the New Delhi Municipal Committee will get yearly?

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

(b) With effect from 1st April, 1962, the proceeds of Entertainment Tax collected from the area of the New

Delhi Municipal Committee, less collection charges, will be paid to the Committee.

(c) Rs. 11,85,000 approximately.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: पिछले समय से जो दैक्षण्य कापूल होता रहा है, क्या सरकार उसको भी देगी, या सिर्फ आगे के लिये ही देगी?

Shri Datar: This will be with effect from 1st April, 1962.

Shri Navlakshmi Prabhakar: दिल्ली कापौरिशन के हिस्से में जो इस तरह का दैक्षण्य आता है, क्या वह उस को दिया जायगा?

Shri Datar: So far as the Corporation is concerned, under section 184 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, the proceeds go to them.

Committee on Administrative Set-up of Union Territories

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*306.	Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Warior: Shri Bhakt Darshan: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Shri D. C. Sharma:
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Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 197 on the 26th March, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Law on the administrative set-up of Union Territories has already submitted the report; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It seems we are proceeding with some legislation for representative government in Nagaland. In that case, what is the difficulty in the way of having the

same kind of set-up in other Union Territories like Delhi and others?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In the last session of Parliament, I had made a statement when I said that a committee would be appointed to consider what changes in the existing set-up of the Union Territories were needed. In accordance with that, I appointed a Committee of which the Law Minister is the Chairman. The Committee has visited Manipur and Tripura and was about to go to Himachal but could not do so because of the elections there. The elections are now over and the Committee will be going there in about a week's time.

When the Committee has submitted its report, we will consider this matter. We cannot adopt the same pattern as it is in Nagaland for other Union Territories in a general way.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What are the particular problems being considered by the Committee?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member might see the terms of reference. These have been announced in the Press.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the House to understand that whereas all the States have got similar and identical set-up, the Union Territories will have a set-up disparate and different in character from one another?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He may wait for the Committee's recommendations.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know whether the Committee will be visiting Goa also since it has been a Union Territory for some time before this report is finalised, or has something else already been devised for Goa?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: It will not visit Goa?

Mr. Speaker: It will not visit.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the people in these Union Territories are not satisfied with the hon. Minister's statement, that they want more legislative and executive powers? If so, what is the reaction of the Government to this dissatisfaction?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No reaction just at present. They can express their views to the Committee, and we are waiting for the report of the Committee.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is the intention of the Government to evolve a uniform pattern of administration and legislative bodies in these Union Territories, or is it going to be a different kind of pattern for different kinds of Territories?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as possible, we would like to have a uniform pattern, but, as I said, it will be advisable to await the recommendations of the Committee.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि देर से देर यह कमेटी कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी और क्या इसी सेशन के समाप्त होने से पहले, इस संबंध में विवेयक यहां प्रस्तुत हो जाएगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : कमेटी तो जल्दी ही रिपोर्ट देने वाली है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में चुनाव के कारण वह वहां जा नहीं सकी। वहां से खबर आई कि अभी आप न आयें। अब कोई एक हस्ते के अन्दर वह वहां पहुँच जायगी। मुझे आशा तो है कि एक डैड महीने के अन्दर वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी। विवेयक इसी सेशन में लाया जा सकेगा या नहीं यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन अगले सेशन में जरूर आ जाएगा।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the hon. Minister's reply that the people in these Union Territories might represent their case before this Committee, may I know whether the terms of

reference of this Committee comprise or visualise anything of that sort? Their demand is for a legislative assembly, and the terms of reference of the Committee do not include that, and so I would say it was an evasive reply, the reply that was given to the supplementary that I put earlier.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: What can this Committee do? Suppose there are some people who want even a separate State. The Government cannot take the responsibility for everything that every one suggests. There are the terms of reference. Those who hold other views can certainly represent to the Government, if they do not want to represent to the Committee.

Denial of Govt. Employment

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†308. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have issued any instructions to State Governments to deny employment to persons reported by the police to be Communists or Communist sympathisers; and

(b) if so, whether such prohibition applies to any other party or parties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No instructions to the State Governments to deny employment to persons reported to be Communists or Communist sympathisers as referred to in this Question have been issued. Under the instructions issued by the Government of India, it is, however, the duty of every appointing authority to satisfy itself about the suitability of a candidate by verifying his character and antecedents before making the appointment. While no person is to be considered unfit for appointment solely because of his political opinions, persons who are

likely to abuse the confidence placed in them by virtue of their appointment may not be appointed.

Once in Government service, an employee is prohibited under rules from becoming a member of or associating with any political party or political organisation. If it comes to the notice of Government that any Government servants are nevertheless associating with any political parties or organisations, then Government do make necessary verification and enquiries with a view to dealing with him suitably.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know which is the authority to decide what are subversive activities and what are the associations connected with them?

Mr. Speaker: Must be the heads of departments. Which are the authorities to take the decision whether any employee is indulging in subversive activities?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Generally, the State Governments, their General Administration Department or the Home Department. Similarly in the Centre.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There is something known as police verification. If so, may I know whether it takes place before the appointment or after the appointment?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Generally, it is done after the appointment.

Shri P. Kunhan: Does it mean the creation of two classes of citizens, one entitled to appointments and another not entitled to appointments which denies the fundamental rights of Indian citizenship?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing and not putting a question to elicit information. Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister has stated that no such instructions are issued. May I draw the attention of Government to the

fact that the ex-Chief Minister of Kerala has issued a statement saying that there is an instruction like that wherein some political parties like the Communist Party, the R.S.P. and Jan Sangh are referred to? Is it not a fact that there are standing instructions from the Home Ministry to the State Governments?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The question put is entirely different. It is in regard to recruitment and appointment. There it was asked whether there is a ban imposed on the members of the Communist party. I have said that that is not correct. There are instructions, of course, they are secret but I do not want to hide them from the House. In accordance with the Constitution, article 311(2), certain administrative instructions have been issued with a view to safeguarding national security. And, in that, it is not only the question of one political party. There are various political parties and communal organisations. We do want to verify in those cases. If appointments are made, Government makes the necessary enquiries. And, if it is found that they are not suitable and that confidence could not be reposed in them, then, action is taken.

Shri Nambiar: What is the criterion to decide whether a citizen is suitable or not? Is it only the report of the policeman, the constable or the Sub-Inspector or the D.S.P.? What is the stage at which the point is to be decided on the report?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, the report is looked into by the appointing authority. It is not only the police report. And, the highest officers look into them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister, Shri Datar stated that no government employee can become a member of a political party. If people are retrenched or dismissed for security reasons what is the way open to them? Will it be open to those employees to ap-

proach the highest authorities including the Minister and will their grievances be redressed?

Mr. Speaker: That might be known by a reference to the rules on the subject. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask of the hon. Home Minister if he has given thought to the recommendation of the Pay Commission in this regard that mere subscription to the views of any political party need not, in itself, be a matter to be penalised; whereas active participation in the activities of any party must be frowned upon, mere holding of views identical with those of any party is not to be discouraged? May I know whether he has taken this into consideration before issuing his directives?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In fact, it has been said in the answer itself that merely holding an opinion is not enough and that no person is to be considered unfit for appointment solely because of his political opinion. It is made clear in the reply.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the statement by Dr. B. C. Roy in the West Bengal Assembly on the 27th March, in relation to a case where a candidate recommended by the Public Service Commission was not taken in on account of his former membership of the Communist party, may I know if Government can give any instruction to the Chief Minister of West Bengal to say that a Communist Government can push out former Congressmen from the administration and a Congress Government can do the same thing with Communists? Is this due to the instructions of the Central Government or is it the peculiarity of West Bengal?

Mr. Speaker: Probably, the hon. Member did not hear the Home Minister. He had explained the instructions that have been sent.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the Statement of the Chief Minister in the Assembly may I take it that this

is unique to the West Bengal Government or is it done in consultation with my friend the Home Minister?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no such instruction. I also read it in the papers the other day. But each and every case is considered on merits by the appointing authority. It is for the State Government or the Central Government to look into each case and then come to a decision. Mere association with a political party does not debar a person.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: They would appreciate that I cannot allow all the Members who desire to put supplementary questions because that will consume almost the whole of the time. If the hon. Members do feel that it ought to be further enquired into or there should be some discussion about it, they can seek other measures. But so far as Question Hour is concerned there should be a limit to the time that can be given to one question. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What exactly is the connotation of the phrase 'association with a political party'? What are the particular types of activity frowned upon? Is the Congress Party also included in the words a 'political party'?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No Government servant can remain a member of the Congress or any other political party....(Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They can.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If any specific case is brought to my notice, we will take necessary action. But no Government servant has got that right.

Shri Mohammed Elias: I want to put a very simple question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Shri Bade: I have been standing up.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry if I have not been able to call him. I have called the next question.

Defence Electronics Research Laboratory

*311. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state what would be the nature of scientific explorations and research undertaken in the recently established Defence Electronics Research Laboratory at Chandrayanguda?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): This Laboratory is for applied research in electronics and for developing new techniques in design and development of defence electronic equipments mainly in such subjects as the microwave techniques, propagation, tropicallisation, communication and navigation, computers, materials, components etc.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: By what time is the laboratory expected to start functioning?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It has already started functioning.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether there is a proposal to have a chain of other laboratories in the vicinity of this place to do research in different subjects?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We have already three electronic establishments: one at Bangalore, one here and the other at Delhi.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What has been the cost of setting up this laboratory? How much is set apart for doing research here?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have not got the exact figures involved in this.

Movement of Inferior Grade of Coal

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*312. { **Shri P. C. Boroah:**
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the President of the Indian Colliery Owners' Association that "superior grades of coal were being exhausted due to lack of transport for movement of inferior grade"; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter to ensure proper movement of the inferior grade coal?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, but this statement does not reflect the correct position because there is hardly any connection between lack of movement of inferior grades and exhaustion of superior grades. The exhaustion of superior grades of coal may really be due to a mine itself getting worked out with the passage of time.

Government are, however, seriously considering how transport for movement of inferior grades can be stepped up according to the requirements of the consumer. Although it is difficult to say anything as yet, the Government would not hesitate to revise the present concept of priorities if considered feasible and purposeful.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What was the requirement of the coal industry for wagons per day in 1961-62 and how much did the actual supply fall short of the demand?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The hon. Member wants the requirement for the whole country?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Yes, Sir.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will require notice for that.

Shri Oza: Is it true that we are left with more inferior grade than superior grade and if so, what is the proportion between them?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In some industries, the superior grade coal is needed more than the inferior grade. But it is not correct to say, as I have said before, that because of the lack

of transport facilities lower grade coal is accumulating in larger quantities. The exhaustion of superior grade coal will be there so long as we shall require to exploit this superior grade coal.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether, as a result of the consumption of superior grade coal in the absence of the inferior grade coal, the industries requiring superior grade coal are suffering and, if so, to what extent?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The industries are undoubtedly facing some difficulties in getting coal, whether superior or inferior, because of certain imbalances and the industries expanding fast. Transport facilities and also production are not yet geared up to the needs. But, as I have said, a few weeks later perhaps we shall be able to improve the situation substantially and we shall let the House know as to how we propose to meet the situation.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article written by a member of the Railway Board in the Statesman to the effect that no coal is moved by way of inland water transport and, if so, whether that is also one of the obstacles in the way of transport facilities for getting more coal to the industries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not read any statement which has been referred to by the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news published today in the issue of *Hindustan Times* that 30,000 workers who were employed in Meerut district in various brick kilns are being discharged because of the non-availability of coal and, if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to supply enough coal to the brick kilns there?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not read that news item nor am I aware that 30,000 workers are being dis-

charged. But, as I said, Government are taking every step to see that "low priority grade" coal as it is called in the brick kilns which burn coal, is also supplied to the consumers as far as possible.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that only 50 miles from Jammu, at a place called Jungle Valley, there are huge deposits of inferior grade coal which, if transport facilities are provided and properly exploited, could supply almost the entire portion of northern India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I know that coal mines exist in the Jungle Gally, and that the Government have started taking steps to exploit them, but the question of arranging transport from the Jungle Valley to all the northern parts of India is a difficult one. But the Government are considering the question of transport of coal from that place if it is feasible proposition.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that for want of the coal washeries which are yet to come into production, inferior quality coal is not being washed and that superior quality coal is being used instead?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are to be more coal washeries no doubt, and Government are expediting the programme of putting up coal washeries more and more. But, as I said, directly the consumption of superior grade coal cannot be related to the lack of transport of inferior grade coal.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the States have complied with the suggestion of the Union Government that they should build up depots for the supply of box wagon coal?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The box wagon supply is being speeded up and there is no lack of co-operation from the State Governments in this respect.

There are some technical difficulties which are being removed.

Shri Hem Barua: That is not my question. My question was different.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Bangalore Airport

*313. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Bangalore Airport needs renovation and expansion;

(b) whether airport buildings have been transferred from Defence department to the Transport and Communications Ministry; and

(c) if not, whether the Transport and Communications Ministry has corresponded with the Defence Ministry for the transfer of the airport building etc.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes Sir; the renovation and expansion of the runway has already been completed.

(b) The Airport buildings are owned by Hindustan Aircraft Limited, and have not been transferred to the Transport and Communications Ministry.

(c) No, Sir. However, the question of leasing some land to the Ministry of Transport and Communications for the construction of terminal buildings at the Airport, is being examined by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited.

Shri Basappa: Am I to understand that the operation of this airport will be done by the Transport Ministry whereas the ownership is with the Defence Ministry and this anomaly has resulted in the neglect of the airport?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The overall control has been and will remain with the Hall. They have done the necessary renovations.

Shri Dasappa: Have they done any renovation to the airport itself or only to the air strip?

Shri Raghuramaiah: To the runway only.

Shri Dasappa: We are not asking about the runway at all. The question does not pertain to the runway, but to the airport. The Minister is answering about the runway.

Shri Raghuramaiah: There is negotiation going on with the Communications Ministry to put up a new terminal building. This matter is being negotiated between the HAL and the Transport Ministry.

Lignite

*314. { **Shri Nambiar:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of lignite in Neyveli has started; and

(b) when the construction of the Power House is likely to be completed and the production of electricity begun?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No. The mine is, however, ready for the production of lignite required for the first unit of the thermal power station.

(b) The erection of the first of the five 50 MW units of the thermal power station has been completed. The initial trial runs are now being conducted, and, after these have been completed, the unit will be commissioned for continuous generation of power, which may be about the middle of June, 1962. The remaining four units are expected to be commissioned thereafter, one by one. The entire power station is expected to be in full production by the middle of 1964.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that we have not yet started mining lignite, may I know whether the

employees have been retrenched and if so, why?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Before actually producing lignite, we have to remove the overburden, in which people are employed. I do not think there is any question of removing the workers on work just now.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether there is a labour unrest now prevailing in Neyveli and if so, what it is due to?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of any unrest. But if there is any special case in the mind of the hon. Member, he may let me know and I will find out.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether there is any delay in the supply of Soviet equipment and whether the power house construction has fallen behind time and if so, to what extent?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The power station programme has been somewhat delayed, but not very much.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government has received the results of the tests which were to be carried out in Germany for which we sent 1,000 tons of lignite?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question relates to the programme of generating power from the lignite.

Shri Morarka: Part (a) of the question reads:

"Whether the production of lignite in Neyveli has started".

My question is, 1,000 tons of lignite were sent to Germany for testing purposes and I want to know whether the Government has received any report and if so, what is the result?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is in respect of steel production; that has nothing to do with this.

Shri Morarka: Whatever the purpose may be.

Shri Heda: One of the purposes of lignite was to manufacture briquettes for use as fuel. In view of the shortage of fuel in the cities of Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, etc., may I know why lignite is not yet used for the manufacture of briquettes?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have a programme of briquetting the lignite. About 1.4 million tons of lignite will be produced for briquetting purposes. This is also very much in our programme.

Shri Heda: When the programme is already there, why has not the manufacture yet started?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The entire lignite exploitation programme is under way. In order to produce about 3.5 million tons of lignite, we have to remove about 27 million cubic yards of overburden. Out of that about 22 million have already been removed. When the balance of 5 million cubic yards of overburden are also removed, we shall start producing lignite in a few months.

Shri Dasappa: May I know how far behind the schedule we are so far as removing the overburden is concerned, what was the original schedule and what is the revised schedule now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got the schedule of removal of overburden. I will require notice.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon. Minister was just telling the House that there was delay in supply of Soviet certain equipments. May I know what was the cause of this delay?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: When equipments have to arrive from abroad, there are so many factors which have to be taken into account. We have to depend upon delivery from foreign countries. Therefore, sometimes delay becomes unavoidable.

Shri Nambiar: Are we to take it that because the construction of the power house is not yet complete, further digging of lignite has been stopped or is it due to any other reason?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, no. The power generation programme is going on according to schedule. The first thermal power station of 50 MW units will start functioning next month or June.

"Birla Planetarium in Calcutta"

*315. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Birla Planetarium in Calcutta has been set up and is projected to be run independently of any control or interest by the Govt. of India; and

(b) whether there are any other schemes regarding Planetaria in other cities of the country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a). It is understood that the Birla Planetarium in Calcutta is nearing completion. The Govt. of India have no control over or interest in it.

(b) A small planetarium, which was given as a gift by the German Democratic Republic in 1955, has been set up in the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi. According to available information, Patna University contemplates the setting up of a Planetarium. There is no information about any new Planetarium from other State.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if the German Democratic Republic offered facilities for the erection of a planetarium in Calcutta first of all to the Government of India and it was the apathy of the Government of India which enabled the Birlas to get into the picture and get control of this planetarium?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have no information about the German Democratic Republic offering any other planetarium either to the Government of India or to Mr. Birla.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the statements which we have seen published in the bulletin issued by the

German Democratic Republic's trade representative in New Delhi, where offer of facilities for erection of a planetarium in Calcutta was publicly announced, may I know if Government practised certain inefficiency in this regard so that this matter went outside the orbit of Government control?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already stated in part (b) of my reply that one planetarium was offered and accepted, and it has been set up in the National Physical Laboratory. I think the hon. Member is mixing up two different things.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Birla Planetarium is being set up in Calcutta on land which belongs to the Government of India, Defence Ministry. May I know whether all these proceedings went on because the Birlas were in the picture without the knowledge of the hon. Minister over there?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend is making certain suggestions. The land has been leased by the West Bengal Government at a nominal rent of one rupee for the first ten years and afterwards a fixed rent of Rs. 1865 for the rest of the period.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Birlas have consulted the Ministry of Scientific Research in setting up their planetarium; if so, what is the total cost of it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have stated earlier, the Government of India have not come into the picture. We have been informed by the West Bengal Government that discussions have taken place with them, it will be used for the benefit of the public and conditions will be laid down by the Birla Education Trust with the approval of the Government of India.

डा० गोविन्द बास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस प्रकार का एक हृत्रिम नम-मण्डल दिल्ली में भी बनाया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का हृत्रिम नम-मण्डल जो छोटे से छोटा भी होता है

उस पर कितना खर्च पड़ता है और क्या भारतवर्ष की अन्य राजधानियों में भी विश्वविद्यालयों में भी ये बनाये जा सकते हैं?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot give the exact figure as to how much it will cost. The Patna University has secured equipment which would cost Rs. 43,984. I was once informed that a very small planetarium will cost a little over Rs. 50,000 so far as the equipment is concerned. The total planetarium may cost roughly about Rs. 2 lakhs. Other State Governments have not approached us with such proposals till now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is not a fact that the portion of the maidan on which the planetarium is constructed is the property of the Central Government and the Central Government has leased it to the West Bengal Government so that the West Bengal Government may give it to the Birlas? We are absolutely surprised at the answer given that it belongs to the West Bengal Government.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am not concerned with the proprietorship of the maidan. The information which I have is the one supplied to me by the West Bengal Government. For information on whether this land originally belonged to the Government of India and was then leased to the West Bengal Government, a separate notice be given to the appropriate Ministry.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is a presumption that the Calcutta maidan belongs to the Government of India and here is a Minister who says he knows nothing about it. We want to know whether the West Bengal Government made over it on behalf of the Government of India, as it does.

Mr. Speaker: But if the Minister says that he has no information about it, who is to give that information to him? He will have to find it out.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There are certain matters which are presumed.

You had been a judge, Sir, and you know what those things are.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are all kinds of buildings in the maidan. The Tagore theatre is being built there. Then there is an Akademi building and a cathedral. Therefore, the honble Member cannot expect the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to know to whom the land belongs. For that he should put a separate question to the appropriate Ministry.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने दो बार हिन्दी में प्रश्न किये लेकिन उन के उत्तर केवल इंग्लिश में दिये गये हैं। क्या इंग्लिश के प्रश्नों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये जा सकते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जिन मंस्त्रर साहब ने हिन्दी में सवाल किया था, अगर वह यह चाहते कि उन को जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाय तो जरूर ऐसा होता, लेकिन उन्होंने जब उसे मंजूर कर दिया तो फिर अंगर कोई मंस्त्रर साहब उस में दखल न दें।

एक भाननीय सवाल: वह तो हिन्दी में चाहत हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह मुझ से तो नहीं कहते। आप के कान में उन्होंने पहुंचा दिया तो मैं क्या करूँ?

विस्तीर्ण देंगोर रंगमंच

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*३१७.	श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
	श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
	श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या बेशानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में "देंगोर रंगमंच" के नाम से एक खुले रंगमंच का निर्माण किया जा रहा है

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप तथा निर्माण व्यय क्या होगा;

(ग) इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों के बैठने

की व्यवस्था होगी; और

(घ) नाटक खेलने के लिये रंगमंच कम तक तैयार हो जायेगा?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a). Yes, Sir. The name is likely to be Tagore Rangamanch.

(b) The stage and the auditorium have been planned for multipurpose use like the regular theatre, concerts, dance performances and spectacles. The cost is estimated at about Rs. 15 lakhs.

(c). It will have a seating capacity of about 8000 persons for spectacles. For dances or the regular theatre the stage and auditorium can be modified to seat 5000 and 13000 persons respectively.

(d). The theatre is expected to be ready for staging plays by 15 August, 1962.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसके लिये कोई जगह निश्चित कर ली गई है? यदि हां, तो कहां पर?

श्री हुमायून कबिर: अभी पूरा बन नहीं चुका है लेकिन बन रहा है। पायद अगस्त तक तैयार हो जायेगा। तब जगह किस तरह से नहीं चुनी गई है।

श्री त्यागी: क्या नाच गान दें: इस मन्दिर पर इतने लाल रुपये खंबं करने के बास्ते प्लैनिंग कमीशन में मंजूरी मिल गई थी।

श्री हुमायून कबिर: यह रवीन्द्रनाथ देंगोर सेन्ट्रलरी कमटी बना रही है इस लिये प्लैनिंग कमीशन की मंजूरी का सवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की देख रेख और प्रबन्ध की जिम्मेदारी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट पर रही या कोई प्राइवेट कमटी बनेगी।

Shri Humayun Kabir: After it has been completed, it is proposed to set up a small committee which will look after the stage and the theatres.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether this particular stage will be used only for the staging of Tagore plays, both in the regional language as well as in translation, or it will be used for all plays, dramas, songs and dances?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In my reply I have stated that it will be for all kinds of performances—concerts, dance, drama and spectacles. Obviously, there cannot be any limitation that it will be confined only to Tagore performances.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं कि भावात्मक एकता के लिये नाटक और इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन अन्यत आवश्यक होते हैं, और ऐसी हालत में क्या इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि इस तरह के रंगमंच और दूसरी तरह की चीजें भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों में बनाई जायें और इसमें केंद्रीय सरकार से महायता दी जाये?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend is probably aware that the Government have already undertaken a programme and there will be a firstclass theatre in every State capital. In addition, we have undertaken a programme for rural theatres and, I believe, there are—I am speaking from memory—about 200 rural theatres which have already been built, and we propose to build more.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह सर्वथा असह्य बात होगी जो कि यत्न किया जा रहा है। हिन्दी के प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में होना चाहिये। अगर मंत्री महोदय को हिन्दी नहीं आती है तो दूसरे मंत्री महोदय उन की जगह पर उत्तर दे सकते हैं। इस का तो यह अर्थ होता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं चाहूँगा कि जब हिन्दी में प्रश्न किया जाय तो यत्न यह किया जाय कि हिन्दी में ही जवाब हो।

मगर जब जो सवाल करने वाले मेम्बर साहब हैं उनकी तसल्ली हो जाती है उसको तो फिर मैं उसमें कैसे दखल दे सकता हूँ? दोनीं भाषाओं में सवाल या जवाब किया जा सकता है। इस लिये अगर सवाल करने वाले मेम्बर साहब कहे कि हिन्दी में मिले तो जरूर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन अगर उन की तसल्ली हो जाय तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? मैं माननीय सदस्य से विनय कराणा कि वे बैठ जायें, और जब मैं खड़ा हूँ उस बक्त उन को बैठ ही जाना चाहिये। तो जो मेम्बर साहब सवाल करते हैं अगर वह जोर नहीं देते तो बिला बजह दूसरे मेम्बर साहब को भी नहीं देना चाहिये। जब स्वामी जी सवाल करेंगे तो जरूर हिन्दी में जवाब मिलेगा।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं ने हिन्दी में सवाल किया था। यहां पर बार बार भाषा का प्रश्न उठता है। लेकिन मैं यहां पर भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर कदूस उत्पन्न नहीं करना चाहता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी के प्रश्नों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए जायें। लेकिन अगर कोई मंत्री इसमें असमर्थ हैं तो मैं जबरदस्ती उन पर कोई चीज लादना नहीं चाहता।

Shri Nambiar: On a point of order, Sir. Question Hour is intended for us to get information from the hon. Ministers. If that is going to be used for the dispute of Hindi or non-Hindi, it becomes a very difficult thing for us. Then I can start speaking in Malayalam or Tamil. I know many languages. Therefore our time should not be misused by the Hindi fanatics. This cannot be tolerated.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All other languages should not be equated to Hindi.

श्री फेंक एनबी : क्यों?

Mr. Speaker: Because under our Rules every hon. Member can express himself either in Hindi or in English. That is provided for. On

that account I am saying that and not because I am giving any inferior status to any other language. All languages are very important. All the Indian languages are equal in that respect. But here under our Rules every hon. Member can express himself either in Hindi or in English. Therefore when he is expressing himself in Hindi, if the hon. Minister can give the answer in Hindi he will try to do that. But the position that has been taken by Dr. Govind Das is the ideal one. He says that he expects the hon. Minister to do that.

मगर वह कोई कटुता पेंदा नहीं करना चाहेंगे, और मेरा स्थाल है कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी कोई कटुता इसमें पेंदा नहीं करना चाहेंगे।

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: On a point of privilege, Sir.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I submit that there are some new hon. Members who do not know both Hindi and English. There may not be many but specially in my group there is one who does not know either Hindi or English. As far as such hon. Members are concerned, I want to know..

Mr. Speaker: The Rules are very clear on that point. As the situation arises I will certainly abide by the Rules. Next Question.

Fertilizer Factories in Andhra

*318. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage are the fertilizer factories to be set up at Kottagudem and Visakhapatnam; and

(b) whether there is any foreign investment in these two factories?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The following is the progress made in the establishment of fertilizer fac-

tories at Kothagudam and Vishakapatnam:—

Kothagudam Fertilizer factory: M/s. Andhra Sugars, who have been granted a licence for this project, are negotiating with a well-known American firm for technical and financial collaboration. It is understood that the terms of collaboration have been practically settled and a draft collaboration agreement is expected to be submitted for Government's approval in the very near future. In the meantime, the party has gone ahead with the acquisition of land for the project, arrangements for supply of utilities like water and electric power and of coal which will be the main raw material for the production of ammonia.

Vishakapatnam Fertilizer Factory: A private Limited Company called Coromandel Fertilizers Private Ltd.' has been registered by the Consortium to whom a licence has been issued for the establishment of the factory, for undertaking the preliminary steps to implement the project. This private Company is taking the local authorities for the supply of water, power, etc. The party has selected a site in the Port Area of Vishakapatnam and is having discussions with the Port Authorities for the release of land.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: May I know the terms of collaboration entered into by the Indian company with the American private company?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are two concerns in this, one is the Kothagudam factory and the other is the Visakhapatnam factory.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I am referring to the Kothagudam factory.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think the collaboration is with the USA firm called Allied Chemical Corporation.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I want to know the terms.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the terms.

Shri P. Kunhan: What is the total number of fertiliser factories that are going to be established during the Third Five-Year Plan and has the Kerala Government approached for one?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question is with regard to Andhra.

Mr. Speaker: It is only as regards Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know with regard to the Visakhapatnam unit whether it is progressing satisfactorily, the Indian parties is fixed up as also the foreign collaborator and, if so, who are they?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a Consortium, and the foreign collaboration also has been finalised, I understand. They have started acquiring the site and it will come into production within two or three years.

Micro-Hydel Sets

*319. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam Government with the help of the Defence Ministry is considering the possibility of setting up Micro-hydel sets to generate power, especially in the hill areas of Assam;

(b) if so, whether any concrete decision has been taken; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to set up Micro-hydel sets in areas like Manipur Hills, NEFA and Nagaland?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir. Assam Government have not sought the help of the Defence Ministry in setting up Micro-hydel sets to generate power in the Hill area of Assam.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO TO QUESTIONS

Machine Tool Plant

*300. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a machine tool plant is proposed to be set up at some port;

(b) whether site has been selected and financial implications have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the name of the site and the expenditure involved?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The possibility of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., establishing another unit in the public sector is under consideration. Location, from the point of view of exports, will be one of the factors taken into consideration.

Liencies issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to firms in the private sector envisage location of the following number of units near ports:

Bombay 54

Calcutta 42

Madras 4

दिल्ली में स्कूलों के अध्यापक

*303. **श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को बड़े हुए बेतन, पेशन और अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना की मुविधाओं के रूप में कुछ राहत दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अध्यापकों को और कौन कौन सी मुविधायें दी गई हैं?

(ग) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि अभी तक बहुत से सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं लिया गया जिससे उनको पर्याप्त कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे संभवतः कब तक योजना के अन्तर्गत आ जायेंगे?

शिक्षा मंत्री (आ० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) और (ख). दिल्ली के राजकीय स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को बैतन, पैशन भास्ति के बे सभी लाभ प्रदान कर दिए गए हैं जो बैतन आयोग की सिफारिशों आधार पर सरकार ने अन्य कर्मचारियों को प्रदान किए हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों के बच्चे उत्तर-मैट्रिक अध्ययन वे लिये योग्यता आवृत्तियों के भी अधिकारी हैं।

(ग) अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना, दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के लिए, जिनमें राजकीय स्कूलों के अध्यापक भी शामिल हैं, अभी लागू नहीं की गई है। लेकिन वे, चिकित्सा पर किये गये खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के हकदार हैं और इस प्रकार उन्हें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

(घ) अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना को दिल्ली प्रशासन वे कर्मचारियों के लिये लागू करने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

All-India Education Service

*307. *Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:*
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for constituting an All-India Education Service as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of this scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Retention Prices of Steel and Pig Iron

*309. *Shri Indrajit Gupta:*
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retention prices of steel and pig iron have been fixed upto 31st March, 1962;

(b) the reason for keeping such price fixation pending since 1st April, 1960; and

(c) the basis and advantages of fixing retention prices with retrospective effect?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a). Final retention prices payable for the period 1960-61 and 1961-62 have not yet been fixed. The current prices are provisional.

(b). A reference to the Tariff Commission for recommending 'normal' retention prices could be made only after the Private Sector Steel Plants had completed their expansions and the Public Sector Plants had gone into operation on a regular basis. The question could therefore be referred to the Tariff Commission not earlier than the close of 1960-61. The Commission also took time over their report which has been received only a few days back, because the fixation of retention prices for this period involves consideration of many new and complex issues.

(c). The only advantage in fixing retention prices with retrospective effect is that the actual production during the period under review can be taken into consideration instead of the prices being based on estimates of future production.

Central Zonal Council

*310. *Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:*
Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) since when the meeting of Central Zonal Council has not been held; and

(b) the reasons for not holding the regular meeting?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The last meeting of Central Zonal Council was held on 28th August, 1960. It was proposed to hold a meeting of the Council in November, 1961, but due to the preoccupation of the Members of the Council with general elections and other pressing State matters, the meeting had to be postponed.

New Universities in Third Plan

***316. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has appointed a committee to advise on the proposals of various State Governments to establish new universities during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, who are the members of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has so far held any meeting; and

(d) if so, the details of its deliberations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Dr. D S Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

(2) Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.

(3) Dr. A. C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University.

(4) Shri Prem Kirpal, Education Secretary, Government of India.

(5) Shri S. Bhoothalingam, Finance Secretary, Government of India.

(6) Prof. M. V. Mathur, Department of Economics and Public Administration, University of Rajasthan.

(7) Secretary, University Grants Commission.

(c) Yes, three meetings.

(d) The Committee has not yet made final decisions. It is not considered advisable to disclose their discussions at this stage.

Polish Collaboration in Coal Industry

***320. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deep shaft mine, the first of its kind in India is being sunk at present in Sudamdih with technical and financial collaboration of the Polish Government.

(b) when this project is expected to be completed;

(c) whether any exploratory talks were held with Poland for widening Polish-Indian collaboration in mining in view of the persistent coal shortage in the country; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes; the Sudamdih deep mine is being developed with Polish collaboration, which will bring in new techniques of sinking shafts.

(b) On present indications, this mine is expected to go into initial production in 1964-65.

(c) Since the industrial demand for coal is fast increasing, and Polish techniques are highly advanced, the possibility of further widening the scope of Indo-Polish collaboration in the matter of developing deep shaft mines is being explored.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

Jammu Srinagar Road

***321. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Bakshi Abdul Rashid:
Shri Abdul Ghani Gonj:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made in stabilising the Jammu-Srinagar Road from Udhampur to Banihal, since its transfer to the Army Engineering Department; and

(b) to what extent land erosion and land slides have been controlled in order to ensure smooth traffic on this road, more particularly during the Tourist traffic season?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) The overall responsibility for the improvement and maintenance of the road from Pathankot to Srinagar was taken over by the Border Roads Development Board with effect from 1-4-61. Since then, various works for improvement of the road from Udhampur to Banihal have been sanctioned at a total cost of about Rs. 45 lakhs. These works are in progress under the supervision of Commander Engineer, Banihal.

(b) The results of works which have been executed or are in progress will be judged during ensuing Tourist season. The Commander Engineer, Banihal has been given necessary machinery, equipment and manpower to ensure that the dislocation of traffic on this road is minimised, if not eliminated altogether.

Expenditure on Oil and Natural Gas Commission

*322. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual expenditure on Oil & Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) the result of oil prospecting in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The total expenditure of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the year 1961-62 was Rs. 14.34 crores (approx.)

(b) Prospecting for oil in Rajasthan has commenced recently and

results will be known only after completion of prospecting work.

Coal

Shri A. S. Salgal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Bishan Chander Seth:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

*323.

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of coal quota has been cut for various industries and its price is going to be increased;

(b) if so, details of increase in price;

(c) whether it is due to the insufficient supply of coal by mine owners; and

(d) what action Government is taking to increase the production of coal so that it may not affect the working of various projects in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The revision of quotas has been effected in order to match them closely with the rail transport capacity available. Since the revised quotas are generally higher than what was actually supplied during 1961, the expectation is that consumers will get at least the same quantities of coal, if not more, as last year.

(c) Yes, there has been some insufficient supply of coal also by mine-owners in some regions. The coal industry has been urging for

some time for an increase in coal price. The representations of the Industry in this regard are still under consideration.

(d) Production of coal during the Third Five-Year Plan is to be increased from 60 million tons a year to 97 million tons. Government are taking necessary steps not only to facilitate the achievement of this target but even to exceed it if possible. Several measures are under contemplation in this connection which will be decided in the next few weeks. Necessary foreign exchange is also being provided to enable the industry to import more plant and machinery for increase in production.

Diploma of Mining of Bagha Mining School, Dhanbad

*324. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the students of the reorganised Mining Class of Bagha Mining School, Dhanbad have gone on general strike with effect from the 14th February, 1962 because of the non-recognition by the Union Government of the Diploma awarded by the Board of Technical Education, Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the matter of selection of candidates for Government appointments, recognition is given to the identical diploma so far it relates to Mining Institute Jharia (Maithon) and the Mining Institute, Kodarma; and

(c) if so, whether Government will re-examine the case and remove the anomaly that has been created by deleting the Bhaga Mining School from the communique issued by the Union Government published in Bihar papers on the 22nd November, 1961?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the State Government itself had proposed only Jharia & Kodarma for the establishment of two regular mining schools, these were recognised by the Central Government.

(c) The question of developing the Bhaga School also into a regular mining school is under consideration.

Ankleshwar Stores

*325. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any serious complaints have been received regarding the management of stores of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Ankleshwar;

(b) whether the store-keeper at Ankleshwar has been suspended;

(c) whether a large quantity of cement was sought to be removed from the godowns of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission by certain persons at Ankleshwar; and

(d) whether any arrests have been made in this connection?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been received and are being enquired into; action would follow on the basis of the result of the enquiry;

(c) and (d). The matter is being investigated by the police.

Foundry Forge Factory at Ranchi

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

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed project report for the Foundry Forge Factory at Ranchi has been submitted by Mesrs. Technoexport, Prague to Heavy Engineering Corporation; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Foundry Forge Plant, being set up at Hatia near Ranchi, will provide the necessary castings, forgings, rough machined components and finished rolls required for the Heavy Machine Building Plant. The plant is being set up in three stages, to correspond to the needs (80,000 tons) of the Heavy Machine Building Plant.

2. The Detailed Project Report for the first two stages of the Plant was received from Messrs. Technoexport, Prague in November, 1959, and accepted in April 1960.

3. The Detailed Project Report for the Third stage of the plant has just been received from Messrs. Technoexport, Prague and is being examined, by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi.

Bye-Products in Neyveli Lignite Project

*327. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how the bye-products in the Neyveli Lignite Project are going to be utilised;

(b) whether any planning and research were carried out in the matter; and

(c) if so, whether private parties are coming forward to exploit the bye-products?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The bye-products obtained in the Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project, to the extent they are not required for use in the Project, will be sold to other consumers.

(b) and (c). Laboratory tests on the utilisation of the bye-products are being carried out in the Project

Laboratory. Interested parties such as the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, Mysore, are also conducting tests in this regard. The Government of Madras have also constituted a Committee to examine the potentiality of the use of the bye-products of the Project.

Enquiries are being received from private parties regarding the exploitation of the bye-products. The results so far obtained of the laboratory tests are being made available to all those who send in requests for the same.

Palai Central Bank

*328. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) why no action has been taken so far against the Directors of Palai Central Bank for misfeasance;

(b) what is the total amount realised by the Official Liquidator by the sale of movable and immovable properties separately held by the Bank upto the end of March 1962; and

(c) whether there is any prospect of paying anything further to the depositors in addition to the dividend of 40 nP in the rupee already paid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Necessary evidence that may be required in misfeasance proceedings is being collected.

(b) Rs. 2,91,73,499 on sale of movable property. Rs. 13,88,072 on sale of immovable property.

(c) As the funds available at present are not sufficient, further payments to depositors will depend mainly on the extent of future recoveries.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*329. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to compute the loss to the national exchequer and to the Hindustan Steel Ltd., because of the frequent break-downs and delays in commissioning various parts of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what loss is estimated to be in rupee as well as in foreign exchange till now;

(c) whether any action has been taken to fix responsibility for such loss; and

(d) if so, particulars thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (d). It is not possible to compute the loss in production on account of the break-downs and delays in quantitative terms. Appropriate action is taken in all cases, depending on the nature of the delay or breakdown.

Revision of Coal Target

*330. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for upward revision of the Third Five Year Plan coal target from 97 million tons to 104 million tons;

(b) whether it is a fact that the private sector will now be allocated a larger share of the proposed increase in coal production; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allocating larger share to private sector?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The target of coal production during the Third Plan still stands at 97 million tons. What has transpired is that the private sector of the industry, which was assigned a target of 17 million tons of additional production, has, in

the applications it submitted for utilisation of the World Bank loan, made additional offers of about 7 million tons. Tentatively, these offers have been accepted for the purpose of allocation of the World Bank loan. Whether the target itself would need revision is still under the consideration of Government. In the meantime, rail transport is being planned to take care of the additional offers of coal production from the Industry.

Kanpur-2 Aircraft

*331. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of Kanpur-2 aeroplane built at Kanpur;

(b) the details of future plans in the project; and

(c) whether it is a fact that it climbed over 21,000 feet during the last flight?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):

(a) The aircraft is still in the development stage. As such the details of cost are not yet available.

(b) The future plans would be decided after the aircraft has been evaluated and the type-certification awarded.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Gorakhpur Aerodrome

*332. **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to develop the Gorakhpur aerodrome into an air base;

allotted for Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, which is the place selected; and

(c) what progress has been made in the setting up of the project?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). The question will be answered by the Minister for Commerce and Industry on a later date.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

363. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed by Government to suggest measures for ensuring normal and uninterrupted production in the Sindri Fertilizer Factory has been examined;

(b) if so, its broad recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) The Committee was appointed by the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation. Its report has been examined by the Board.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 53].

(c) The Board has accepted the recommendations and has directed the Management to implement them.

Iron and Steel Requirement of Andhra

364. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total requirements of iron and steel of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1961-62 and for the subsequent years of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the total requirements of the State were met for the year 1961-62; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). Demands and allotment of States' quotas are received and made only restricted categories viz. sheets and wire. For other categories full requirements can be indented for. The details of the demand (requirement), allotment and despatches (supplies) to Andhra Pradesh for 1961-62 are furnished below:

(in Metric tons)

Demand	120,260
Allotment	30,233
Despatches	12,044(*)

(*) From April 1961 to February 1962.

The estimated total requirements for the remaining four years of the Third Five Year Plan, as furnished by the State Government are 654,000 tons. Demand for categories other than sheets and wire is being generally met. As the availability of the restricted categories is far less than the demand, equitable distribution is being made of the available material.

The system of allocation of pig iron was abolished from 1st July, 1959. No consolidated demands are, therefore, received from the States and no periodical allotment is made since 1st July 1959. Consumers can obtain pig iron direct from the stockholders without any authorisation or indent on Producers through the Iron and Steel Controller for their requirements 5,874 tonnes were despatched (supplied) to the State during the period from April, 1961 to February, 1962.

Central Government Employees

365. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the latest figures, department-wise, of Central Government employees who stand dismissed, discharged or removed from service in

connection with the all-India Strike of July, 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement giving the latest position is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Ministry, Department	No. Dismissed removed	No. Discharged from service
Audit Deptt.	17	36
P. & T. Deptt.	8	1
Railways	67	5
Defence	38	14
Overseas Commsn. Service	1	4
Health	..	1
Food and Agriculture	5	..
Total	136	61

Besides, 11 persons were compulsorily retired from service as follows :-

P. & T.	4
Audit Deptt.	6
Overseas Commun. Service	1
Total	11

Funds to States for Rural Housing Schemes

366. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the allocation of funds to the different State Governments for the Rural Housing Schemes for the year 1962-63?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The allocations of Central Assistance during 1962-63 for the various heads of development, including housing have not yet been worked out by the Planning Commission.

Persons Drowned in Jumna

367. / Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
 / Shri Sham Nath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons drowned in Jumna on the Baisakhi Day (13th April, 1962); and

(b) the measures taken by Government to save the people by drowning?

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

(b) (i) Police force was deputed for maintaining law and order and to help rescue operations at the Jumna Ghats.

(ii) At the dangerous Ghats, where the water was deep, ropes were spread and fixed to prevent bathers from entering into deep water.

(iii) Loud speaker sets were installed to warn the bathers from going into deep water.

(iv) Boats were kept on the dangerous ghats with divers and swimmers to start rescue operation at the time of emergency.

(v) Fire Brigade men were employed for rescue operations.

Military Training School, Andhra

368. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to establish a military training school in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramal):

(a) and (b). Projects of the Defence Ministry are not linked to the Five Year Plans.

There is a requirement for additional training establishments for the Army and the Air Force and details relating to their location, cost etc. are under consideration.

A Saïnik School for training boys of age-group 9 years to 16 years to enter the National Defence Academy has however recently been established at Korukonda in Andhra Pradesh.

Higher Secondary Education Examination Board

369. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an All India Board is being set up by Government of India to conduct higher secondary examinations throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Board will work directly under the Education Ministry; and

(d) whether the Public Schools will also be governed by the Board?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer has re-constituted itself for the purpose of conducting an all-India secondary education examination;

(b) & (d). A copy of the Constitution of the Board is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-57/62].

(c) The Central Board of Secondary Education is an autonomous and independent body registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India functions as the Controlling Authority of the Board.

Archaeological Excavations in Narasipur Taluk (Mysore District)

**370. { Shri Siddiah:
Shri Hem Barua:**

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

(a) whether the Archaeological Department of Mysore conducted ex-

cavations in a site near Kendanakoppal village in Tehsil Narasipur Taluk of Mysore District recently;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) what are the findings of the archaeologists;

(d) whether the excavation will be continued; and

(e) what is the financial and technical assistance given by the Central Government to conduct these excavations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The State Archaeological Department has carried out excavations at T. Narasipur in Mysore District. But the site is not near Kendanakoppal Village.

(b) No progress report has been received for the work done in 1961-62.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The work is expected to be completed by the end of April, 1962.

(e) Financial assistance of Rs. 2,750/- for excavation work during the year 1961-62 has been given. No technical assistance has been given.

Vijnan Mandirs in Mysore

371. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Vijnan Mandirs will be started in Mysore State during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the places where they will be established; and

(c) whether one will be started in Mysore District?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Phased programme for the establishment of Vijnan Mandirs in the State during the Third Five Year Plan has yet to be drawn up by the State Government.

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

जापान से प्रतिरक्षा रडार सामान की खरीद

३७२. { श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

न्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार वे सर्वेक्षण मिशन ने वया सिफारिशें की हैं जो दिनांक २२ मार्च, १९६२ के; एक जापानी समाचार पत्र 'निक्कन कोगेयो' के समाचार वे; अनुसार भारतीय सीमा पर बहुत अधिक प्रयोग हैं; लिये रडार सामान खरीदने की संभावना की जांच करने के लिये २७ मार्च, १९६२ को जापान पहुंचने वाला था

(ख) इस के लिये कितने रडार और रडार बनाने वे सामान खरीदने की सिफारिश की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने देश में रडार हैंपार करने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रमेश्वरमंत्री) : (क) डेलीगेशन २६-४-१९६२ को जापान से लौटा है, और आशा है कि १०-५-१९६२ तक वह अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देगा।

(ख) इस समय यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ). भारत एलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिंगोलोर में कुछ रडार सामान बनाने के प्रस्तावों पर निश्चय कर लिए गये हैं। विस्तार प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है।

पौँड पावना

३७३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय नियांत व्यापार में अनुपाततः उतनी उन्नति नहीं कर सका है जितनी उसने स्वाधीनता के पूर्व की थी और उसने पौँड पावने की स्वाधीनता पूर्व की संचित धन राशि प्रायः समाप्त कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो १५ अगस्त, १९४७ को पौँड पावने की संचित धनराशि कितनी थी और इस समय कितनी है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोराराजी बेसाई)

(क) और (ख). स्वाधीनता में पहले के पूरे आखिरी माल, १९४६-४७, में अनवर्द्दे भारत में ३२७.६८ करोड़ रुपये का माल बाहर भेजा गया। पिछली दो पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाओं के दौरान, भारत में औस्तन हर माल कमज़ ६१४.८४ करोड़ रुपये और ६१२.१८ करोड़ रुपये का माल बाहर भेजा गया। वाणिज्यिक सूचना और अंक-संकलन के महानिदेशक (डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ कमांड इण्टेलिजेंस एण्ड स्टेटिस्टिक्स) द्वारा प्रकाशित अस्थायी अंकड़ों के अनुसार १९६१-६२ में भारत में ६६५ करोड़ रुपये का माल बाहर भेजा गया। इसलिये, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि भारत नियांत व्यापार में अनुपाततः "उतनी उन्नति नहीं कर सका" जितनी उसने स्वाधीनता से पहले की थी।

१५ अगस्त, १९४७ को रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया का विदेशी पावना (फारन बैलेस) लगभग १०१६.७८ करोड़ रुपया था। इस रकम में, इन परिसम्पदों (एसेट्स) में पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा और ब्रिटेन की सरकार को, स्टर्लिंग पेशन सम्बन्धी देनदारियों और रक्षा-सामग्री की खरीद के लिये की जाने वाली अदायगियों की रकम शामिल नहीं है। २७ अप्रैल, १९६२ को, जिसके बाद की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है, यह पावना ११२.४१ करोड़ रुपया था। इस पावने की रकम में कमी का मुख्य कारण बाहर से माल मंगाने

के लिंब का बढ़ जाना है, खासकर दूसरी श्रायोजना के: शुरू होने के बाद। श्रायोजनाओं में शामिल किये गये विकास कार्यक्रमों को अमल में लाने से देश की श्रायात (इम्पोर्ट) सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं काफी बढ़ गयी हैं। इस्पात कारखानों में माल डिब्बों का रोका जाना

३७४. **श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या इस्पात और भारी उत्थोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात कारखानों में मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे समय में अधिक रोक कर रखे जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) भविष्य में मालगाड़ी के डिब्बों को आवश्यकता से अधिक न रोका जाये इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं या उठाने जा रही है; और

(घ) स्थिति में कब तक मुद्धार की संभावना है?

इस्पात और भारी उत्थोग मंत्री (श्री चिं० सुशृङ्ख्यम) (क) में (घ). कई अवसरों पर रेलवे द्वारा निवार्फिल निःशुल्क अवधि से अधिक समय तक मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे इस्पात कारखानों में रोक लिये गये हैं। इस के मुख्य कारण ये रहे हैं—कुछ लास किस्म के डिब्बों में माल लाने और उतारने की उचित मशीनी-व्यवस्था का अभाव, डिब्बों की आमद में उतार-चढ़ाव जो कभी कभी इस्पात संयंत्रों को क्षमता में अधिक हो जाता था तथा रेलवे और इस्पात कारखानों की परिचालन सम्बन्धी आकस्मिक कठिनाइयां। डिब्बों की रोक वो यथासम्भव दूर करने के लिये सभी गम्भीर उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। सभी इस्पात संयंत्रों की रेलवे के विगत्र श्रेणी के अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क-व्यवस्था है और हर सम्भव

उपाय किया जा रहा है जिस से डिब्बों को उपलब्ध अधिक से अधिक आसानी से हो सके।

Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

३७५. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper cost accounting system has been introduced in the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 1952, when the Company started functioning.

(c) Does not arise.

Marine Insurance Law

३७६. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are contemplating to enact a Statute for Marine Insurance Law as recommended by the Law Commission on the general lines of English Marine Insurance Act of 1906; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Law Commission's recommendations are being examined and no decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

इस्पात सलाहकार समिति

३७७. श्री म० ला० हिंदेवी :
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

वया इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दि० ३० मार्च, १९६२ को इस्पात सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में इस्पात नियंत्रण में ढील देने के लिये जो मुझाव प्रस्तुत किये गये थे उनमें से कितनों पर विचार किया जा चुका है और किन-किन मुझावों को सरकार ने मान लिया है ;

(ख) शेष वो न मानने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) लघु उद्योगों की इस्पात की कुल मांग कितनी है और उस की सरकार किम अंश तक पूर्ति कर रही है ; और

(घ) पूर्ति में अधिक वृद्धि की दिशा में क्या रुकावटें हैं और वे कमे दूर हो सकेंगी ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुहाग्यम) : (क) और (ख). इस्पात नियंत्रण में ढील देने के लिये दो मुझाव रखे गये थे :—

(१) काली प्लेन चादरों (१४ गेज से पतली), गैलवेनाइज्ड प्लेन, गैलवेनाइज्ड कौर्गेटिड चादरों और तारों पर से कोटा सिस्टम हटाना और

(२) स्टाक-होल्डर स्तर पर मूल्य नियंत्रण हटाना ।

कोटा-पद्धति को हटाने का मुझाव सिद्धान्तः स्वीकार कर लिया गया है जबकि मूल्य नियंत्रण हटाने का मुझाव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है । जब और जैसे प्रदाय स्थिति में सुधार होगा इन वस्तुओं के वितरण पर नियंत्रण ढीला कर दिया जायेगा । तार के

वारे में शीघ्र ही ऐसा करने का विचार है परन्तु चादरों के बारे में ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, योंकि चादरों की प्रदाय स्थिति अभी कठिन है । इस समय कीमतों पर से नियंत्रण हटाना उचित नहीं समझा जाता क्योंकि अभी इस्पात की समस्त कमी है ।

(ग) १९६१-६२ में लघु उद्योगों के लिए कोटे के अन्तर्गत कुल मांग और आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं :—

	मीट्रिक टन
मांग	४४०,०३४
आवंटन	१,३६,३७०

मांग और आवंटन के आंकड़े निर्बन्धित किस्मों—प्लेन चादरों तारों के बारे में हैं । जहां तक अन्य ढील दी गई किस्मों अवृत्ति सार्वत्रिक प्लेटें इत्यादि का सम्बन्ध हैं उपभोता या तो बिना किसी प्राधिकार पत्र के नियंत्रित स्टाक होल्डरों से अपनी आयश्यकताएं पूरी कर सकते हैं या अपनी समस्त मांग के लिये लोटा और इस्पात नियंत्रण द्वारा उत्पादकों का व्यादेय भेज सकते हैं ।

(घ) चूंकि इन निर्बन्धित किस्मों की उपलब्ध मांग से कम है, अतः सम्पूर्ण मांग की पूर्ति सम्भव नहीं हो सकती है । जिस समय नये इस्पात कारखाने अपनी आरम्भिक कठिनाइयों पर कावू पा लेंगे तथा अधिक उत्पादन करने लगेंगे उस समय स्थिति अधिक सुधर जायेगी । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भविष्य में बढ़ती हुई मांग की तुलना में पर्याप्त क्षमता उत्पन्न करने के लिये कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं । उपलब्ध सीमित विदेशी मुद्रा के अन्दर अत्यावश्यक आवश्यकताओं का आयात करने के लिये भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

अनेक करों के स्थान पर
उत्पादन-मुद्रा

३७८. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चारों ओर

से इस बात की मांग की जा रही है कि विभिन्न स्तरों पर अनेक करों की अपेक्षा उत्पादन शुल्क ही लगा दिया जाए ।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने से सरकार को पूरा धन भी प्राप्त हो सकता और भ्राताचार को भी अविक हृद तक रोका जा सकता ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में क्यों देर कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) राज्यों द्वारा लगाये गये विक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के बारे में देशीय सरकार के पास व्यापारियों की कुछ दरखास्तें आयी हैं ।

(व) यह तो अपनी-अपनी राय है ।

(ग) संविधान के अनुसार किसी राज्य में विक्री या खरीद पर कर लगाना राज्य सरकार के अधिकार की बात है । इसलिये किसी चौंक पर से विक्री कर हटाने का फैसला मिर्क राज्य सरकार ही कर सकती है ।

Basic Education

379. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring the basic education to a common standard throughout the country;

(b) whether different patterns are followed in different States;

(c) whether the basic education in some of the States are devoid of all basic ingredients; and

(d) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The fundamental concept of basic education as accepted is the same in all States, but the stages

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of development differ from State to State.

(c) Government has no information.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian Army Officer Missing in Congo

380. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 103 on the 20th March, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the missing Indian Army Officer working with U.N. Forces has since been located in Katanga; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Punishment to Defaulting Officers

381. { **Shri Harish Chandra**
 { **Mathur:**
 { **Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what punishment, if any, has been given to the defaulting officers in the light of the conclusions of Estimates and Public Accounts Committees of Parliament during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the table of the House after full information is received.

"

नतिक और धार्मिक शिक्षा सम्बन्धी समिति

382. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नैतिक व धार्मिक शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ समय पहले एक विशेष धार्मिति नियन्त्रण की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस समिति द्वारा की गई मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशें और उन पर अब तक की गई कार्रवाई पर प्रताश दालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) धार्मिक और नैतिक शिक्षा पर विचार करने के लिये समिति श्री श्रीप्रकाश की अध्यक्षता में १६५६ में स्थापित की गई थी। समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशें उसकी रिपोर्ट १६ वृष्ट १६ और १७ पर देखी जा सकती हैं; इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति संसद् पुस्तकालय को भेज दी गई है।

समिति की सिफारिशें सभी राज्य सरकारों को, और विश्वविद्यालय अनुशासन आयोग के द्वारा सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिये भेज दी गई थीं। लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालयों ने सूचना दा है कि वे समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक इस विषय पर उपयुक्त साहित्य तैयार करने और उसका वितरण करने के लिये देशीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय के तत्वावश्वन में एक देशीय एजेंसी स्थापित करने का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्रालय ने एक स्थायी सलाहकार समिति नियुक्त की है। प्रारम्भिक और माध्यमिक स्कूलों में प्रयोग के लिये मंत्रालय ने पुस्तकों का प्रयम चुनाव कर लिया है। इन पुस्तकों को शंघ द्वारा स्थायी समिति को भेजा जायेगा और समिति की भिकाईयों प्राप्त हो जाने पर आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

Balladila Project in M.P.

383. Shri Subodh Hansda:
 | Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that time schedule for opening the Bailadila project in Madhya Pradesh could not be maintained;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The mines to be opened in the Bailadila area have to start production by early 1966, since 4 million tons of iron ore are to be exported annually from that area to Japan from the middle of 1966. There are a number of distinct deposits in the area. On behalf of the National Mineral Development Corporation, the Bureau of Mines will soon complete detailed exploration of two deposits and are expected to submit their reports on those two deposits by the end of July this year; meanwhile, their field parties will proceed to a third deposit. As the Bureau completes this work, detailed project report on each deposit will be prepared by the Corporation and thereafter necessary equipment will be obtained and installed. Though the reports of the Bureau on the first two deposits are now expected a few months later than originally scheduled, on the whole it is still expected that production will be commenced in 1966 as scheduled.

Government servants conduct Rules

384. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 4-A and 4-B of the Government Servants Conduct Rules are still made applicable to Central Government employees despite ruling of the Supreme Court and Bombay High Court; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Although a Bihar Government Servants Conduct Rule

similar to Rule 4(A) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules has been declared by the Supreme Court to be only partially valid, Rule 4(A) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules has not been the subject matter of a decision by the Supreme Court. The Bombay High Court has held the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 4(A) to be valid and that judgment is at present under appeal in the Supreme Court. The question, therefore, of the Rule having become inapplicable does not arise.

Rule 4(B) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rule has, however, been held *ultra vires* of the Constitution by the Bombay High Court but is in appeal in the Supreme Court. Pending a decision in the Supreme Court the applicability of the Rule to Central Government servants in the State of Maharashtra will no doubt be decided with reference to the judgment of the Bombay High Court.

Production of Boots in H.&S. Factory Kanpur

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

(a) the progress that has so far been made regarding production of boots in Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur;

(b) the number of pairs produced annually; and

(c) how the price compares with the price of pair of similar boots produced by private companies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) and (b). Manufacture of Boots in the Harness & Saddlery Factory, Kanpur was commenced in December, 1961, and upto March, 1962, a quantity of 13,772 pairs were manufactured.

(c) The actual cost of production is not yet available, manufacture having

started only recently, but it would compare favourably with the prices of boots produced elsewhere. Boots manufactured in the Harness & Saddlery Factory are of a better and more lasting quality and, therefore, more economical in the long run than those procured from the trade.

Production of Trucks

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

(a) whether production of trucks has gone up in 1961;

(b) if so, how it compares with 1960 figures; and

(c) whether the cost has further been reduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The comparative figures of production of Shaktiman and Nissan Trucks for the years 1960 and 1961 are as follows:—

	1960	1961
Shaktiman	858	1246
Nissan.	205	595

(c) The actual cost of production during the year 1961-62 has not yet been compiled.

Indian Participation in Military Tattoo at Edinburgh

387. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 { Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian forces are participating in the Military Tattoo being held at Edinburgh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah):

(a) At the invitation of the Government of the U.K. an Indian contingent is being sent partly from Gaza and partly from India, to participate in the Military Tattoo to be held at Edinburgh.

(b) From Gaza—Officer	— 1
	Bandsmen—52
Adm. personnel	— 4
From India—Officers	— 3
	Bandsmen —22
Cavalry personnel	—30
Adm. personnel	— 4

Common script for Indian Languages

388. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education in their session held in January, 1962 at Jaipur considered the question of evolving a common script for all Indian languages;

(b) if so, the main points considered by the Board in this regard:

(c) what recommendations, if any, were made in regard to this question; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Board desired that the question of a common script for all Indian languages should be further studied by the Ministry of Education and the results thereof may be placed before the Board in due course.

(d) The following steps have so far been taken by the Ministry for the popularisation of Devanagari Script which will indirectly help its

adoption as a common script for all Indian languages:—

- (i) Appointment of a Committee of Linguists to examine the needs of Devanagari Script and to suggest appropriate symbols or diacritical marks for making it suitable for other Indian languages;
- (ii) Preparation of bi-lingual readers in Devanagari and regional scripts; and
- (iii) Grant of financial assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations for publishing literature in regional languages in Devanagari Script.

Free and Compulsory Education

389. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education in its Session held at Jaipur in January this year recommended that the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments fix a definite time limit for the realisation of the provision of the Constitution for providing free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation has already been taken up with the Planning Commission.

प्रेन्द्रीय सचिवालय बलर्क सेवा

३६०. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, १९६० से ३१ मार्च, १९६२ तक कितने स्थायी अथवा अस्थायी

सरकारी कर्मचारियों से, जो केन्द्रीय सचिवालय वलक सेवा के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे थे, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा दूसरे ऊंचे पदों के लिये चुने जाने पर अपने पदों से त्यागपत्र देने को कहा गया ; और

(ब) उन में से कितनों ने वास्तव में त्याग-पत्र दिये और ऊंचे पदों का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया और कितनों ने त्याग-पत्र देने के भय से ऊंचे पद ग्रहण नहीं किये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में चौथी रणबीर मिह तथा श्री डॉ सी० शर्मा द्वारा पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८०८ के उत्तर में १८८१ को ममा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण पत्र तथा श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी द्वारा पूछे गये अत्यार्गांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६२१ के ८ दिसम्बर, १८८१ को लोक सभा में दिये गये उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है। मंत्रालय स्वयं इस प्रवार के मामलों को निपटाने के समर्थ हैं ; अतः अपेक्षित सूचना गृह मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ऊंचे पदों पर चुने जाने पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय वलक सेवा के तीन स्थायी वलकों ने इस अवधि में त्याग पत्र दे दिया ।

दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों से जाने वाले अध्यापकों को भुगतान न करना

३६१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों से जो शिक्षक नौकरी छोड़ कर सरकारी स्कूलों में नौकरी करने चले जाते हैं, उन्हें प्रबन्धक आखिरी महीने का वेतन नहीं देते ;

(ख) सरकार के ध्यान में अब तक इस तरह के कितने मामले आये हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार कितने शिक्षकों को उनका बकाया वेतन दिलाने में सफल हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (दा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) और (ख). सरकार के सामने ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन

३६२. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल-प्रदेश के प्रशासन द्वारा अप्रेजी में कितने प्रवाशन निकाले जाते हैं और उनमें से कितने इस समय हिन्दों में निकाले जाते हैं ; और

(ख) जो प्रकाशन अभी हिन्दो में नहीं निकाले जा रहे हैं उन्हें हिन्दो में छापने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रहो है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Recognition of Indore Ruler

393. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three claimants have moved the Union Government for securing recognition of Indore Ruler;

(b) what are their names and credentials; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on this matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes

(b) (i) His Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, father of the deceased Ruler;

(ii) Shri Malhar Rao Holkar, a distant cousin of the deceased Ruler; and

(iii) Shrimati Usha Devi Malhotra, daughter of the deceased Ruler.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

Consumption of Liquor in Delhi

394. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale and consumption of liquor, both imported and country-made, is on noticeable increase in the Union Capital; and

(b) what are the comparative figures of sale and consumption for the years 1960 and 1961 as also for the first quarter of 1962?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The figures are:—

Kind of liquor	1960	1961	1st r.	gallons
	gallons	gallons	of 1962	
(1) Country liquor	1,36,071	1,37,699	49,466	
(2) Foreign liquor	2,96,805	3,30,315	68,958	

School Mid-Day Meal Scheme

395. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has worked out a model menu for the school mid-day meal scheme;

(b) whether the estimated cost of the model menu is 12 naye paise; and

(c) the details of the menu?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The Nutrition Research Laboratories of the Indian Council of Medical Research have compiled a series of menus for school meal programmes. Fifty-two different menus are available to meet the requirements of the different parts of the country.

(b) The cost of the menus varies partly according to its content and partly according to prices of commodities in the locality. On the whole, it may be taken to be between 9 naye paise and 12 naye paise.

(c) The suggested menus includes the following food articles per child per day:—

Cereals and Millets	2.5 ozs.
Pulses	1 oz
Leafy vegetables	1 ,,
Non-leafy vegetables	1 ,,
Oil	1/2 ,,
Condiments and salt	To taste

The nutritive value of these menus in terms of calories varies from 450 to 600, of protein from 15 to 23 grams, in addition to adequate quantities of calcium, iron, vitamins A, B1 and B2 and C, Thiamine and Riboflavin.

School Mid-Day Meals Scheme in Kerala

396. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the grant given to Kerala State for the school mid-day meals scheme;

(b) whether Government of India have been informed that the sanctioned amount is insufficient; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the scheme has been dropped in many schools for lack of funds?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to Kerala for the School Mid-day Meals as the Central assistance is not given scheme-wise. It is given to all educational schemes in the plan taken together.

(b) The State Government has recently approached the Planning Commission with the request that a grant equivalent to 1/3 of the total expenditure involved in the implementation of the scheme should be given by the centre. The matter is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

Merit Scholarships to Poor University students of Kerala

397. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to the Kerala State Government for the grant of merit scholarships to poor students to conduct their University education during the year 1961-62 under the National Scholarships Scheme;

(b) the amount spent out of this by the State Government; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government of India that most of the students who were sanctioned scholarships have not received the money even though the educational year is coming to a close.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 1,01,700/-.

(b) The information is being collected from the State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

मृत्यु दण्ड

३६८. श्री रघुनाथ तिहः : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९५६-६० और १९६१

में कितने व्यक्तियों को भारत में कांसी की सजा दी गयी ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने वास्तव में कांसी पर लटकाये गये ; और

(ग) कितने अपराधियों को प्राणदण्ड बदलकर उन्हें कारावास की सजा दे दी गयी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) से (ग). इस विषय से मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Reforms in Electoral Law

399. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the reforms to be introduced in the Electoral Law in the light of the experience gained in the Third General Elections of 1962; and

(b) if so, what are the reforms contemplated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Since the Third General Elections have just concluded, Government have not yet taken up for consideration the question whether any amendments in the electoral law are necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

Political Sufferers

400. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many political sufferers and their dependents have been provided with means of livelihood, pensions and free education to their children; and

(b) how are the martyrs of freedom remembered and honoured?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rehabilitation of political sufferers is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who have formulated their own schemes for the purpose such as cash grant, land grant, educational concessions to children of political sufferers, etc. The information asked for is not, therefore, readily available.

(b) This matter also falls within the discretion of the State Governments and it is up to them to commemorate the martyrs in the way considered most suitable.

Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities

401. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any examination of the safe-guards provided for linguistic minorities in different States; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of such an examination?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). As proposed in Article 350B. of the Constitution, a Special Officer designated as Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities investigates all matters relating to safeguards provided for linguistic minorities and reports to the President upon these matters from time to time. Three reports of the Commissioner have already been laid on the Table of the House.

Border Disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra

402. Shri Basappa:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee on border disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore is meeting in the near future; and

(b) whether there is agreement between the representatives of the Maharashtra and Mysore Governments?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee has not submitted its report to the two Governments as yet.

छावनियों में भंगियों के लिये मकान

४०३. श्री बालमोकी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, १९६० से अप्रैल, १९६२ तक छावनियों में काम करने वाले भंगियों के लिये मकान बनाने में क्या प्रगति हुई :

(ख) क्या यह मत्त है कि इन मकानों में बहुत ही रद्दी ढंग का बहुत सस्ता इमारती मामान काम में लाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) अब तक सबसे अधिक प्रगति किस छावनी में हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामेया) : (क) छावनियों में काम कर रहे भंगियों के लिये अप्रैल, १९६० से अप्रैल, १९६२ तक बनाये गये नवीकृत मकानों की राजवाहार संख्या देने वा , एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [खेलिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५४] ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) लण्डूर और अलमोड़ा छावनियों में काम करने वाले सभी भंगियों को मकान प्राप्त कर दिये गये हैं ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिये गये अनुबूतित जाति प्रमाण-पत्र

४०४. श्री बालमोकी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति प्रमाण-पत्र केवल पुलिस की जांच के आधार पर ही दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रक्रिया से प्रमाण-पत्र नेन में काफी देर लगती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह देर कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन से स्थित मालूम की जा रही है ; प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त का पद

४०५. श्री बाल्मीकी :
श्री अच्युतन :
श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कई मास से अनुसूचित जाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के आयुक्त का पद खाली पड़ा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त का पद १-४-१९६२ को खाली हुआ । पहले इस पद पर श्री श्रीकान्त नियुक्त थे । ३१-१२-६१ को उन्होंने अपने पद का कार्यभार दे दिया किन्तु वे ३१-३-१९६२ तक अवसान छुट्टी पर थे ।

श्री अनिल के० चन्दा, श्री एल० एम० श्रीकान्त के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में अनुसूचित

जाति व अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के आयुक्त नियुक्त हुए । उन्होंने २५-४-१९६२ को कार्यभार संभाला ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Chief Ministers' Meetings on Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities

406. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what steps have been taken to see that the decision taken in the meetings of the Chief Ministers of the States held on the 31st May and 1st June, 1961 and on other dates regarding safeguards to linguistic minorities are implemented?

Shri Mohsin: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The decisions have been communicated to all the State Governments and other concerned authorities, and a Committee of Vice-Chairmen of Zonal Councils, has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister to keep in touch with the working of the safeguards. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is also looking into the matter.

Production of Iron and Steel

407. श्री रमानाथ चेट्टियाः
श्री वार्लोरः
श्री वसुदेवन नाईरः
श्री दाजिः

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the production of iron and steel in the three Steel Plants in the public sector during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan against the targets laid down in this behalf;

(b) the production of iron and steel in the private sector and how does it compare with the allocation of targets made for them during the Third Five Year Plan (upto-date); and

(c) whether the rated capacity of all these plants (both in the public

and private sectors) is being fully utilised?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The production of iron and steel in 1961-62 was as below:

	Pig iron for sale	Steel ingots
(in tonnes)		
Bhilai Steel Project .	446,000	789,000
Rourkela Steel Project	117,000	354,000
Durgapur Steel Project	290,000	463,000
TISCO . . .		1,650,000
IISCO . . .	240,000	930,000
	1,093,000	4,186,000

The above production was against the target for production of 4.8 million tons of steel ingots in the first year (1961-62) of the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) No, Sir. The rated capacity of the plants is 1 million ton of ingots, except TISCO where the rated capacity is 2 million tons. By the end of the year 1961-62, the steel plants of TATAS, IISCO and Bhilai Steel Project had achieved a rate of production of more than 90% of the rated capacity; the production of the Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Projects is still below the full rated capacity. Their production is expected to come up after all the units of these two plants are fully commissioned.

Scrap Committee

408. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the committee which was appointed to examine the scrap problem in the country; and

(b) by what time Government are likely to complete the examination of these recommendations?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Scrap Committee's Report is being examined and Government's decisions will be announced shortly.

Iron Ore Fines

409. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore fines available in India;

(b) what are the possible uses of the above; and

(c) what quantity is exported?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Pieces of iron ore of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size are generally known as iron ore fines because, as such, they cannot generally be charged into blast furnaces. The percentage production of such fines in iron-ore mining was limited so long mining was mainly by manual methods and of boulders and such float ore. The substantial expansion of iron-ore production required lately has necessitated, however, large scale mining of massive deposits including removal of overburden and increasing use of mechanised equipment for the purpose; under these changed conditions, depending particularly on the nature of the deposits, the production of such fines ranges between 25 to 40 p.c. of the run off mine ore. Though no exact statistics are available for all iron-ore mines, a special study was made little over a year ago of the large mines using mechanical equipment in the Bihar-Orissa area and it was found that already dumps totalling about 6 million tons of such fines had accumulated; the available quantity of such fines, further, is increasing as iron-ore production expands and mechanical mining of massive deposits has to be done.

(b) The economic utilisation of such fines, therefore, is already being contemplated. Sintering is the most common process used elsewhere; in this country, sintering plants have already been installed in the Steel Plants at Jamshedpur, Bhadravti, and Bhilai; a

sintering plant has already been ordered for Rourkela; sintering is also contemplated for Durgapur and in the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant. Detailed laboratory tests are also in progress, the National Metallurgical Laboratory as well as in the Bureau of Mines, in respect of characteristics of the ores from the particular large mines and to test the economics not only of sintering but also of other methods such as briquetting and pelletising.

(c) The above studies will also reveal the economic feasibility of exporting fines, after treatment. At present, except for marginal quantities from Goa, no iron ore fines are being exported.

Technicians not Returning from U.S.A.

410. Shri Anjanappa: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the students who go to United States for Higher Technical Education do not come back to India and prefer to settle down in U.S. even on minor jobs; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make the best use of these technicians for India's progress?

The Minister of Scientific Research And Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 1939 Scientific and Technical Personnel with recent training in U.S.A. were registered in the National Register during the last 6 years. Of them 891 or 46% have already reported their return to India.

(b) The Government have taken certain steps to facilitate employment and utilisation of Scientists and Technologists returning from abroad:—

(i) A separate register of those scientific and technical personnel who are receiving training or are in employment in foreign countries is maintained. The particulars of the registrants are circulated to a large number of employers in the public and private sectors.

(ii) Cases of suitable candidates in the register are brought to the notice of the various employing agencies against their employment notifications.

(iii) Abstracts of scientific and technical job notifications are printed in the Technical Manpower Bulletin and circulated to the Indian Missions abroad and to a number of foreign institutions for information of our scientists abroad.

(iv) A Scientists' Pool for temporary placement and utilisation of well qualified personnel until they can secure regular employment in the country, has been created.

इनामी बांड योजना

४११. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६० में चलाई गई इनामी बांड योजना से सरकार को अब तक कितना लाभ हुआ है; और

(ख) इस योजना की अब तक क्या सफलताये रही हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारखी देसाई) :

(क) जनता द्वारा इनामी बांडों में लगायी गयी कुल रकम १ अप्रैल, १९६५ को चुकाने योग्य हो जायेगी; इनाम जीतने वालों में इस रकम का सिफं व्याज ही बांटा जाता है। इसलिये, इस योजना से सरकार को लाभ होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

(ख) बत्ते गये इनामी बांडों की कुल कीमत इस तरह है :

करोड़ रुपये

१६६०-६१	१५.७५
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१६६१-६२	३.१३
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जोड़	१८.८८
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Correspondence Course of Delhi University

412. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Delhi University would start the correspondence course from the next academic year;

(b) which other Universities have also conveyed their willingness to start such schemes from the next year; and

(c) what action Government are taking to popularise this scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the Delhi University, the Universities of Aligarh, Bha- galpur, Bihar, Gauhati, Gujarat, Ranchi, Vikram, Saugar, S.N.D.T. (Women's) and Jabalpur have expressed their willingness to start Correspondence Courses. At a meeting held on 29th January, 1962, the Expert Committee on Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges recommended that the Correspondence Courses should be started at Delhi University and the results watched. Other Universities that wish to start Correspondence Courses should in the meanwhile work out the details of their scheme, observing for a period of about six months the Delhi experiment in such courses.

(c) A pamphlet to popularise the scheme is under preparation.

Singareni Collieries

414. { Shri Yellamanda Reddy:
{ Shri M. R. Krishna:
{ Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the Central Government to permit the State Government to retain control over Singareni Collieries; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh, sometime ago expressed their inability to supply the requisite funds either in the form of equity capital or loans for the future expansion programme of the Singareni Collieries Company. Realising the importance of these coal mines, the Government of India agreed to provide the entire funds needed for the development programme of the Company under the Third Five Year Plan, and the Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed that the Central Government should have majority in the equity participation and majority representation on the Board of Directors of the Company. The precise details of the revised organisational set up of the Company were being worked out in consultation with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. In the meantime, however, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have recently written to the Government of India saying that they are reconsidering the whole position. The matter is now under examination.

Calcutta Engineering College, Ballygunge, Calcutta

415. Shri Rama Krishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state;

(a) whether in view of the huge demand for technical personnel and Engineers, the Calcutta Engineering College, Ballygunge, Calcutta will be recognised by Government; and

(b) why recognition was not given by Government till now in spite of years of meritorious coaching in Engineering given by such a college of non-official effort and service?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kahir): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Engineering College, Ballygunge had been recognised from 1947 to 1952 when it was affiliated to the State Council of Technical Education. The recognition was not extended since the institution was subsequently disaffiliated by the State Council due to its inability to maintain correct standards.

Canteen in 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers' canteen of 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantonment has suffered a loss of about Rs. 10,000 during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether any court of inquiry was ever held to investigate the causes; and

(d) if so, what are the findings of the court?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). There was no loss of Rs. 10,000 but there was a loss of Rs. 304.99 nP. during the period 31st July 1959 to 31st March, 1962. This loss was due to the following factors:—

(i) overall increase in the prices of commodities;

(ii) reluctance of workers to agree to a proportionate increase in the sale prices of the items sold in the canteen to offset the increased expenditure;

(iii) increase in the strength of canteen staff and their wages to ensure more efficient service.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

417. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees under different head working in the Sindri Fertilizer Factory;

(b) whether there is any Union of these employees duly constituted and functioning;

(c) whether there is any provision for grant of bonus or some form of ad hoc payment to the employees; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to sanction the payment this year?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) The position as on 31-3-1962:—

Officers	.	93
Supervisory (Technical)	.	611
Supervisory (non-technical)	.	85
Non-Supervisory (Technical)	.	3,909
Non-Supervisory (non-technical)	.	1,146
Class IV	.	1,244
Mazdoors	.	1,984
Casual Mazdoors (average)	.	348
TOTAL		9,420

(b) Yes. There is a registered Union called the Fertilizer Factory Workers Union which has been recognised by the Management.

(c) and (d). There is no regular "provision" for the grant of any bonus to the employees though certain payments on an ad hoc basis were made to the employees in respect of the years 1955-56 to 1959-60. The question whether any such payment should be made for the year 1960-61 has not yet come up for consideration of Government.

Free University Education

418. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have made provision for free education up to the

highest university degree to students in consideration of the income level of the family, irrespective of caste or community;

(b) if so, names of such States and the extent of the income up to which these facilities are made available; and

(c) whether Government propose to persuade the other Stats to implement similar schemes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ब्रिंगेडियर उस्मान का स्मारक

४१६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिंगेडियर उस्मान, जो काश्मीर के मोर्चे पर मारे गये थे, की यादगार में सरकार ने कोई स्मारक बनाया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी स्मृति में कौनसा स्मारक बनाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उनका कोई स्मारक बनाना चाहती है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामेया) : (क) तथा (ख). दो स्मारक बनाये गये हैं, एक झंगर में श्वेत-प्रस्तर-शिला के रूप में, उस चट्टान पर जहाँ ब्रिंगेडियर उस्मान शहीद हुए थे, और दूसरा जामिया मिलिया ओकला में उनकी कब्र पर, चबुतरे के रूप में। द्वितीय स्मारक स सम्बद्ध कुछ छोटे छोटे काम अभी सम्पूर्ण करने वेष्ट रह गए हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Admission in Delhi Schools

420. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether admission of private students in Delhi schools upto eleventh class is made on test basis; and

(b) whether a statement showing the number of students so admitted, class-wise, during 1961-62 will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. In classes IX, X and XI however private students are not admitted.

(b) Yes, Sir, it can be collected and laid on the Table, if desired.

Modern Indian Languages

421. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Sicientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government for the development of modern Indian languages; and

(b) the total amount to be spent for the development of each language during 1962-63?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) There is a scheme for the development of Modern Indian Languages under which financial assistance is given for bringing out suitable publications in various modern Indian languages except Hindi, the development of which is the concern of the Ministry of Education.

(b) An amount of Rs. 17.5 lakhs has been provided for allocation during 1962-63, but no specific amount has been allotted for each language.

Antiquities in Private Possession

422. श्री Sinhasan Singh:
द्रृ. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Scinetific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statue of Ashoka (Emperor) was discovered in the forest of Vidisha (Madha Pradesh) by the then guide and caretaker of Vidisha Museum;

(b) if so, whether that staute has been taken out and placed in any museum or is still lying in the forest;

(c) whether the aforesaid caretaker is still serving the Vidisha museum and is prepared to give all his acquisition of the antiquities in his possession; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Government of India have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Vidisha Museum is not under the Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) Does not arise.

Free Tuition to Tribal Students in Manipur Schools

424. Shri Rishang Kelshing: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tribal students studying in Government and Government aided schools were exempted from payment of tuition fees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on account of the failure of the Manipur Territorial Council to reimburse the tuition fees of the tribal students to the schools concerned, the aided schools have, from the beginning of the current academic year collected tuition fees from the tribal students;

(c) if so, the reason why the Manipur Territorial Council has not reimbursed the tuition fees of the tribal students to the Schools concerned; and

(d) what Government contemplate to do in order to exempt the tribal students from payment of tuition fees?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Retired I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers

425. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers have retired during each of the last 3 years;

(b) how many of them have been re-employed (i) in public sector, and (ii) in the private sector; and

(c) whether a detailed statement regarding re-employment will be laid on the Table?

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

Foreign Scholarships for Higher Studies

426. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded to the Indian students by different foreign countries for higher studies through the aegis of his Ministry during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the number of students who have availed of these scholarships and have gone abroad;

(c) the criteria adopted by Government for the selection of students for the aforesaid scholarships; and

(d) whether any concessions have been made in favour of the students of the backward classes in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 1960-61—41.

1961-62—89.

(b) 1960-61—56.

1961-62—7.

(c) Merit assessed through personal interview by a duly constituted Selection Committee, on the basis of academic record and actual work done.

(d) No.

Opium

427. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the definition of opium includes 'crushed capsules of poppy from which juice has been extracted';

(b) if so, whether the State Governments can deal in its transport and export; and

(c) if so, which are the States that deal in it and under what conditions or law?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Inter-State transport of poppy capsules is permitted only for medicinal purposes and the producing States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh allow export of such capsules only on receipt of requisition from the Government of the State concerned. Necessary rules for this purpose have been framed by the State Governments under Section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878.

Surya Mandir at Mudhera, Gujarat

428. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Surya Mandir at Mudhera (Gujarat) is of national importance and is protected by the Union Government;

(b) whether Government have received reports of the danger to the Surya Mandir due to the ground being washed away every year; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to avert the danger?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Natural Gas for Gujarat

429. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries in Gujarat have asked for natural gas;

(b) whether the Gujarat Government have also requested the Central Government to supply gas to Gujarat industries at reasonable price;

(c) whether Central Government considered these requests; and

(d) if so, what is the outcome?

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

(c) and (d). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided that for the time being no commitment can be made to any private party for the supply of gas, as the Commission itself is studying the possibilities of utilizing the gas in petro-chemical industries and as certain short-term commitments for the supply of gas to the Gujarat Electricity Board for power generation have already been made.

Hindi Typewriting and Shorthand Institute, Trivandrum

430. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to set up a Hindi Typewriting and Shorthand Institute in Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tribal Blocks in Kerala

431. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Tribal Blocks are proposed to be set up in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the allotment made for the purpose;

(c) how many blocks were allotted during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(d) what is the purpose achieved?

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

(a) Two.

(b) An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been allotted for the scheme during the Third Five Year Plan by the Ministry of Home Affairs, to supplement funds given by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

(c) No Tribal Block was allotted to Kerala during the Second Five Year Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Class Students in Kerala

432. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted to Kerala State during the Second Five Year Plan period for granting Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students; and

(b) how much of this amount was actually utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) (i) First three years of the Second Plan Period (1956-57 to 1958-59)

The scheme was administered by the Government of India. Grants were not required to be given to State Governments. The Government of India spent Rs. 6,95,435/- on scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Rs. 18,936/- on scholarships to Scheduled Tribes students belonging to Kerala State.

(a) (ii) 1959-60—1960-61

Grant of Rs. 4,62,400/- for scholarships to Scheduled Castes and grant of Rs. 22,000/- for scholarships to Scheduled Tribes was given.

(b) Rs. 3,06,308/- were spent on Scheduled Castes and Rs. 9,524/- on Scheduled Tribes by Kerala State Government out of grant mentioned under a (ii).

Discharged Army Personnel

433. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of armed service personnel discharged for political reasons in the year 1961;

(b) their number from Kerala;

(c) whether any opportunity was given to them to represent their cases before discharge;

(d) whether there is any right of appeal against discharge; and

(e) whether the verification was conducted by the Police or the D.S.S. &A. Board?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a), (b) and (e). Service personnel have been discharged from service from time to time on the basis of reports received from the civil police or district authorities regarding their subversive activities. Their number is small but it is not considered desirable in public interest to disclose either the number for the whole country or for any particular State.

(c) It is not usual to issue a 'show cause' notice before the discharge of a soldier, sailor or airman in such cases.

(d) While the right of submitting a petition against discharge is specifically provided for in respect of Army personnel, there is no such specific provision in respect of Navy and Air

Force personnel. However, the aggrieved person can always submit a petition against his discharge and it will be given due consideration.

Mercury Deposits in Tarapore

434. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mercury deposits have been found near the site of Atomic Power Station at Tarapore; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the find?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration in Punjab

435. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that explorations by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Punjab have not yet met with much success;

(b) if so, how many wells have so far been drilled there; and

(c) how many of them were found to contain oil/gas?

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

(b) 4 deep wells and 7 structural wells have been drilled; the fifth deep well is being drilled.

(c) One deep well was found to contain gas; two wells have been found to be dry; and one well is being tested.

Sale of Opium

437. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the rate per seer of opium which is purchased from cultivators;

(b) what are the charges of manufacturing alkaloids from any particular quantity of opium; and

(c) what is the annual profit made by Government from the sale of opium and its products?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The rate fixed for 1961-62 season ranges from Rs. 33.50 to Rs. 41.00 per seer of opium at 7.0 consistence, depending on the average yield tendered by the cultivator.

(b) Rs. 187.20 per kilogram of semi-refined morphine and semi-refined natural codeine.

(c) The profit during the year ending 30th September, 1961 amounted to Rs. 1,39,88,548.

Noon-Feeding of Kerala School Children

438. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to Kerala during 1960-61 and 1961-62 for noon-feeding of school children;

(b) in how many schools this scheme is introduced;

(c) the number of children being fed under the scheme;

(d) whether Government of India have been asked for the enhancement of the grant; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to Kerala during 1960-61 and 1961-62 for

noon-feeding of school children as the Central assistance was not given scheme-wise, but was given in lumpsum for all programmes of education.

(b) 8,252.

(c) 14,76,000.

(d) and (e). The Government of Kerala have approached the Government of India for a grant equivalent to 1/3 of the total expenditure involved in the implementation of the School Children. The matter is under School Children. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Cycle-Challan in Delhi

439. { Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Surya Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount realised from Cycle-Challan by the Delhi Police in the year 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A sum of Rs. 3,52,755.00 was realised through cycle challan in 1961-62.

Mineral Resources of Kerala

440. { Shri Natarajan:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive survey of the Mineral resources of the Kerala State was undertaken during the last ten years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Mineral surveys have been carried out in parts of Kerala State during the last decade by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) The details of the work done during the last ten years are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

Copper Mines, Daribo

441. { Shri K. R. Gupta:
Shri Karni Singh:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the copper mines at Khoh-Daribo in Alwar District of Rajasthan have reached a stage of normal production of the ore;

(b) if not, when it is expected to reach that stage;

(c) whether normal working conditions have been attained;

(d) if so, what is or will be the average daily out-put of the ore in Tons and the total number of labourers employed in that work;

(e) what minimum daily wage is given to a labourer employed in the mine and cost of output of ore in tons; and

(f) the average percentage of copper present in the ore and whether it is more or less than the percentage obtained in the Khetri Mines?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The area is still under exploration by the Indian Bureau of Mines and their final report is expected to be available by the end of 1962. The production from this area will synchronize with the production from Khetri Mines which is expected to be ready by 1965.

(c) and (d). As stated above, the mine will go into production by 1965. The average output is estimated to be 200 tons of ore per day. The number of labourers to be employed cannot be estimated at this stage.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The average grade of Daribo ore is 2.5 per cent copper while that of Khetri ore is on an average of 0.8 per cent metal content.

Nunmati Refinery

442. **Shri Liladarh Kotoki:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nunmati Refinery will be producing fuel alternative to coal for tea drying; and

(b) whether the Tea Industry has agreed to switch over from coal and use the petroleum fuel?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. Nunmati refinery is planning the production of Tea Drier Oil, which is an alternative to coal for tea drying.

(b) Tea Industry is already using this oil, as available from the Digboi refinery.

"Smuggling of Currency"

443. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri Hem Barua;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American National was carrying Indian currency notes worth Rs. 73,000 and was caught at the Palam Air port on 18th April, 1962;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. On the evening of 17th April, 1962 Mr. Joseph Lee Harrison, a U.S. National, who had come to India on a Tourist visa, was found to be carrying Indian currency notes worth Rs. 72,776 at Palam Airport on his way to Rome. During the Customs examination he was requested to open his suitcase. On examination of the suitcase and on search of his hand bag and his person the above amount of money was recovered.

(c) Mr. Harrison was arrested under Section 173 Sea Customs Act and produced before the Resident Magis-

rate, New Delhi on the following day. The Magistrate ordered a bail of Rupees 1 lakh with one surety. Since the offender could not furnish the bail he has been remanded to jail custody. Steps are being taken to adjudicate the case departmentally and also to prosecute the offender under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the Sea Customs Act.

Primary Education for Bihar Tribal Children

444. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the expiry of two Five Year Plans, the tribal children in Bihar are not being imparted education in primary stages in their own languages;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether it is a fact that instead of learning their languages in primary stages, the tribal children have to learn English, Sanskrit and Hindi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Polytechnic at Khurai in Sagar District

445. Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Khurai in Sagar District in Madhya Pradesh have fulfilled all the conditions having a polytechnic in their town;

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted any proposal in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Sagar District has no polytechnics so far; and

(d) whether Government will expedite the opening of this institute from the next coming session?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The State Government has proposed the establishment of a Polytechnic at Khurai under the 'Revised Open Door Policy', for which the people of Khurai have donated Rs. three lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scheme will be considered as soon as further details are received from the State Government.

Coaching in I.A.S. and I.P.S. Examinations for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Candidates in Mysore

446. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a coaching centre will be started in Mysore to provide coaching in I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations to the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be started?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It is proposed to start a centre under the University of Mysore.

(b) About October, 1962.

Schools for Harijan Students in Mysore State

447. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many separate schools for Harijan students at the primary level in Mysore State; and

(b) what action Government propose to take to abolish these separate schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Mysore. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House when the information becomes available.

Suicide by a Woman Employee of Central Sectt. Library

448. Shri Bishan Chander Seth: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman employee working in the Central Secretariat Library committed suicide by jumping from the North Block;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the past such incidents had happened; and

(c) if so, what measures authorities are taking to avoid such incidents in future?

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

(a) Yes. On the 6th April, 1962 a woman employee jumped off the roof of the North Block of the Secretariat. She succumbed to her injuries in hospital on the 9th April.

(b) There were two such cases of suicide in 1961.

(c) No special measures are possible in such cases.

Ankleshwar Staff

450. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was serious discontentment in the staff engaged by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Ankleshwar regarding the terms and conditions of their service;

(b) whether any settlement has been arrived at with the Workers Union; and

(c) if so, the terms of the settlement?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). There has been no serious discontentment in the staff of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Ankleshwar. Some representations were, however, received; these have been settled satisfactorily.

Students from J. & K. going abroad

451. ✓ Bakshi Abdul Rashid:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from Jammu and Kashmir who have been deputed for foreign studies during the past two years and to which countries; and

(b) how many of them have been sent on Government expenses?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimalli): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

RE: PROCEDURE

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, on a point of information.

Mr. Speaker: Is there a provision in our Rules where you can have a point of information? That is something new.

Shri Hem Barua: This is about an adjournment motion I had given regarding the Delhi teachers having proposed to go on a hunger strike. You, Sir, in your wisdom have disallowed that. But, as I understood you on a previous occasion, you had said that adjournment motions can be converted into Calling Attention notices. And I wrote to you a letter asking you to be good enough to convert it into a Calling Attention notice. But then I am informed that you want me to put a question on that. Is that not against your previous orders on your ruling that an adjournment motion can be converted into a Calling Attention notice?

Mr. Speaker: Every adjournment motion will not be converted automatically into a Calling Attention notice.

There might be some that might not be so urgent or that might not form the subject-matter of an adjournment motion at all. That discretion would always remain with me. I have to find out really whether there is such a matter of urgent public importance that can be taken up either in the form of an adjournment motion or in the form of a Calling Attention notice. The hon. Member knows it very well. And if he has still any complaint he can come to me and we can discuss it. But, as has been said so many times, when once a decision has been taken, if the Member is not satisfied he may kindly come to me and give me his grievance or tell me what he has got and then I can change that afterwards, but not at that moment.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF COAL TO BIHAR**

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

The insufficient supply of coal in Bihar resulting in partial closure of a large number of industrial units.

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): We appreciate that a certain amount of hardship may have been caused to industries in Bihar as in other States due to their full demand for coal supplies not having been met. But, by and large, the important industries have been ensured adequate supplies to keep them running. In fact the overall supplies of coal in 1961 to Bihar have been better, being 2,63,001 wagons as compared to 2,32,379 wagons in 1960.

No specific reports, except in one case of Rohtas Industries Limited (Cement Factory), were received by the government either from industrial units or from the State Government in Bihar complaining of reduction in working hours and partial closures on account of insufficient supply of coal. On receipt of reports of partial closure of Rohtas Industries Limited (Cement Factory), special assistance by way of allotment over telephone to the extent of 23 wagons in March, 1962 and 40 wagons in April, 1962 was rendered by the Coal Controller. The general supply position to this consumer has been of the following order during the past few months as against its consumption of 336 wagons per month during the period May, 1961 to October, 1961:—

Month	Total despatches
October 1961	375 wagons
November 1961	374 wagons
December 1961	314 wagons
January 1962	390 wagons
February 1962	330 wagons
March 1962	418 wagons

The situation in regard to production and movement of coal keeps on improving. The reason why shortages are still being felt is that the consumer demand far exceeds the present transport availability which includes movement by rail, road and sea.

Government are keeping a constant watch on the position regarding supply of coal to industries. Whenever reports about the difficult coal position are received from consumers, immediate steps are taken to rush supplies by way of special and preferential allotment and diversion from other consumers who may have adequate stocks.

Immediately after the formation of the new Government, the Ministry is giving new thought to all questions concerning increased production of coal, greater satisfaction to consumers by supplying more coal and deciding

on new methods leading to fulfilment of Government programme and policies in this connection.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether sufficient precaution has now been taken so that there may not be insufficient supply in future?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already made a statement to the effect that we are taking all necessary steps to see that the coal reaches places where legitimate demand for consumption prevails.

FIRE IN REFUGEES' HUTS NEAR RED FORT

Mr. Speaker: There is another notice by Shrimati Maimoona Sultan, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Mani Ram Bagri and Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan may put it.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan (Bhopal): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon.

"Fire in huts of refugees outside Red Fort, Delhi, on the 30th April, 1962, resulting in loss of property and rendering about 1,000 persons homeless.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I shall give in brief the information I have at present. Yesterday, it appears, at about 3.30 p.m., fire broke out in the colony of huts in Baghichi Madho Das situated near Red Fort. The fire started from inside a hut which was locked at that time and the occupier was away.

Two messages were passed on to the Fire Brigade in quick succession by 3.34 p.m. The Fire Brigade reached the spot at 3.40 p.m. and started fire fighting operations. Meanwhile, SDM and DSP reached the spot and made necessary arrangements to prevent chances of theft or any mischievous design.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

Deputy Mayor, Corporation, and Deputy Commissioners, Corporation, also visited the place and made arrangements for relief work after assessing the requirements of the place. The District Magistrate also reached the spot and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 for the immediate relief of the affected persons.

The affected colony consisted of 134 shacks out of which about 110 were completely gutted. Seventeen shacks had to be pulled down with a view to preventing the spread of fire, thereby saving the property therein.

There was no loss of human life. However, a few sustained burn injuries. No case about theft or looting on this occasion was reported. Necessary police arrangements for looking after the property of the affected persons during the night had been made. Thirty-five policemen were posted on duty during the night in this connection.

Regarding immediate relief, the Corporation have provided tent accommodation, electricity and water arrangements. Rations are being supplied by the Corporation to the persons affected. Arrangements for the distribution of milk to women and children have also been made. The Bharat Sewak Samaj has also taken up relief work in the locality. The Delhi Red Cross are also establishing a relief Centre in the affected colony.

Shrimati Malmoona Sultan: May I know what arrangements have been made by the Government for the permanent housing of these people affected by the fire, and whether these people would be shifted to some colony or other and whether the proposed colony has all the amenities and sanitation, etc.?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We will consider that matter later on.

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सुदूर उस स्थान पर गया हूँ। पीड़ितों को केवल शाम को कुछ रोटियां मिलो थीं लेकिन

आज सुबह उन को चाय, पानी आदि कुछ भी नहीं मिला है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य केवल सवाल पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : वहां के निवासियों का सामान लूटा गया है। पुलिस दुर्घटना स्थल पर देर से पहुँची। उनको रपट दर्ज नहीं की गई है। सामान उनका काफी से ज्यादा जो बचा था उस को लोग लूट कर ले गये। पुलिस वालों से जब बातचीत हुई तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें पता नहीं था कि सामान मालिक ले जा रहे हैं या लुटेरे ले जा रहे हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। माननीय सदस्य सवाल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि दिली प्रौपर में यह जो इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना हो गई है तो क्या अधिकारियों की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि कौरी तौर पर इनवायारी करके पीड़ितों को तत्काल इमदाद दी जायें? वहां पर ११८ लूगियां हैं और ५६६ आदमी वहां पर बसते हैं और अनुमान है कि इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप कोई डेढ़ लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।

माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि वहां कोई अफसर लगाये गये हैं कि नहीं और तहकीकात हो रही है या नहीं? वह कहते हैं कि वहां के रहने वालों का माल लूटा गया है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैंने बयान में बतलाया है कि जिम्मेदार अधिकारी मीके पर पहुँचे हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, और ३०० एस० पी० वहां गये। कार्पोरेशन के डिप्टी मेयर और कमिश्नर भी यह सब अफसरान वहां गये और दुर्घटना के बारे में जांच बगीर हुई है। माननीय सदस्य से ज्यादा जिनका नुकसान पहुँचा है वह अपनी बातें

कहेंगे और अगर कोई शिकायत होगी तो उसको वे रखवेंगे ही ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (वारावंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबारों में भी निकला है और अभी माननीय सदस्य ने भी कहा है कि वहां पर कुछ सामान, जो कि जलने से बच गया था, चोरी कर लिया गया और उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी गई । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बात कहां तक मत्य है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी कहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट इस की तहकीकात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री बनर्जी ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या सरकार उन लोगों के लिए रांटी और पानी का कोई बन्दोबस्त कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the newspapers, it is found that the Deputy Mayor had stated....

श्री बागड़ी : जब आदमी वाहर जमीन पर पड़े हुए हैं, तो उन को मदद देने के लिए सरकार को फ़ारन कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member might resume his seat. He is a new Member, and I shall give him as many concessions as possible.

श्री बागड़ी : मुझे हिन्दुस्तानी में समझा दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को हर एक रियायत देने के लिए तैयार हूं और भीका देने के लिए तैयार हूं, लेकिन उन को इस हाउस में कुछ डेकोरम रखना पड़ेगा । उन को इस हाउस के रूल्ज का पाबन्द रहना पड़ेगा । इस हाउस का एक रूल यह है कि जब तक स्पीकर किसी भेस्टर को न पुकारे, तब तक वह अपने ग्राप बोलना शुरू न कर दे ।

श्री बागड़ी : जब इन्सानी जिन्दगी का सवाल हो,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब भी माननीय सदस्य को इस हाउस के कवायद के मुताबिक, जिन के बारे में इस हाउस के भेस्टर साहबान ने फ़ैसला किया हुआ है, चलना पड़ेगा । हर एक भेस्टर साहब को कवायद के मुताबिक चलना पड़ेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : कवायद जिन्दगी को कायम रखने वे लिए होते हैं । जिन्दगी के मुकाबले में कवायद कोई महत्व नहीं रखते ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would call upon the hon. Member to resume his seat now and not to stand up again and again like this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been reported in the newspapers that actually the Deputy Mayor had stated thus. We find that Mr. Des Raj Chaudhury has told reporters that the victims would be rehabilitated in the recently built Salimpur Colony. I want to know whether those people who have lost their huts are going to be resettled in this particular colony known as Salimpur permanently or temporarily, and what steps are being taken to settle them permanently outside that area which has been burnt.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have not been able to follow the hon. Member fully. But these matters will certainly be looked into. I do not think it is necessary to press those points now. We shall certainly have to look into those matters.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether they would be settled at this place or any other place.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते । जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने नाम दिये थे, उनको चांस दिया गया है । यह जेनरल डिस्केशन नहीं है ।

REPORTED MARCHING OF A BATCH OF ARMED NAGA HOSTILES TOWARDS EAST PAKISTAN

Mr. Speaker: There is yet another calling-attention notice by Shri P. C. Borooh, Shri Subodh Hansda and Shri Hem Barua.

Shri P. C. Borooh (Sibsagar): 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:

"Reported marching of a batch of armed Naga Hostiles towards East Pakistan for receiving at Dacca their leader, Mr. A. Z. Phizo".

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have no precise information, but such information as we have received from civilian reports is as follows.

First of all, I do not think Mr. Phizo has anything to do with it. Secondly, a party of hostiles is marching towards East Pakistan via Kaliyan and a number of Pakistanis are reported waiting near Hathgor to receive them. The party is reported to be carrying some weapons, wireless set and transistors, some grenades and pistols. The party includes two women in olive green clothes. This party caught hold of two vehicles, one jeep and one three-tonner on the road Haflong-Silchar and kidnapped the driver and other occupants of the vehicle, seven in all. These vehicles have now been abandoned and the occupants of the vehicles released by the hostiles. The driver's report is that this party is likely to cross into East Pakistan via Kaliyan. All security posts in the area have been alerted to stop this party.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Was any attempt made to apprehend these hostiles while crossing over to Pakistan, and if so, with what result?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have stated that all security forces in the area have been alerted to stop or apprehend this party.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Is it a fact that these Naga hostiles have established a corridor between the Naga area and East Pakistan and it is through this corridor that contact is kept with Mr. Phizo as well as arms and ammunition smuggled from Pakistan and also.....

Mr. Speaker: Only one question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is connected with this.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It has a corridor with the other.

Mr. Speaker: Only one question is allowed.

Shri Hem Barua: I have not finished my question. I wanted to know about the corridor. Is it a fact that the Naga hostiles have given a challenge to those people whose jeeps were seized, who were kidnapped and were later released, asking them to report everything about the Naga hostiles to Government so that they might see what the Government might do? These are the two things on which I wanted information.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I fail to understand how these two things form one question. There is absolutely no relation to each other....

An Hon. Member: They are connected by a corridor.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:Therefore, which question shall I answer?

Mr. Speaker: The second one is no question. It is rather strange how he got that information. The first question is whether there is a corridor which they use for crossing in that manner.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, there is some land between the Naga territory and Pakistan. It is not a corridor. It is not a man-made thing. It is land there between the two. If

the hon. Member thinks he can call it a corridor, it is not a tunnel. Certainly, it is overground. I do not know how it can be called a corridor, except that it is used as such. It is not used regularly. It is a very unusual occurrence that has taken place. Therefore, this has been referred to.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua: What about my question?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him that question.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to that.

Mr. Speaker: He has.

—
12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 492 dated the 21st April, 1962.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 493 dated the 21st April, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-50/62].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Annual Reports of the Indian Council for Cultural Rela-

tions for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-51/62].

RULES UNDER DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957:—

(i) Notification No. F. 34|7|62-Delhi-II published in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd April, 1962 containing the Delhi Terminal Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-52/62].

(ii) Notification No. 19|108|61-Delhi-II published in Delhi Gazette dated the 5th April, 1962 containing the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Councillor Amendment Rules, 1962.) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-53/62].

RULES UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) a copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436 dated the 7th April, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-54/62].

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 438 dated the 7th April, 1962.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

- (b) G.S.R. No. 439 dated the 7th April, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 440 dated the April, 1962.
- (d) G. S. R. No. 441 dated the April, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-55/62].

RULES UNDER EXPENDITURE TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Expenditure-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 444 dated the 29th March 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-56/62].

12.19 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 205

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The correct position with regard to the supplementary question by Shri Bal Raj Madhok on Starred Question No. 205 (regarding expansion of Magistracy and police in Delhi) as further clarified by the ex-Speaker is that any State Civil Service Officer, not necessarily a law graduate, can hold the post of a Stipendiary Magistrate.

12.19½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: BOKARO STEEL PLANT

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): In reply to a question asked by some Hon'ble Members in the Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1962, I had stated that discussions were going on with the American Agency for International

Development regarding financial assistance for Bokaro and that I expected to be in a position to make a further statement on the subject shortly. I am aware of the urgency of settling this question of financial aid and connected matters regarding Bokaro so that further work on this plant may commence as soon as possible. I am also aware of the public attention paid to the subject. Our discussions with the American Agency for International Development have been somewhat prolonged, but an understanding with reference to the next step to be taken has now been reached. They will arrange for an American team of experts to come to India to undertake a techno-economic survey of the projected Bokaro plant. This procedure is by no means unusual, since in large projects the loan giving authority usually satisfies itself on the techno-economic aspects of a project before committing itself to aid. The American team is expected to examine the position regarding availability of the raw materials and transport and other facilities. The actual decision on the aid will, however, be taken only after the Report of the team is available and satisfactory agreement has been reached on other important aspects of the project. The cost of the survey is for the present being met by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the survey will be directed by the United States Steel Corporation who are the largest producers of Steel in the world.

In view of the interest shown on certain allied aspects of the projected Bokaro Steel Plant, I may mention that, as at present, the United States Steel firms have not raised the question of equity participation in the project. I should also mention that it is the Government's intention to associate fully Indian resources and skills in design and engineering of steel plants with the further stages of the project.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): May I ask one question?

What has happened to the project report which had already been submitted through HSPL for the Bokaro steel plant by Indian experts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: A preliminary report has been submitted, but perhaps it is advantageous also to have it checked up so that the facts and other things which have been taken into consideration are correct.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This project report by M. N. Dastoor & Co., was the first Indian project report for this kind of undertaking, and there is a certain prestige element attached to it. May I know if Government would give its mind to that aspect of the matter, so that this Indian enterprise is encouraged and not put down because of certain other overbearing considerations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Indian enterprise is given full scope for participating in this, and it is always kept in mind by the Government.

—
12.22 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

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

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

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th April, 1962."

Also further consideration of amendments. **Shri Mahatab.**

Shri Mahatab (Angul): Mr Speaker, Sir, the President's Address gives an opportunity to the Members of Parliament to speak on various problems of the country. I have been listening to the speeches for the last several days, and I am now acquainted with the scope which this Address provides to the Members for discussion, but I am constrained to observe that since the country is very much in the midst of a plan, so many changes are taking place all over the country, and these changes need not require to be proved through statistics. It is proved by the evidence of the eye.

In view of these changes, I wonder whether the time has not come when the pattern of this Address and the pattern of discussion also should be changed, because if we want to focus on the Plan itself, the problems which arise out of the working of the Plan should be very much before Parliament. Therefore, it is most important that the President's Address should contain more of these problems besides general statements, and also the discussion should centre round only those problems, so that the Government may know how Members of Parliament are reacting to these problems as they arise. Necessarily various problems will arise, and these problems have to be solved in consultation with the representatives of the people.

Then, mention has been made by some Members of this House that the Congress Party has received less percentage of votes than all the Opposition parties put together. This is a question of statistics, but the very same statistics could be interpreted in a different way also, and I interpret it in this way that the vast majority of the electors have voted for those who believe in democracy, socialism and planned development, and a small minority have voted for those who do not believe in these. On this basis I ask whether the time has not come when those who believe in democratic socialism and planned development should come nearer in spite of differences in details, thus isolating those

[Shri Mehtab]

who do not believe in these. Otherwise, the danger is that the forces of reaction may receive indirect moral support from unexpected quarters. That is a problem which seems to me to be gradually becoming serious.

About the reaction one need not be surprised at these things. They are not unusual things. As it has happened in other countries it is bound to happen here also. Probably, the forces will be much more vigorous than heretofore.

It is possible because of two reasons. First is the operation of full-fledged parliamentary democracy in a country, the structure of the society which still continues to be feudal in many respects. Necessarily, therefore, there will be serious reaction to democracy itself.

Then, the movement of socialism. This will also create bitter reaction. These two reactions are likely to combine at a certain stage. Therefore, those who believe in democracy, socialism and in planned development should consider whether the issues should not be polarised and whether a new outlook should not be developed from now onwards. We are in the midst of the Third Five Year Plan and many problems are arising which are really very serious. Unless these are tackled from the beginning, there is the likelihood of a much more serious situation developing later on.

The President has been pleased to refer mainly to two questions. First, he has referred to democracy which has been extended to the rural areas in the shape of Panchayati Raj; and the next is planned development. About Panchayati Raj, I think the statement which has been made that it is the traditional Panchayati Raj, is not quite precise. Traditional Panchayat Raj has not been introduced; it is really the parliamentary system which has been introduced in the rural areas. I think all the Members know it. Even in the Zila Parishads

we have got Question Hour, Points of Order, Rules of Business etc. as we have got in Parliament or in the Legislative Assemblies. The meetings of the Panchayat Semitis or the Zila Parishads are more or less like meetings of Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies. Therefore, it is not the traditional type of Panchayati Raj which has been introduced; but, it is really the miniature Parliament which has been introduced in the rural areas. How far that will be successful is a problem.

Now, the main problem I am referring to this occasion—and the Members must be worried about it also—is the cost of elections. If the elections become so costly, I wonder whether this democracy will remain socialist. That is the problem. To this, our Congress President, Shri Shri Sanjiva Reddi, made a specific reference in his first Presidential Address. He drew the attention of all concerned to this problem—how to reduce the cost of elections. If the cost of elections goes up and up as it is doing now, I do not know which class of people will adorn this Parliament later on. Certainly, not my class; I am sure of it. That being so, whether socialism can be brought about through this kind of democracy is the question to be considered. It is a serious question and serious attention should be paid to it.

There is a suggestion that, probably, indirect elections may solve this problem. I think it will not solve because the experiments that are made with indirect election in many cases prove that indirect elections are more costly than direct elections. That being so, it is a matter for serious consideration as to how to reduce the cost of elections so that Parliamentary democracy and socialism may go together.

The second point which the President has referred to is planned development. This has given rise to various problems; and I do not think that,

within the time limit, it can be properly discussed—the problems which are arising and how they can be tackled.

As everybody knows, and there is no doubt about it that if we devide the society into several economic sections, each section is being benefited by the Plan. There is no doubt about it. But the rates of benefit vary so greatly from section to section that the disparity is accordingly growing.

Dr. Lockwood, who has made a special survey of the progress of socialism in all the countries of the world, has published a book recently in which he has pointed out that the economic disparity in India is greater than in countries like Japan where socialism is not professed.

The problem to which we should give serious attention is how this will be prevented. Though the fact is that each section is improving, the rates of progress must somehow or other be equalised; otherwise economic inequality is growing. It is fact that the pattern of expenditure differs from section to section. There is perhaps more inequality in the expenditure pattern than in the income pattern. Therefore, there is need to have some restriction on expenditure. That will have two effects. First of all disparity will be reduced and then problem of poverty will very much be before the eye of the public. We are living in an artificial atmosphere where the real problem of poverty, which is the most important problem, is not focussed. Therefore, the problem to be considered is: how the expenditure can be restricted, whether voluntarily or through some administrative device. Unless it is done, identification of the richer section with the poorer sections will and there will be more unrest and discontent among the poorer classes. That will be a political problem; it is becoming a political problem.

Another point is whether the plan can be effective without fixing the price line somewhere. While dear-

ness allowance of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 was given to the Central or State Government employees, almost simultaneously the house rent and other prices rise. Therefore there is no relief afforded by this dearness allowance and no benefit in real terms has accrued to that class of people. Some control has to be there; it may be minimum control because of Parliamentary democracy. I do not think the Plan can work otherwise. Money cannot be circulated indiscriminately without any price policy. That will bring about effects which are not desired either by the authorities or by the people themselves. The price problem has become very acute. The House knows that the prices of everything had gone up. Unless the price line is fixed, I do not think the Plan can be effectively worked.

I know from my own experience of various state that the prices of construction of houses had gone up by more than 30-40 per cent.

An Hon. Member: In Delhi, by more than 70 per cent.

Shri Meh tab: How can the Plan target be maintained if this kind of rise takes place in the price structure of construction? After all what is Plan? It is mainly construction. If the cost of construction goes up to such a great extent, I do not know how the Plan target will be maintained. I am sure the Planning Commission must be giving their attention to these problems. The House should have been told something about the steps which are being taken in order to combat these things: the problem of economic inequality which is growing, and the problem of prices which are rising, etc. All these problems are arising out of the working of the Plan and they should engage the serious attention of the House.

We are not conversant very much with the facts and the study which the Planning Commission is making.

[Shri Mehtab]

it would be better if these problem are discussed on some occasion or the other so that we will be in a position to explain to the electors as to how these problems are going to be tackled. The electors are wise enough to know that these problems are natural elements of growth. If they are told how these problems are going to be tackled and solved, they will appreciate it. We must expect the electors to be a reasonable set of people. They will understand the reason, but if they are not told anything about it they will certainly suspect us as if there is something within us which we do not want to disclose. That situation should not arise, and I therefore suggest that the opportunities which the Parliament has given to hon. Members should be better utilised in discussing the real problems which are affecting the people every day.

Now, the budget is coming up for discussion and that gives opportunities to discuss various other problems also. But I am very sorry to say that almost on all these occasions the very some subjects are discussed time and again and the real issues are not raised. That is perhaps because—the House will for give me if I say so—there is a tendency on the side of the Opposition to combine together in order to embarrass the party in power, and there is a tendency on the part of the party in power to defend themselves against the Opposition as a whole. I would suggest that we should face these problems squarely and try to find out a solution, because we must take it for granted that the country as a whole has accepted the general programme of the Plan and the system of administration. All these are accepted. That being accepted, I do not think there is any scope for acute political controversy. The elections are now over, and at least, for the time being, let us forget them. In the meanwhile, let us try to build up an atmosphere where we can meet and discuss frankly and freely as to how to meet

these problems which have arisen out of the working of the plan.

With these few words. I support the motion.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, within the time at my disposal, which is very short, I shall confine my remarks to the points I have raised in my amendment to the Motion. The House is aware that there are millions of people of our country living in the Union territories, namely, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, etc. These people have been demanding for the last several years the establishment of a responsible form of Government in their territories, but the Government of India had not taken note of the demand. Today, this is a common demand of all the people of the Union territories. I am glad that the Home Minister at last took note of it, and he has appointed a Committee to enquire into the question and submit recommendations to the Government of India. I hope the Home Minister will not try to give it only piecemeal. As the problem today is one of granting a responsible form of Government, I believe he will concede it as a whole. Just as he has admitted the obvious shortcomings of the Territorial Councils in a sportsman like spirit, I hope he will concede the demand also in a spirit of sportsmanship.

Some people argue against the demand that representatives of the people from these territories are present in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. That is true, but one thing we have to admit is that the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are different from the local Assemblies or the local Governments. These two things are not the same. So, representation here is not enough to do something good to the people of the territories. Hence is their demand.

It may be argued by some hon. Members or by some people of this country against the demand that the

Territorial Councils are functioning in the Union territories. But I may submit with all respect that the Territorial Council is just like a human body without legs to walk, hands to work and mouths to speak, but it has eyes to see and ears to hear. We see and hear many things, but these Territorial Councils are hopelessly incompetent to do anything for the people. So, they are more or less important bodies. Therefor, it is necessary that they should be immediately scrapped and a better system as demanded should be installed.

The functions of the T.C. are so inadequate as the administrative functions are divided into two parts. One-fourth of it rests with the Territorial Council and three-fourths with the Administrator. Even over this one-fourth, the Chief Commissioner and Administrator can interfere at any time he likes.

One strange phenomenon of this set-up is that an elected and democratic body is made completely subservient to a bureaucrat. This is something extraordinary. No man with a grain of sense of democracy, dignity and prestige will like to function in the Territorial Council. It is sometimes argued that these territories are small in size and population and revenue. This House has agreed to keep them as separate administrative unit of the country, despite that these areas are small in size, population and revenue. This Parliament has agreed to grant money for the development and administration of these areas. If that is the case, with respect, I may question why this grant should be given with strings, and why the people of these territories who are our own countrymen, should be asked to barter away their freedom or right for money. That is something impossible and which the people of these territories cannot afford to do. Therefore, the only thing for the Government of India and for this Parliament to consider is whether to give this grant to contented persons or discontented persons.

Practically, these territories are on our strategic frontiers. One disloyal citizen of this area can do as much harm as a thousand of the enemies of the country. Therefore, it is but proper to see that the discontentment is removed and keep our people there happy and contented and the condition there is peaceful. When the demands of the people are conceded, I am quite certain that the people will remain contented and happy and the conditions will be peaceful.

Unfortunately the areas on the eastern frontier—Manipur, Nagaland and NEFA—have been under disturbed conditions for the last eight years. Sometimes one is surprised to find why law and order cannot be restored in spite of the fact that some brigades of the security forces are engaged there. Even today some questions were raised in the House about certain groups of hostiles roaming about in that area. It is not good to disclose each and everything in the House. I hope the Minister will give us some time for discussion where we can give some confidential information.

One thing is certain that our security forces in this area are not functioning properly. The opinion of the people is that the hostiles and the Indian security forces refuse to encounter each other. Even when specific informations are given to the security forces, they refuse to go. Sometimes specific information is given that the hostiles and anti-social elements are present at a certain place. But the security forces will not go on the day when the information is given. They will go after a day or two, when the hostiles are no longer there. Sometimes information is given that they are moving towards the east; but they will not go towards the east; instead they will go towards the west. Thus, they are avoiding each other. If this continues, I can inform the House that law and order will never be restored in that area. People's confidence in the capacity of the security forces will be completely shaken up. Today, Sir,

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

this may be a small danger. Suppose tomorrow we have a war with our neighbouring country, how can the people rely upon the security forces? I am quite certain that they will never rely upon them. Instead of relying upon them, they may rather invite the enemies. So this is certainly a great danger, and the authorities here should look into this matter.

For the last eight years the Naga hostiles are supposed to have been carrying on this war of independence for the benefit of the people there. The security forces have come to protect us. Logically speaking, we should be receiving good treatment at the hands of both the parties. But that is not the case. The hostiles kidnap the loyal Nagas, sometimes kill them, sometimes extort money from them, on the plea that the loyal Nagas are supporting the security forces. On the other hand, the security forces arrest the loyal Nagas saying that they have given shelter, food, to the hostiles, beat them, sometimes beat them to death and sometimes make them carry heavy loads which a mule can hardly carry. This is how the citizens and the loyal group of people in this area are suffering.

I want the Home Minister and this Parliament to understand one thing that in spite of all these problems of privations and hardships, the people have stood firm against all anti-national activities. They have remained loyal to the country. When the hostiles called upon the people to boycott the elections, they participated in the elections in larger numbers. There are evidences sufficient to prove that the people are loyal. If that be the case, why is it that the security forces, why is it that the Government are not able to enlist the cooperation of the people in eliminating the hostile activities? There is something wrong with Government agencies there. I want the Home Minister and this Parliament to find out what that is and remove it. The sooner it is removed the better it will be for the country and for that area.

Sir, another point I would like to raise in this House is about the administration of the North-East Frontier tracts. With all respect, I may call this a small dark piece of land in our country, dark not in the sense that the people there are dark but dark in the sense that nobody knows what is going on in the administration there. This Parliament goes on sanctioning money. The Government of India have spent crores of rupees for that area. But up till now we have not cared to see whether anything actually has been done there or not. For everything we have relied on the good officers there. I hope the officers are really good and far better than the officers we come in contact daily here and in the States. But I doubt if anything satisfactory has been done.

That area is often declared as a big, snow-covered area and not suitable for human habitation. But that is the area where the enemy has encroached, where the enemy has committed aggression. So it is necessary to see that the money which the Parliament sanction every year is properly utilised and something worthwhile is done.

I want to suggest another thing in this connection. The administration of that area cannot be left in the hands of the officers alone. The Centre has been in charge of the administration of this area for the last ten or more years. Is it not proper that the Central Government should see to it that the people of that area are associated with the day to day administration and the framing and implementation of the development schemes? So, I would suggest that some steps must be taken to see that the people of that area are associated with the administration and framing and implementation of developmental schemes.

I would also suggest that a committee of Parliament should be asked to go into that area and see the developmental works to judge whether

the money sanctioned has been properly spent. I am saying this because, suppose at any time there is a war between this country and another country and we find that no road has been constructed in that area, what will be our fate? It is no use saying that it is snowcovered area unfit for human habitation and all that. That is the place through which the enemies will come. So, something must be done for the mobility of our forces and for better communication with the people living there. Construction of motorable roads in that area is absolutely essential.

Sir, that place is a paradise for fortune-makers. People from different parts of the country who desire to earn money are going there as contractors. I am told that in the construction of many of the bridges, instead of using cement and sand in good proportion, they sometimes use even banana leaves and try to show they have done something. Those bridges will collapse in no time. Often we hear in our area that bridges which have been constructed at a cost of thousands of rupees are washed away in two or three years' time. That shows there is something wrong with the construction of communication in that area, which is the most important item of works. So, I would suggest that some committee of Parliament, like the Estimates Committee, should be allowed to go into that area and see for themselves whether something has been done during the last ten years or not.

Another small point which I would like to point out is regarding the members of the Scheduled Castes who have been converted into Christianity. As the House is aware, members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are enjoying certain economic and educational facilities. Now these facilities are denied to those members of scheduled castes who have converted themselves into Christianity. I think these facilities are given on account of the

backwardness of the people and not on account of their religion. India is a secular State and it has no enmity towards any religion. Therefore, I feel that there is a genuine demand of this community that the educational and economic facilities which are now being enjoyed by members of the Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindu and Sikh communities should also be extended to them even though they have embraced Christianity. I want Government to examine this matter and, if necessary, make changes even in the Constitution to give effect to this.

Lastly, I would like to say that the Government of Algeria has been recognized by more than 34 countries. So, India should also grant immediate recognition to the Algerian Government.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Brajeshwar Prasad. I will request hon. Members from the Congress side to condense their remarks within ten minutes each so that a large number of hon. Members may be accommodated. Already there is a general grievance that very few of them are getting chances.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): I would humbly suggest that this condition should be applied after my speech.

Mr. Speaker: No. That is why I have made it clear before he started.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I speak only once in a session. That factor must also be taken into consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I request you to give him fifteen minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He generally speaks on foreign affairs.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am going to speak on foreign affairs.

Mr. Speaker: Then he will not have a chance. So, I will now give him fifteen minutes.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not in favour of any solution of the conflicts either between India and China or between India and Pakistan for a period of at least 30 years. Fissiparous tendencies will gather momentum in India if these conflicts are unfortunately resolved now. One of the most important factors, if not the most important factor, that is keeping India united today is the fear of invasion by Pakistan and China. For a period of at least 30 years the Communist rulers of Soviet Russia exploited the fear of capitalist encirclement. It would not have been possible for them to enforce their programme of industrialisation if this fear had not existed. We can also take advantage of the conflicts that exist today between us on the one side and the Pakistanis and the Chinese on the other. We are in an advantageous position *vis-a-vis* China. There is no fear of invasion of China by either India, Russia or America. China, unlike India, is not in a position to exploit the fear of invasion because no such thing exists. Vast masses of people in this country rightly or wrongly feel that their country is going to be invaded sooner or later by China or Pakistan or both.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
Specially by Pakistan.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: We must take advantage of this feeling for accelerating the rate of our development. It would be an act of folly on our part to try to enter into any political settlement with either Pakistan or China. We should agree to a plebiscite in Kashmir if Pakistan agrees to hold a plebiscite in East Bengal and Pukhtoonistan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: A very good suggestion.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: We should agree to hand over not only Kashmir but the whole of India to Pakistan if both India and Pakistan hand over their defence portfolios to the United

Nations organisation and nationalise all means of production.

Mr. Speaker: If we do not hand over at least the hon. Member can hand himself over to Pakistan.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: If really there is any danger of war either between India and China or between India and Pakistan, it can be averted either by the handing over of the defence portfolio to the United Nations organisation or by entering into a pact with Russia on the lines of the Russo-German Pact. The handing over of the defence portfolio is a long-term solution.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Raghu-ramaiah is finished.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Nevertheless it is a step which we can take here and now. Today or tomorrow all the nation States of the world will have to hand over their defence portfolios to the United Nations organisation if the world is to be saved from nuclear destruction. A pact between India and Russia, on the other hand, is only a short-term solution. There is no necessity for entering into any such pact if the hon. Prime Minister assures the country that there is no danger of any invasion by Pakistan or China or both. There are no problems of conflict between India on the one side and China and Pakistan on the other, if it is true that there is no possibility of war between India on the one side and China and Pakistan on the other. Neither Pakistan nor China either singly or jointly can attack India if any Indo-Russian Pact on the lines of the Russo-German Pact is arrived at now. If no such pact is established, there is a danger of China attacking India in the event of a war between India and Pakistan. Pakistan cannot attack India unless China also decides to join hands with her. Both Russia and the United States of America can play an effective part in bringing about reconciliation between India and Pakistan if any war breaks out.

between them, but no such part can be played by them if in the event of such a war China also attacks India.

13 hrs.

Russia will be placed on the horns of a dilemma if China attacks India in the event of a war between India and Pakistan. The United States of America cannot attack China if Russia does not do so. The men in the Kremlin will have to decide finally whether to resurrect the Sino-Soviet Pact or to enter into a political settlement with the United States of America.

There would be only two courses left open to the United States of America in the event of a war between India on the one side and China and Pakistan on the other. The United States of America will have either to walk out of the Rimland or to enter into a political settlement with Russia. The United States of America will withdraw from the Rimland if Russia joins hands with China in the event of a war between India on the one side and Pakistan and China on the other.

Whether the Sino-Soviet Pact will be resurrected or not will depend on whether Comrade Khruschev remains in power or the pro-Chinese elements in the Kremlin succeed in dethroning him. India and Pakistan, along with the rest of the Afro-Asian land mass will be divided into two spheres of influence, Russian and Chinese, if the Sino-Soviet Pact is resurrected.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar): Reading of a speech is not allowed.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is not reading.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who says he is reading?

Mr. Speaker: When such important statements are to be made, sometimes a concession is made to Members.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: But white hegemony will be established not only over India, Pakistan and China but over the whole of the Afro-Asian land mass if Russia and America come together in the event of a war between India on the one side and China and Pakistan on the other.

These dangers—of the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact or of the establishment of white hegemony—can be averted if, and only if, before the outbreak of a war between India on the one side and China and Pakistan on the other, India either hands over its defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation or enters into a pact with Russia on the lines of the Russo-German Pact of 1939.

Pakistan must be divided into two spheres of influence, Russian and Indian.

Theocracy of any kind is a greater threat to India than any kind of political ideology. Pan-Islamism is a greater threat than Communism.

Pakistan is a power vacuum. It has to be filled, sooner or later.

Pakistan has to be divided either between Russia and America or between Russia and China or between Russia and India. Russian hegemony will be established over West Pakistan and Chinese hegemony over East Pakistan if the Sino-Soviet Pact is resurrected. Russian hegemony will be established over West Pakistan and American hegemony over East Pakistan if a political settlement is arrived at between Russia and America. Russian hegemony will be established over West Pakistan, and East Bengal will become an integral part of the Indian Union if a Pact between Russia and India on the lines of the Russo-German Pact which led to the division of Poland into two spheres of influence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): And to war.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: ...namely Russian and German, is formed.

The whole of Pakistan cannot be integrated with India by any stratagem whatsoever. The goal of the integration of Indian and Pakistan into one political unit is a figment of imagination. (*An Hon. Member: Whose?*) Pakistan cannot come to terms with India. It is not in her power to do so. The road to Islamabad lies via Moscow. Pakistan can be brought closer to India only as a result of an Indo-Russia Pact. A price has to be paid to Russia if this goal is to be achieved.

But if both India and Pakistan hand over their defence portfolios to the United Nations Organisation there will be not only no war between them, but the independence and territorial integrity of both will become invulnerable. Neither Sino-Soviet nor Russo-American hegemony can be established over the Afro-Asian land mass if India and Pakistan hand over their defence portfolios to the United Nations Organisation. The bi-polar world can never be broken up into a multi-polar one if India either singly or jointly with Pakistan hands over its defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation.

Pakistan cannot be divided between India and China whether the United States of America withdraws from the Rimland or not. Russia is a factor to be reckoned with for all time to come. West Pakistan falls within the Russia sphere of influence, whether Russo-American or Sino-Soviet or India-Russian entente is established.

It does not lie in the power of the Western Powers to infiltrate into the northern portions of Iran in any guise whatsoever.

In the event of a war between India on the one side and China and Pakistan on the other, Russia and America cannot join opposite sides, because it will mean not only their total destruction but also that of the world.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Prophesy!

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: India will be defeated if in the event of such a war Russia and America remain neutral.

The third possibility is the withdrawal of the United States of America from the Rimland, leading to the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact.

And the fourth, and the last, possibility is the establishment of Russo-American entente on the basis of the division of the Afro-Asian land mass.

The Red Mandarins seem to think that if they attack India in the event of a war between India and Pakistan, the Sino-Soviet Pact will be resurrected. But my calculation is that if China attacks India in the event of a war between India and Pakistan, a Russo-American political settlement will be arrived at. Time alone will show whether Comrade Mao is or I am in the right.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are in the right.

Mr. Speaker: Has any one disputed that?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The condition precedent to a political settlement between Russia and America is the division of the continental and the peninsular regions of Asia bordering the Pacific in general and of China in particular into two spheres of influence, Russian and American. And the condition precedent to the division of China into two spheres of influence, Russian and American, is the invasion of India by China.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I want to have one clarification. My hon. friend was talking all the time about Russo-German Pact. Will you kindly throw some light on it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no darkness here, there is sufficient light. Shri Tekur Subramanyam.

Shri Tekur Subramanyam (Bellary): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the President made his last Address to the joint session of this Parliament it was a very moving and touching thing. For me as a humble soldier in the vast non-violent army of Mahatma Gandhi and as one who had participated in the various movements for independence, his reference to this being his last address was very touching.

It was very lucky to India that we had such leaders when the British parted with power. Otherwise our position would have been rather very serious. Criticism has been made from the opposition side that the Congress organisation and the Congress leadership have not managed the affairs of India well for the last twelve years. I beg to differ very strongly from them. If the Congress organisation and the Congress leadership were not there at the time the British parted with power, our country would have gone to pieces. I would only refer in this connection to the position that obtains now in Pakistan. There was no such organisation as the Congress or the leadership that the Congress has given to this country, in Pakistan when the British parted with power. Therefore today we find a military dictatorship there. In Congo also, if you see the conditions obtaining there you will find that because there was no organisation like the Congress or the leadership that the Congress has given, Congo has to obtain the help of the United Nations Organisation and the officers and men of other countries to keep law and order there.

The President said that Parliamentary institutions have come to stay and parliamentary institutions have become deeply rooted in the emotions of the people. His respect for parliamentary institutions, and his hope in the future of parliamentary institutions in this country are very great. We share this. We must

try in our actions in the future to justify the confidence that the President has in the people of this country.

We are trying to set up a democratic socialist society in this country by means of these Five Year Plans. The President has referred to that. The purpose of these Plans is to mobilise the human and the material resources of this country to achieve the happiness and prosperity of 44 crores of people of this great country.

He referred to the improvement that has been achieved in the agricultural sector. In this connection, I would say that while our objective is to attain self-sufficiency during the Third Five Year Plan and record a production of 100 million tons, we should not overlook the obstacles obtaining now. We are now distributing food to the people by means of import of vast quantities, millions of tons from America under Public Law arrangements. That should stop. By maximising the use of irrigation facilities provided by the Government and the use and distribution to a greater extent of fertilisers, improved seeds and improved instruments, we have to attain self-sufficiency. I am afraid, in the matter of reaching our targets for the starting of the fertiliser plants in the various parts of the country, we are slightly overlooking the difficulties. The other day, the Minister was saying that it has not been found possible to acquire some land. These things are made much of. When we are fighting against hunger and inadequacy of foodstuffs for our great country, such little things should not be allowed to assume undue importance. We have to fight this on a war footing, with a sense of urgency. Unless this is done, I am afraid, we will be up against very great odds in our country.

Then, I shall refer to the industrial improvement that the President has referred to. There has been remarkable and impressive increase in industrial production during the last 12

[Shri Tekur Subramanayam]

years. Iron and steel have recorded an increase. The other industries also, textiles, cement, engineering, machinery—all these have recorded an impressive increase. The proposal is to reach a stage when these industries are likely to finance themselves and expand and achieve a self-sustaining economy. The hon. Finance Minister said in this connection that our public sector enterprises have not been giving us as much profit as they should. In fact, he expected during the Third Five Year Plan an income of Rs. 450 crores: Rs. 300 crores from the Central sector enterprises, Rs. 150 crores from the State Government enterprises and Rs. 100 crores from the Railways. So far, we have invested about Rs. 870 crores in the public sector enterprises. The income has been only just about 4 per cent. This is utterly insufficient. Therefore, I urge on the Government that greater attention should be paid to see how these industries are managed. There has been a suggestion that the management of these industries should be entrusted to some businessmen. I do not agree with this suggestion. We find good, competent, efficient people in all walks of life, whether among the officials or non-officials. What is required is good character, efficiency, competence and the capacity to manage these things well.

In this connection, I would like to mention one statement that has been made by the leader of the D.M.K. party here. No doubt, there has been regional imbalance. We ought to have more balanced regional development with regard to industrial progress of our country in the various States. That is absolutely necessary. The Planning Commission also envisages that as one of the objectives of the various Plans. In this connection, I would say, in the south, there is a feeling of neglect that proper attention has not been given for the development of that area. In my own district of Bellary, we have got excellent iron ore of the most precious

variety. Now, it is proposed that there should be a railway line from Salem to Bangalore, in which case lignite from the south can be taken to Bellary and the excellent iron ore of Bellary can be taken to Salem and iron and steel plants can be installed at both ends. Here, I want to say this. We have every right, indeed, it is our duty to voice forth effectively and emphatically the grievances, requirements and needs of the various regions and constituencies which we represent. There is regional imbalance. Let us by all means give expression to that emphatically and effectively. But, that should not lead us to say that there should be separation, secession or the establishment of an independent state as has been, unfortunately, stated by some friends in the south. We do not agree with it. We should not encourage it. While I am at one with them completely in the matter of giving expression to the need of balanced regional development, I submit, we should not encourage it, the separatist move. These things are unfortunate. The hon. Member said that the Prime Minister lacked maturity when he said that it would lead to war. The Prime Minister merely performed his necessary duty and his statement was very correct when he said that this talk of establishment of independent states in the south would lead only to war. It led to war in America. When over the question of slave trade, the Southern States wanted to establish an independent state, there was civil war. I appeal to these friends that while it is the duty of all of us to see to the progress and happiness of 44 crores of people in which the people of every part of India have to take their share, we should not try to give room to any fissiparous tendency or a tendency to secede. It would be wrong basically. It would be opposed to our Constitution. I appeal to such friends that we should look to the unity of India which, after long last, after thousands of years, we have achieved. It has been a great effort to achieve it. Let us keep it. Let us

try to keep the democratic traditions established by us and the Panchayati Raj which the State of Maharashtra also ushered in today. These are very valuable assets so far as we are concerned. Let us keep them.

Shrimati Sarojini B. Mahishi (Dharwar North): Mr. Speaker, I am extremely thankful to you for having given me this opportunity of offering our grateful thanks to the President for his Address on the 18th. I do not know how I could express our gratitude to the President. Words fall short in communicating or expressing our gratitude to the President, a learned scholar, an advocate of eminence, an ardent fighter for the Independence of the country, a person who has sacrificed a lot for the country, one who is a staunch devotee of Gandhian principles. He was kind enough to give us certain suggestions on the inaugural session of the two Houses.

13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The President has rightly referred to some of the important events that have taken place and the progress of the country achieved during this period of 15 years. He also referred to certain things that are going to be achieved during this period and certain things that are going to be done during this session also. My friends on the opposition spent much of their time in saying what the President has not referred to and not in saying what the President has referred to. Of course, the President cannot refer to all the subjects on the surface of the earth within such a short time. As it is, the Presidential speech of the President of the Indian Republic in all its dignity, it is in the form of certain aphorisms, sutras, I should say, over which we have to write commentary. We have to make out certain things that have been suggested by the President. Therefore, instead of having a negative approach

to the speech of the President, it is better that we have some positive, constructive approach to the President's speech. The Buddhists described Almighty as "neti neti"—God cannot be described in this way; God cannot be described in that way. They had never got a positive approach. But, the Hindus have got a positive approach to Almighty. It is the positive approach and outlook that we require at this time. The President cannot refer to all things on the surface of the earth.

All the sarcastic remarks and comments made by the Opposition Parties are good, in a way, for the Congress. I think they have studied the defects to a certain extent and thought over them in the interests of the Congress Party. They have tried to point out certain things which the Congress Party might have resorted to at the time of the elections; of course, they were so to say the allegations made by the Opposition parties. But then, they are spending so much of their energy and so much of their time to study this matter—I think they are doing all this in the interests of the Congress Party. So, instead of being annoyed at them, I think, on the contrary, we must be grateful to these people.

In one *doha*, Kabirdas has referred to such people who spend their energy and time on criticising bitterly certain matters. He says:

"निन्दक नियरे रात्रिये आंगन कटी ददाय ।
बिन साबुन पानी आपना सभव धृश्याय ॥"

'Keep those people who criticise you in your own premises; try to build a cottage for them, so that those people will try to wash off the defects in your character, without any soap or water'. That was how Kabirdas talked about the critics. So also we can say about the people who have criticised us. But I think they want to criticise us only for the sake of criticism, without studying the matter deeply and they criticise only for the sake of abusing.

[Shrimati Sarojini B. Mahishi]

As far as the elections are concerned, much depended upon the personality of the candidate who contested the elections. In certain places, the candidates who had certain weaknesses tried to make political capital out of certain communal feelings. They tried to exploit the communal feelings and certain other feelings also. But in those places where the candidate was strong enough, no such things could come up. To strengthen this argument, I might give my own example. Belonging to a minority community, as I do, in my area, I had to contest against three candidates belonging to the Opposition parties who were of a majority community. If our people had resorted to such communal feelings and such fissiparous tendencies, I wonder whether they would have ventured to elect me, and that too, with a lead of 1,53,550 votes. I do not think they would have elected me, if the people had resorted to such fissiparous tendencies and such communal feelings.

People are learning, and are trying to understand the principles of democracy. When adult franchise was granted to the Indian people,—so many people, Indians as well as outsiders,—doubted whether India would be able to experiment in adult franchise on such a large scale successfully, but the Indian people have risen to the occasion and proved themselves fit and capable of rising to the occasion at all times, and conducting these elections on a successful basis, not only conducting these elections on a successful basis, not only conducting the elections, but also sticking to the principles of democracy very successfully. When two people belonging to two different parties come on the same platform and address the same gathering, it is up to the electorate to judge which party's principles are good, and whether the candidate who represents some particular party is in a position to do the work and whether the particular party has done any work in that area. Therefore, the people are in a position to judge. The people are the

better judges of things. The ultimate sovereignty lies in the electorate. And our people are learning these principles of democracy. Of course, we cannot open a college or a school for teaching our electorate these things. But the elections provide the opportunity for them. It is the period when all the different candidates of the different parties go and approach the electorate and they try to elucidate their own policies and principles, that they can learn. This is the period and this is the platform on which our electorate are learning and trying to understand the principles of democracy. Within such a short period in the history of the Indian Constitution,—within such a short period of fifteen years, they have been able to understand these principles in a very clear way.

The President has referred to the Plans in his Address. The Third Five Year Plan especially envisages large-scale efforts to bring in more and more people within the fold of these Plans. Of course, the Plan has covered practically all sections of the society and all the nooks and corners of the country. There is no particular individual who has been left out of the Plan, so to say. But I want to emphasise one thing, namely that in spite of the efforts of the ruling party to bring into the fold of the Plan a greater and greater number of recipients of the benefits, or beneficiaries, it is also up to the beneficiaries and the recipients to be awake and take advantage of the benefits that accrue to them.

We find that so many people, including even educated people are indifferent to the Plan. They think that the Plans are formulated by Government, they are meant for Government, and it is for the Government officials to move about and propagate, and it is their duty to propagate it and therefore they are doing it. On the contrary, the Plan is a people's Plan, and the urge should come from the people, and the people should try to understand that the Plan is for them. Some want of publicity, and some want of

propaganda might be at the root cause. But, anyway, we shall have to look into it. The people also must co-operate. Otherwise, we cannot have the Plans, and the success of the Plans cannot be up to our expectations.

I might cite an example in this connection. At a particular place where we opened a primary school in our area, the people were not willing to send their children to the school. Therefore, the school authorities tried to have some measures in order to persuade the people to send their children to the school. They declared that the parents would have to pay a fine of Rs. 2, if their children were not sent to school. That was only a matter of threat. But there were certain people who came to the school with Rs. 2, so that they could get rid of this trouble from the school authorities. On the contrary, the intention was that the children should be sent to the school. Therefore, unless the public co-operates, and unless the public wants to take advantage of the benefits of the Plan, Government cannot, on their own, make a success of the Plan.

I do concede that our people have got certain ideas and certain ideas which they are not willing to change. But the values are changing in the social field, in the economic field and in the political field. Our people have not yet kept pace with them. Wherever I go, I find in the villages that the people have got certain notions and certain social ideas etc. Their idea of labour is that a sinner alone works, and the others who do not work and still are able to get their bread are persons enjoying the results of certain meritorious things or *punya* which they had done in their previous births. Therefore, according to them, those people who work for their bread and butter day and night are people who have done some sin, and that is why they are working. So, if a person wants to enjoy life, he should not work and he can resort to some luxury without working, and he will be considered as the most meritorious man or a man

who has done some meritorious thing in the previous birth. This kind of idea prevails right from the bottom of the society up to the top level. The man who is very rich thinks that he need not work, because he is the fortunate child of God, whereas the middle class man is compelled work, and the man at the lower levels says that he has got to work because he has no other alternative. Unless this kind of notion is removed, we shall not be able to propagate the Plan and see that it is a success.

The introduction of panchayat raj is a revolution indeed; right from the top down to the bottom, we find that panchayat raj has gone a long way in decentralisation of power. We find that there is coordination and co-operation between the officials and the non-officials, and the responsibilities are thrown, so to say, on the villagers themselves. Formerly, the villagers could put the blame on the shoulders of the higher officials, but now, they themselves have been put in charge of such responsibilities, and, therefore, they are rising to the occasion and carrying out and discharging the duties that are entrusted to them.

Therefore, the introduction of panchayat raj in every nook and corner of the country, in every village, along with the various committees, such as the school committee, the sanitation committee, the medical aid society, the co-operative society, the industrial centres etc. has gone a long way in creating some social-consciousness among the people, and a civic sense and a sense of responsibility also among the people.

The President has referred in his Address to 200 development blocks. These 200 development blocks in the community development programme have gone a long way in catering to the needs of the people. With the different programmes which they have got, such as irrigation schemes, the services of different extension officers, the plan of animal husbandry, the giving of seeds etc. these are catering to the social needs of the people.

[Shrimati Sarojini B. Mahishi]

in that area, and these coordinated welfare extension projects function like the nerves in the body throughout the country. We find that people are rising to the occasion, and a sort of consciousness is being created among them. The small-scale industries and the socio-economic units are trying to bring them in one fold and trying to give them better facilities.

Further, the different institutions that have been started, for example, the Man-Power Research Institute and also the Central Institute of Labour Research that is going to be established in Bombay, and also the Atomic Energy Research Institute at Bombay and Trombay can all go a long way in proving that we have advanced very much. We cannot expect advance all of a sudden, and, therefore, we shall have to wait, because we are not dealing with the parts of a machine here, but we are dealing with human beings. Therefore, we require some little time and patience to wait and see that we achieve proper success in the Plan.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (धोमी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि हमारे पहले साथी बोल चुकी हैं, मैं उससे कुछ सबक सीख कर उसी दायरे के अन्दर बोलना चाहता हूँ। उनकी आँजोचना थी कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा उसके बाहर जो मुख्तिफ पार्टी के लोग ये उन्होंने ज्यादातर बातें की।

राष्ट्रपति जी के एड्रेस में यह कहा गया है कि हमारे देश का विकास प्लाण्ड इकानमी के तरीके से हो रहा है, उसकी प्रगति हो रही है। यह सही है। सवाल इस बात का है कि प्लांड इकानमी को किस तरीके से और किस ढंग से चलाया जाए ताकि देश की प्रगति हो सके। जो आज सरकार की प्लांड इकानमी का तरीका और ढंग है वह ढंग और तरीका यह है कि जो विकसित क्षेत्र हैं वह और भी ज्यादा विकसित हों और जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश या क्षेत्र हैं वह या तो

अपनी जगह पर रहें या कुछ थोड़ा बहुत उनका विकास हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नमूने के तीर पर उत्तर प्रदेश को पेश करता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश की आवादी ७ करोड़ ३७ लाख के करीब है और वह हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा स्वाबा है। लेकिन अगर देखा जाए तो दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर अगर कहीं सबसे कम प्रगति हुई है तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश का क्षेत्र है और अगर इन दो योजनाओं के काल में कहीं सबसे कम प्रति व्यक्ति की आमदनी बढ़ी है तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश है। इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ आंकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूँ। दस बरस के अन्दर देश में जो प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ी है वह करीब १७ प्रतिशत के ह। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर देखा जाए तो आमदनी ज्यों की त्यों रही। आमदनी बढ़ी ही नहीं। जिस अनुपात में आमदनी बढ़ी, आवादी भी उसी अनुपात में बढ़ी है अगर इस दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाए तो मालूम होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी जहां थी करीब करीब वहीं रह गयी है। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि ऐसा क्यों? क्या इसी तरह से हमारे पूरे राष्ट्र की प्रगति होगी कि जो प्रदेश या क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए हैं उनकी प्रगति न हो, वहां के लोगों की आमदनी न बढ़े, और उन क्षेत्रों की, जहां पहले भी आमदनी ज्यादा थी, पैदावार ज्यादा थी, और ज्यादा प्रगति हो। मैं उनकी प्रगति के लिखाफ नहीं हूँ। उन क्षेत्रों की प्रगति हो। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि पूरे राष्ट्र की प्रगति का तरीका और ढंग क्या होना चाहिए, प्लानिंग कैसा होना चाहिए इसका सवाल है।

हमारी मौजूदा सरकार यह कह कर टाल देती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग, वहां का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, न तो सही योजना बना कर भेजता है, न सही तरीके से जो कुछ उपयोग से केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है उसका इस्तेमाल

करता है। यह हो सकता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन निकम्मा हो, वह रुपया सही ढंग से इस्तैमाल न कर सकता हो, लेकिन इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी तो जिम्मेदारी है। अगर किसी सूबे की सरकार या उसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन निकम्मा हो जाता है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें दबल दे या यह कह कर छोड़ देगी उस एरिया को कि वहां के लोग निकम्मे हैं और वहां का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन निकम्मा है और उनकी प्रगति की जिम्मेदारी सूबे की सरकार पर है और हम कोई दबल नहीं दे सकते, जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे ऐसे मसलों में दबल देती है जिन मसलों में उसे दबल नहीं देना चाहिए।

तो जहां पर हमारा विचार है कि पूरे राष्ट्र की प्रगति हो, वहां पर जो पिछड़े हुए एरियाज हैं उनकी प्रगति के लिए हमें सही कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हमने जो प्लान का अर्थ समझा है वह यही है कि जो विकसित एरियाज हैं वह विकसित हैं, लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए एरियाज हैं उनकी तरफ मजबूती से ध्यान दिया जाए और उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा वहां उद्योग और विकास के लिए जाए ताकि उन क्षेत्रों की प्रगति हो सके।

एक मिसाल में पेश करूँ। यह जो दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं हमारे देश में हुईं इन दोनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर जो रुपया पूरे देश में खर्च किया गया और प्रति व्यक्ति जो पट्टा दूसरे प्रदेशों में पड़ा है, पूरे राष्ट्र में पड़ा है, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर वह पट्टा बहुत ही कम है। राष्ट्र के पैमाने की प्रति व्यक्ति जो दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खर्च किया गया वह १२० रुपया है, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर वह सबसे कम प्रति व्यक्ति रुपया खर्च हुआ करीब ३४ रुपया। कह यह दिया जाता है कि यह इसलिए हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आबादी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई। ६ करोड़ ३२ लाख से ७ करोड़ ३७ या ३६ लाख उसकी आबादी हो

गयी। लेकिन अगर पूरे राष्ट्र की आबादी देखी जाए तो उत्तर प्रदेश से ज्यादा बही है। तो यह कहना कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है इसलिये उसको जो रुपया दिया जाता है उसमें उसकी प्रगति नहीं हो पाती, सही नहीं है। बल्कि जो प्लानिंग का तरीका है, जो नियोजन का तरीका है वह बुनियादी तरीके ही से गलत है।

यही हाल सूबों में किया जाता है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश को तो जानता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ जिले पूर्वी जिले कहे जाते हैं। अप्रेजों के जमाने में ये जिले लेबर सेंटर रहे थे जहां में भरती होती थी सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए और बाहर के देशों में जैसे अफीका और मारीशस आदि टापुओं में यहां से मजदूर भेजे जाते थे। आज भी उन जिलों का वही हाल है। जो रुपया पैसा उत्तर प्रदेश की पहली प्रति दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मिला वह मब उन सेंटरों पर खर्च किया गया जो पहले में विकसित थे लेकिन उन पूर्वी जिलों के हिस्सों पर नहीं जो पिछड़े थे जैसे आजमगढ़, बलिया, गाजीपुर, गोरखपुर जो कि पूर्वी जिलों की कहलाते हैं। यह एक पूर्वी जिलों की बैठक है। आज भी वहां सरकार की तरफ से कोई उद्योग और विकास के लिए लेबर सेंटर बना रखा है जैसा कि वह अप्रेजों के जमाने में था।

अगर इस तरीके से नियोजन का तरीका अपनाया जायेगा कि जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है वह पिछड़ा रहे और जो आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक तरीके से आगे बढ़ा हुआ है वह कुछ और आगे बढ़ता रहे, तो इससे पूरे राष्ट्र का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। अगर प्लानिंग का यह तरीका होगा तो इससे पूरे राष्ट्र की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। गष्टपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि किसी राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए ज्ञान एकोनामी का होना जरूरी है। लेकिन

[श्री जै ब० सिंह]

इस मीड्यूला सरकार की जिस ढंग और तरीके से एकोनामी चल रही है उस तरीके से पूरे राष्ट्र का विकास नहीं हो सकता है।

उपर्युक्त महोदय, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभावण के वहस के दौरान चुनावों की काफी चर्चा की गई है। यह बतलाया गया कि चुनावों के दौरान में काफी रूपया पैसा खर्च हुआ। चुनावों के अन्दर यह साफ नज़र आया कि प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें जो इससे पहले नगण्य थीं कोई उनकी ताकत नहीं थी आज वह प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें सामने नज़र आ रही हैं।

मुझे याद है कि आज वह मंत्री महोदय हैं। चुनावों में वह एक उभीदावार थे। मेरा मतलब मानवीय जी से है। उन्होंने बस्ती से जब चुनाव लड़ा तो 'निक' पेपर में उन्होंने एक लेख लिखा था कि वह समझते थे कि देहातों में बड़ी प्रगति हो रही है जो नहीं है। उन्होंने इसका कारण लिखा था कि यह प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें, इस तरह की ताकतें जो कि देश को बांटना चाहती हैं देश में क्यों पनप रही हैं और ऊपर क्यों उभर रही हैं। इन प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों के आगे बढ़ने का जो एक कारण उन्होंने अपने लेख में लिखा था मैं उससे उनके साथ सहमत हूँ। वह कारण यह था कि अगर देश की आर्थिक हालत कमज़ोर रहेगी तो जो प्रतिक्रियावादी विचारधारा या प्रतिक्रियावदी ताकतें हैं उनको बल मिलेगा। यह ताकत उन्हीं जगहों पर काश्याब दूर्हृत हैं जिन जगहों पर सरकार ने आर्थिक विकास और राजनीतिक या सामाजिक बेतना पैदा करने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम नहीं उठाया है। खाली यह कहने से यह ताकतें हमारे देश में पनप रही हैं और अपना सिर उठा रही हैं काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अगर इन ताकतों को हाराना है चाहे वह ताकतें बेक्ष को दक्षिण और उत्तर में बांटना चाहती हों, चाहे वे ताकतें हों जो कि हिन्दू-मुसलमान

को आपस में लड़ाना चाहती हों, चाहे वह ताकतें हों जो कि देश को समाजवाद के रास्ते पर बढ़ने न देना चाहती हों और देश को पीछे ले जाना चाहती हों, इन तमाम ताकतों को हराने का एक नुस्खा है यह है कि आप अपनी प्लानिंग को दुरुस्त करें। अपनी प्लानिंग को इस तरीके से बनावें कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं जैसे कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका है। और खास कर हमारे पूर्वी जिलों का इलाका है, वह आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक तरीके से आगे बढ़े आगे उनकी प्रगति हो। इस तरह की प्लानिंग करके ही हम इन तमाम प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों को हरा सकते हैं।

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I support whole-heartedly the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by the hon. Member Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. He referred in glowing terms to the great qualities of head and heart of our President. I take this occasion to pay my homage to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, one of the greatest men of our country and one of the truest disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. The President's services and sacrifices for our country ever since the days of the Champaran struggle till the attainment of swaraj and thereafter, his services as the President of the Congress, as the President of the Constituent Assembly and as the President of independent India deserve to be written in letters of gold by the future historians. Dr Rajendra Prasad is an embodiment of our culture at its highest and our abiding spiritual values. His gentleness, his sympathetic understanding, his magnanimity and his devotion to the country do inspire us and elevate us.

Coming to the Address, the Address that our President delivered to us is purposeful though it is brief. Some hon. Members complained that the Address was brief, but I would request them to remember that the

President's Address is not meant to be an encyclopaedia of Government policies. His or his Government's policies are there in the Third Plan, which is a detailed document approved by him. The President has rightly emphasized planned economy as the basis of our national development.

There has been remarkable progress in all fields in this country during the two Plan periods, in agriculture, in industry, in education and health and so on. Taking agricultural production into consideration, no one will deny that there has been a very great increase in the two Plan periods. Agricultural production has increased after independence by several lakhs of tons as Government statistics prove, thanks to the construction of many new dams and the execution of hydro-electric projects in several States costing several crores.

Coming to industrial production, the increase has been phenomenal in our country after the attainment of swaraj. So many industries, both big and small, have been set up in several States involving thousand of crores in the two Plan periods. Many new industries are also to be set up in the Third Plan period, and equal emphasis is placed both on heavy industries and village and small-scale industries. All these, I submit, provide additional employment to millions of our countrymen. India's phenomenal progress in all fields is testified to by the well-prepared Government statistics and also by the reports of impartial bodies like the World Bank, the Aid-to-India Club and the Colombo Plan and also the unbiased appreciations of foreign experts and heads of States and Premiers who have from time to time visited our country.

Then, a word about panchayati raj. The establishment of panchayati raj in our country is a step in the right direction. It means decentralisation of power for which people were agitating in this country for a long time, and this gives excellent training to

our people in villages in self-government, self-reliance and self-confidence. Thus, the establishment of panchayati raj is a Challenging reply to those critics who accuse our Government of being totalitarian in character.

The Address of our President has laid proper emphasis on the final and ultimate objective, of our country, and that is the establishment of a democratic and socialist society, a society which is based on justice, economic, social and political, a society which guarantees to every citizen of India the basic necessities of life and which at the same time ensures the fundamental human freedoms.

Then I would like to say something about national integration which has become the most important problem in these days. This is a problem of the utmost importance in view of internal danger and external danger. There are, we all know, unfriendly countries on our borders like Pakistan and China. And, by way of meeting this danger both at home and abroad, Government has to take steps to get the support of the different political parties for the security of our country, to remove regional disparities, to develop backward areas and to improve the backward classes, especially the labouring classes.

There seems to be an apprehension in the minds of the people of the south, I mean, Tamil Nad, that their interests are neglected. I would submit in all humility to Government that these apprehensions may be allayed by Government taking some steps, namely, the development of the Tuticorin port into a major harbour, the establishment of a big steel plant at Salem and the establishment of a few fertilizer factories at Neyveli, Tuticorin and other places and the opening of a few railway lines.

The President has referred to our Parliament in very high terms. He has said that parliamentary democracy has become deeply rooted in our soil and in our political sentiments. Our democracy is the biggest

[Shri Muthiah]

democracy in the world and India stands today as the bastion and bulwark of democracy in the whole of Asia when the forces of totalitarianism are gathering momentum all round our country.

Now, it is my duty to pray for the long and healthy life of our beloved and esteemed President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, so that he may counsel and guide us in the years to come during the critical stage of our country's history.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Nowrangpur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in associating myself with this Motion of Thanks to the President. The motion is the very texture of parliamentary democracy.

The President has given us an inspiring Address and reminded us, Members of Parliament, of our continuing duty and responsibility of nation-building. I join the other hon. Members of this House in paying my humble tribute to the retiring President. He is a man who believes in simple living and high thinking. I am moved by the valedictory note in his Address wherein he has referred to his own share in our parliamentary life and duties prior to the acceptance of the high office of the President of India. His share, as we all know, was a lion's share and nothing less. Dr. Rajendra Prasad has singled himself out in two respects; one, as the foremost Gandhian in the pre-independence era and the other, the highest dignitary in the post-Gandhian era. He will, I am sure, continue to be a source of inspiration to his fellow-countrymen in future.

Sir, I am proud to say that the Congress has come out successful successively in three General Elections, which is unparalleled in any country of the world. Even our opponents must concede this, that it is an outstanding achievement in contemporary politics. Why has the Congress come out successful; why did the

people vote Congress to power successively at the 3 General Elections? Is it not because of its policies and programmes?

Sir, as referred to by the President, our Government has now decided and is bent upon building a democratic socialist society in our country based on solid foundations of social justice and equity. Our Prime Minister has been the great architect of new India. He has conceived planned development where every section of the people will have a due share in the benefits. Our Prime Minister has given us two things. One is the foreign policy which has earned for our country the foremost place in the international world; and, secondly, planned development.

The President has broadly referred to the Government's policies and programmes in the current year. The task of nation-building is not an easy task. No nation can build itself, no nation can come up unless the citizens have character. It is not a small thing. Members of the Opposition have complained of corruption and that Government has not been able to do anything to check this evil. I only ask my hon. friends who say that there is corruption in the country, this. I do not say that there is no corruption. Government has been taking all necessary steps to check it. I think, yesterday, the papers have given us some information about the number of cases of corruption which the Government handled, the cases in which some officers were dismissed and some were prosecuted. If, really, our country is determined to root out corruption, how is it that persons who know that a particular official is corrupt do not give a signed petition? There are thousands of anonymous petitions. And, persons have not got the confidence or the courage to prove that certain officers are corrupt. How, then, can they expect Government to root out corruption? There is crisis of character in our country. That is

why our Plans are not fully successful. There is lack of patriotic fervour. We seldom feel that we belong to the country and that we should live for the country; whereas in the western countries, people feel that they belong to the country and that they live for the sake of the country. That feeling is not here at the present moment.

I may say that moral values have fallen down more steeply than money value since the Second World War, the result being lack of patriotism and honesty in our country. Wherever you go, you find corruption right from the lowest rung to the highest; we find lack of honesty and lack of sense of responsibility.

Another thing which distresses me most is the prevailing inter-State disputes, either in the case of the division of river waters or in the location of projects. There may be valid cause for a particular State claiming a larger share in the waters of a river. But, wherever a project is established it is a national project; and the entire country is benefited by the project and not a particular State.

For instance, there is a dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. There is a project called the Balimela Power Project. The Andhra Pradesh Government wants the dam to be located at a place called Guntivada while the Orissa Government wants it to be located at another place, Balimela, so that about 3 lakh kw of power can be generated. The question has been hanging fire for the past 2 or 3 years; and time is passing and the waters are running to waste. May I suggest that in such cases, where the States are not coming to an agreement, the Government of India should come forward and take up the project to the mutual benefit of the two States?

We are now in the second year of the Third Five Year Plan. It is evident that the economic development of the country has produced immense results in all sections and spheres. In

the field of agriculture we have achieved 80.5 million tons; in the field of industry we have a progressive rise of 12.1 per cent over the previous year. In the matter of engineering goods, also, there is vast improvement and we are able to export also.

As regards transport, the railways have been able to lift about 154 million originating tonnes, though it is short of about 8 million tonnes. We see there is marked development in all directions. We find our country is progressing economically. We find increase in our national income and in the per capita income, though not in the same proportion. But when we go deeper into the question whether all sections of the people are benefited, then, I have a feeling that the weaker sections of society have not been able to enjoy benefits of the economic development of our country. The weaker sections of the population, the poor and illiterate people, live in the villages; 82 per cent of the population live in the villages. We have in India about 5.58 lakhs of villages. Some of these people in the villages hold marginal lands; the others are landless labourers. Have these people been really benefited? Have these benefits percolated to the weaker sections of our society? The benefits have not reached them. If agricultural production has increased who is benefited? The well-to-do people in the village take the benefit of fertilisers, irrigation facilities, etc. A marginal owner of the land does not get the benefit. Government has to address itself seriously how the weaker sections of the people can be benefited by these developments.

14 hrs.

The community development programme has ceased to be a "community development programme" but it has proved itself to be a development programme. Its object was to build up human personality, to generate in the village people a feeling of community life. That has not been achieved so far. This has been observed by the study team of the

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

UN on community development. As suggested by the Mehta Committee we have taken to decentralisation and are establishing the panchayati raj—on three-tier system. Gram panchayat is the body where the representatives are directly elected by the gram-sabha. When you go on to panchayat samiti there is indirect election; so also for the zilla parishads. Gram panchayat is the base; it should have all the powers. In that case there is every chance and scope for the village and the community to develop itself. These villages form the foundation and backbone of our country. Unless the foundations are strong and well and truly laid, the superstructure we are trying to build may not last long.

There is another reason why I say the gram panchayats should have all the power and not the panchayat samiti or the zilla parishads. Article 40 of the Constitution refers to establishment of gram panchayats as units of self-government. Agriculture is the base of our economy but by itself agriculture cannot improve the economic lot of the people. So, there should be industrialisation. We have to take to the location of heavy industries, to have a regional development and equal dispersal of industries and we have to see that every region in the country develops. We should have rural industries also. Otherwise, big projects are like big islands in a vast sea of backwardness. Recently, our Chief Minister, Mr. Patnaik suggested the establishment of industries at panchayat level. It is the establishment of these industries that will lead to the economic development of these villages. Then the villages will come up economically and furnish a solid foundation for a true and everlasting democracy in the country.

At the outset I referred to the foreign policy. The foreign policy followed by our Government has won for us a foremost place in the world. This policy of non-alignment and non-involvement has given us a

unique position in the world. Secondly, the economic development of under-developed countries is also another aspect of the foreign policy. Our Prime Minister has been highlighting and stressing everytime he had occasion to speak that prosperity is indivisible. Prosperity and poverty cannot co-exist. It is not possible to have abundance in one part and poverty in the other part of the world. The western countries have recognised this. They offer economic aid to the under-developed countries. This economic aid has become the plank of foreign policy of all the countries.

Our Prime Minister's views on disarmament and nuclear tests are well-known and his voice is heard all over the world with respect.

Finally, I would say that it is only hard work that will lead our country to our targets and the goal of a socialist democracy. We should push ahead with faith in ourselves and courage in both hands, and, conscious of our destiny and hard work that will take us to the desired goal. May I quote here the words of our Prime Minister before I end my speech? On some occasion, he has said:

"It is only through hard work that a country progresses, whether it is America or China, whether it is capitalist, communist or socialist. I regret to say that we in India have not quite learnt the lesson of hard work yet."

It is hard work that will lead us to the cherished goal. With these words, I support the motion.

श्री रां शिं पांडेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का जिसमें राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति उनके अभिभावण के लिए कृतज्ञता प्रकट की गई है और जिसे माननीय सदर्य श्री मायुर जी ने उपस्थित किया है, हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी की उम्मावना का भी समर्थन करता हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने चतुर्मुखी विकास की कल्पना की है और आशीर्वादात्मक रूप में उन्होंने सदन के

सदस्यों को जब सम्बोधित किया तब उन्होंने प्रजातंत्रीय प्रणाली की उस भावना की ओर भी संकेत किया जिसमें एकता और समता का भाव निहित है। उन्होंने अपने सरल स्वभाव में और इस प्रकार के सुन्दर भाव में देश की एकता और समता की जब बात कही तब उन लाखों करोड़ों व्यक्तियों का, नर और नारियों को भी यह मन्देश मिला होगा कि इस देश के हमारे सर्वोच्च नेता क्या कह रहे हैं और उन्होंने इस आह्वान के रूप में जो इस सदन के माध्यम से बात कही है, चिया होगा। यह बात अवश्य उन तक पहुँची है और उनके इन शब्दों का महत्व प्रेण्णा का प्रतीक बनेगा।

इम अभिभाषण पर तीन गोज में बहस हो रही है। बहस-मुवाहिसे के दौरान में कई बातें कही गई हैं। हमारे गार्डपरिन जी ने एक कम्पहेसिव पिक्चर, एक सम्पूर्ण चित्र राष्ट्र निर्माण के मम्बन्ध में, हमारी सरकार ने क्या क्या किया है, उपस्थित किया है। यहां पर अनेक प्रकार की आलोचनायें की गई हैं। उन आलोचनाओं के तत्व में जाने से पता चलता है कि विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें कही हैं वे प्रेज़्यूडिस्ट माइंड से वही हैं जैसे कि हमारे देश ने इस पिछले बारह वर्षों में कोई प्रगति ही न की हो। इन बारह वर्षों में जो एक प्रकार की ऐतिहासिक प्रगति हुई है, जो फिनोमिनल प्रगति हुई है, जो मैटीरियल प्रगति हुई है, उसको उन्होंने बालाये ताक रख दिया है। एक मैकिड के लिए भी उन्होंने यह सोचने का कानून नहीं किया है कि आखिर बारह वर्ष में इस सरकार का, जो कि प्रजातन्त्र की सरकार है, जो प्रजातन्त्र द्वारा चुनी गई है, जिस पर करोड़ों लोगों का विश्वास है, शद्दा है, निष्ठा है और उन प्रणालियों पर भी जिनके आधार पर यह सरकार बनी है, चुनी गई है, सिद्धान्त और व्यवहार क्या रहा है। इस सिद्धान्त और व्यवहार की बात तक को उन्होंने नहीं सोचा है। हमारा

सिद्धान्त और व्यवहार जनता के साथ यह था कि जब देश को स्वराज्य मिलेगा, जब देश आजाद होगा तो उसकी इकोनोमिक कंडिशन, उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति, उसकी सामाजिक स्थिति, उसकी आधायात्मिक स्थिति में हम एक प्रकार से प्रगति लायेंगे और आपने देखा है कि मैटीरियल प्रोग्रेस में, स्पिरिचुअल प्रोग्रेस में, सोशल प्रोग्रेस में हमने किसी भी प्रकार को कोई कसर बाकी नहीं छोड़ी है और यह सब लाने का पूरा पूरा प्रयत्न किया है।

आप देखें कि यहां अन्दर और बाहर शान्ति को बात ही मारे संसार को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दी है। शान्ति का सन्देश हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नमार को दिया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह जो आवाज बलन्द की है कि हम इस संसार में इसलिए रैंडा हुए हैं कि शान्ति से रहें और हर विचार, हर वह शक्ति जो कि शान्तिमय रहने की भावना में किसी भी प्रकार का अवरोध, किसी भी प्रकार का गत्यावरोध या आशान्ति की भावना या परास्तता की भावना उत्पन्न करती है, उसका हम डट कर मुकाबला करें और उस शक्ति को उहोंने चैलेज दे डाला है। जब मैं तान वर्ष पहले जर्मनी गया था और एक गांव में पहुँचा तो वहां के बूढ़े लोग, वहां की जवान वहने जो विश्वा हो चुकी थीं और वह माताये जिनकी गोदों के लाल छिन चुके थे, जो मर चुके थे, जिनके पति या बच्चे वार फील्ड में मरे थे, उनको आखों में आंसू थे। आप सच मानें कि वह माताये, वहने, जिनके अन्दर एक मातृत्व की भावना होती है, मृझे पूछ रही थीं कि आप के जवाहरलाल जी कितनी उम्र के हैं, कैसे हैं। उनको यह भी मोका नहीं मिला था कि किसी पिक्चर के मौड़ियम से जवाहरलाल जी को देखते। लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत कुछ सुना है। यह आस्था और यह विश्वास इस देश से गया। वह विश्वास, आस्था और निष्ठा जो मैंने जर्मनी के उन नर नारियों के, भाई

[श्री राठ शिं पांडेय]

बहनों के मुखों से मुनी वह यह थी कि आज इस देश में शान्ति का दूत, शान्ति लाने वाला, शान्ति की प्रस्थापना करने वाला और भौत से हटाने वाला, विव्वंस और परास्तता को भावना से दूर जनता जनादंन को लाकर खड़ा करने वाला, अगर कोई व्यक्ति हो सकता है तो वह है जवाहरलाल नेहरू । हजारों मोल दूर से मैंने यह भावना मुनी तो मैं आह्वादित हुआ । हमारे मन में अपने प्रधान मंत्री के प्रति वडी आस्था पैदा हुई । लेकिन जब हम अपने इस हाउस के चुने हुए लोगों को भावना को मुनते हैं तो वडा दुख होता है । हजारों मोल दूर केवल मातृत्व है इस नेहरू जो के नेतृत्व पर । वह चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री हमारे इस बात पर दृढ़ता के साथ जमे रहे, संगठन के साथ वे इस बात को कहें जिससे कि संसार में मृत्यु का जो तांडव हुआ है उससे समाज को बचा सके । आप हाइड्रोजन बम और एटम बम के एक्स्प्लोजन की बात आये दिन मुनते हैं । तब हम अपने विचारों का प्रकट करते हैं । जेनेवा कांफेस में जो बात कही गई, उसका हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने उल्लेख किया, तो उस उल्लेख करने के पीछे जो भावना थी वह यही थी कि शक्ति का प्रदर्शन करने के और भी तरीके हो सकते हैं । लेकिन हाइड्रोजन बम और एटम बम का इस प्रकार एक्स्प्लोजन करना और और इस प्रकार की एक भावना पैदा करना कि हम बड़े हैं, या वह बड़े हैं, ठीक नहीं है । अगर कहीं संसार इस बोले में आ गया तो इससे सारी सम्यता का विनाश हो सकता है, सारे मानव समाज का ध्वंस हो सकता है और इतिहास स्मरण रखेगा कि शक्ति को होज एक ऐसी वडी गलती हो गई जिससे सारा संसार बरवाद हो गया । इस तरफ हमारे प्रवान मंत्री जी ने इशारा किया, ध्यान आकर्षित किया, और जब वह ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं तां सारे देश का कंठ, सारे देश का हृदय और सारे देश की भावना बांलती है, और उस का असर होता

है । चाहे एक दिन यह राष्ट्र लड़ जायें, लेकिन लड़ने के पहले दस मर्टंबे उन्हे सोचना पड़ेगा, सौ मर्टंबे उन्हें सोचना पड़ेगा कि एक ऐसा व्यक्ति भी है जो शांति का दूत है, एक ऐसा व्यक्ति भी है जो अंहिसा का पुजारी है, जो मन्त्रात्मा गांधी का शिष्य है, जो देश का नेतृत्व करता है और ४५ करोड़ जनता की तरफ से बोलता है । और इस स्वतंत्र और प्रजातन्त्रवादी देश की तरफ से बोलना है इस लिये उस का प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

चाहे चाड़ना हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान हो, जैसा राज्य-सम्भा में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टेटमेंट दिया, अगर ऐप्रेशन हुआ, जैसा कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जफरलला खां ने कहा, तो हम उस का मुकाबला करेंगे । चाइना के सम्बन्ध में हमें समझ लेना चाहिये कि जिस एरिया को उस ने अकुपाई कर लिया है, अगर कुछ दिनों की अवधि में उस को उस ने खाली नहीं किया, और जो ऐप्रेशन उस ने कमिट किया है उस को विवरा नहीं किया, तो इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हमारी सरकार, जो राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की सरकार है, जो भी निर्णय करेगी, सारा देश उस के साथ होगा, चाहे ऐप्रेशन करने वाला कम्यूनिस्ट हो चाहे कोई और हो । इस समय आज एक बात स्पष्ट है कि आज कम्यूनिट्स के दो विषय हैं । एक तो राइटिस्ट्रेस है और दूसरे लैफिटस्ट्रेस हैं । एक कहते हैं कि ऐप्रेशन कमिट हुआ और दूसरे कहते हैं कि ऐप्रेशन कमिट नहीं हुआ । इस प्रकार विचारात्मक दृन्द चलता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो एक्स्ट्रा टोरिटोरियल लायलीज वाले लोग हैं वह किसी भी तरह हमारा साथ नहीं देंगे । सन १९४२ में जब गांधी जी ने “करो या मरो” का नारा लगाया तो उस समय यह लोग कहां गये थे । उस समय इन लोगों ने अप्रेज़ेन्टों का साथ दिया था । यह उन के स्टूज बन गये, सैटेलाइट्स बन गये और जिस समय हमारा जंडा ऊंचा हो रहा था और हमारी आजादी हमारा दर्वाजा खटखटा रही

थी और गांधी जी की कोशिशों से हमारी आजादी मिलने वाली थी, उन्होंने यह गतिरोध पैदा किया। उन पर विश्वास करना ठीक नहीं है। यह किधर भी जा सकते हैं, और पता नहीं क्या कर सकते हैं। यह कभी भी हमारी डिमाक्सी को खत्म कर सकते हैं। इस का अन्दाज उन की हर बात से उन की हर अदा से और हर तरीके से किया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की तरफ हमारी नजर होनी चाहिये। जब कभी घोला हमारे प्रजातन्त्र को होगा तो वह होगा उन से जो कि एक्स्ट्रा टेटोरियल लायल्टीज को मानते हैं। उन का झंडा किसी दूसरी जगह का है। वे हमारे मुल्क का झंडा लिये हुए हैं लेकिन झंडा दूसरे मुल्क का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उन का झंडा छीन लिया जाय तो झंडे का कोई महत्व नहीं रहेगा। इस तरफ हम को स्थाल रखना है।

अब मैं अपनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आर्थिक व्यवस्था में हम लोग काफी आगे बढ़े हैं। एप्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन जो कि हमारी एप्रिकल्चरल एकानमी का आधार है उस की आलोचना की जाती है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अखिर इस बात को हम कैसे नजरअन्दाज कर सकते हैं जब हम से कहा जाता है कि हम ने कुछ नहीं किया है। हम पर एक चांज है कि हम ने कुछ नहीं किया। यह जो कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार है, हमारे राष्ट्रपति की सरकार है, उस ने कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास जो लैंड है वह तो बढ़ नहीं सकती। जनता बढ़ रही है, पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है। इस को दृष्टि में रख कर इस बात पर विचार करना है। हमारे पास ३२६ मिलियन एकड़ लैंड हैं जिस पर कलिंवेशन होता है। उस के दो हिस्से हैं। एक वह है जिस में कामशंल काप होती है और एक वह है जिस में एप्रिकल्चरल प्रीडेस होती है, जो कि हमारा खाने का सामान है। उस के इरिंगेशन को देखिए। ५२ से ५५ मिलियन एकड़ जिसका

इरिंगेशन होता है, यानी वह अन्डर इरिंगेशन है। ६० मिलियन एकड़ वह लैंड है जहां पर ऐश्योर्ड रेनफाल है, जहां पर कि जो आसमान से पानी बरसता है वह होता है और वह जमीन उसी पर निर्भर करती है। लेकिन ६० परसेन्ट लैंड हमारे पास वह है जिसमें रेनफाल या तो ज्यादा होता है या कम होता है, या बिल्कुल नहीं होता है। वहां पर प्रोड्यूस को बढ़ाने का तरीका क्या है? मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ आप का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी दो तिहाई एक्स्पोर्ट एप्रिकल्चरल एकानमी पर निर्भर करती है। उस को इन्सेन्टिव दिया जाना चाहिये। वहां पर हमें फूड काप भी बढ़ानी है और कामशंल काप भी बढ़ानी है। थर्ड फाइव इंश्रुप्लैन में हम ने १ मिलियन टन फटिलाइजर की कल्पना की है। लेकिन हम को ३ मिलियन टन फटिलाइजर से हमारी सरकार को वायो-लाजिकल प्रासेस से काप इन्कोज करने की कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी। दूसरे इस तरीके से करना चाहिये कि माइनर इरिंगेशन, ट्यूब वेल्स और फटिलाइजर का समन्वय किया जाय। उसमें हम वायोलाजिकल प्रासेस से ही काप बढ़ा सकते हैं। जहां तक इंडरट्रोज का सवाल है वह एक मिकेनिकल प्रासेस है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिये जो काम होता है उस का डिसेन्ट्रोलाइजेशन कर के उस को देहाती की तरफ ले जाया जाय।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश में आया हूँ जहां पर डाकुम्ब का ममला बढ़त बड़ा है। गांधी जी कहते

"We have to see to the last man in society. The entire economic progress naturally has to brought to the last person in society."

ऐसा आव्जेक्ट हमारी सरकार रखती है कि डाकुम्बों की प्रालैम जो वहां है वह हल हो। वहां पर बहुत से भील और आदिवासी लोग हैं जिन के पास कपड़े नहीं हैं अनाज नहीं हैं रहन सहन की व्यवस्था नहीं है शिक्षा नहीं

[श्री राठ शिं पांडेय]

है। जैसा ढेबर भाई ने कहा था कि जब एकानन्मी बढ़ती है, जब उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो हमें लास्ट मैन आफ दि सोसायटी की तरफ देखना है। आज हम उसे ठोक नजर में नहीं देखते हैं। आज हम को इन ट्राइबल्स की समस्या को हल करना है।

जहां तक कम्प्यूनिकेशन्स का सवाल है ग्वालियर से बस्तर तक जाने में कम से कम छः दिन लगते हैं। हम को इस दृष्टि ने कम्प्यूनिकेशन माइनर इंरिंगेशन खींची आदि को लेना है कि डाकायेट्स की प्रावेम हल हो सके। इस तरह से वह भी हमारे माथ अच्छी लाइफ लीड कर सकेंगे और एकानन्मिक प्रायेम में भी वे हमारे माथ होंगे।

श्री कृष्ण बेब त्रिपाठी (उत्तराव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के सम्मुख राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाव के सम्बन्ध में जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखवा गया है उम के समर्थन में अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इन १२ वर्षों के अन्दर जिन में कि डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने स्वतन्त्र भारत के पहले राष्ट्रपति के पद पर कार्य किया है उन का कार्य बहुत सरगहीय रहा है। उन की कार्यकुशलता को कार्यक्षमता को और जिस तरह से उन्होंने प्रथम राष्ट्रपति के रूप में भारत के संविधान को लागू करने में उस को अच्छी तरह से कायान्वित करने में योग दिया है स्वतन्त्र भारत कभी भुला नहीं सकता है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको स्मरण होगा कि इस देश में जब संसदात्मक प्रकार की सरकार (पार्लियामेंटरी टाइप आप गवर्नरमेंट) कायम की गयी उसके पश्चात् भी इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से विचार प्रकट किए गए कि हिन्तुस्तान में राष्ट्रपति को क्या अधिकार हैं और इस बात की भी कुछ क्षेत्रों से इच्छा प्रकट की गयी

कि यहां का राष्ट्रपति मजबूत होना चाहिए और उसको केवल वैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य नहीं करना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि हमने जो अपना संविधान बनाया था और जो संविधान स्वतंत्र भारत को दिया गया था उस संविधान के पीछे यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट था और संविधान बनाने वाले व्यक्तियों ने संविधान निर्माण परियद ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा था कि भारत का राष्ट्रपति उमी प्रकार का होगा जैसा कि इंग्लैंड का राजा। यानी उमे एक वैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करना होगा और जो सरकार के काम हैं वह मंत्रिपरिषद करेगा जो लोक सभा के प्रति उत्तरदायी होगी अर्थात् जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के प्रति उत्तरदायी होगी।

तो इस तरह का एक वादविवाद इस देश में पैदा हुआ। आप जानते हैं कि डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने किस तरह से वैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में काम किया जैसा कि इंग्लैंड का राजा काम करता है। इंग्लैंड के राजा के बारे में कहा जाता है :

The King has a right to advise, a right to encourage and a right to warn.

यानी इंग्लैंड के राजा को सलाह देने का अधिकार है प्रोत्साहित करने का अधिकार है और चेतावनी देने का अधिकार है अगर उनकी समझ में सरकार कोई गलत काम करने जा रही है। हमारे डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने जो कार्य किया वह संविधान के अनुरूप था और इसमें कोई सदेह नहीं कि उन्होंने इस देश में ऐसी परम्पराएं स्थापित कर दी हैं कि प्रजातंत्र को इस प्रकार के किसी भी वादविवाद से कोई नुकसान पहुँचाने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपकी इजाजत से मैं सदन के सामने यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शायद ऐसे मोके आए और ऐसा होना स्वाभाविक है जब कि राष्ट्रपति इस देश की

मरकार के विचारों से सहमत न रहे हों लेकिन किर भी उनको जिस प्रकार से वैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करना चाहिए था उस प्रकार से कार्य किया। इसलिए हम सभी यह सदन और पूरा देश उनका बहुत अनुग्रहीत है उन्होंने जो स्वस्थ परम्पराएँ इस देश में कायम की हैं उनके लिए। और हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि वह स्वस्थ होंगे और स्वस्थ हों कर उमी प्रकार बहुत दिनों तक देश को मेवा करने गेंगे जिन प्रकार कि वह करते रहे हैं विशेष रूप से रचनात्मक क्षेत्रों में।

आज इस मदन के सामने राष्ट्रपति को वन्यवाद देने का प्रस्ताव पेश है और हम लोग एक विशेष और महत्वपूर्ण अवसर पर यहाँ मिल रहे हैं। तीमरे आम चुनाव हो चुके हैं और यह तीसरी लोक सभा है जो कायं कर रही है। यह भी स्पष्ट है कि आम चुनावों में कांग्रेस को जनता ने एक बार फिर विश्वास दिया है और कांग्रेस की नीतियों के प्रति अपनी आवश्यकता की है, और कांग्रेस को यह आदेश दिया है कि वह उन नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों को जिनको उमने चुनावों के समय जनता के समक्ष रखा था अब पूरी तेजी के साथ लागू करे। मरकार को आज वह ताकत मिली है उस तमाम कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए, जिसको लागू करने के लिए एक मजबूत सरकार की ज़रूरत है, और इस बात की भी ज़रूरत है कि उस सरकार को यह मालूम हो कि देश उसके साथ है। ऐसी अवस्था में यह आवश्यक है कि जो निधि कांग्रेस ने देश के सामने उपस्थित किया था, जिस तरफ हम अपने देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं, उस तरफ हमारी रफ्तार तेज हो।

वह लक्ष्य क्या है यह राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में स्पष्ट कर दिया है। वह लक्ष्य है प्रजातंत्र के आधार पर समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना। और उस समाज में सब से प्रमुख स्थान होगा योजनाबद्ध अर्थ

व्यवस्था का। इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हमें करनी है।

इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था है और उसी प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था के द्वारा, परामर्श के द्वारा एक दूसरे के विचारों को समझ कर हम ऐसे निर्णयों पर पहुंचना चाहते हैं जिससे कि देश आगे बढ़ सके। प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद की स्थापना इस देश का लक्ष्य है। आप जानते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना तो एक हृद तक हाँ चुकी है, लेकिन प्रजातंत्र के बल एक साधन है, प्रजातंत्र कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है। प्रजातंत्र एक साधन है जिसके द्वारा इस देश की समाजवादी ताकतों को कोशिश करनी है इस देश में समाजवादी लाने की। यदि प्रजातंत्र का प्रयोग समाजवादी ताकतों ने नहीं किया तो यहाँ वहाँ हाल होगा जो हाल में स्वतंत्र हुए और देशों में दुश्या और हो रहा है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि प्रजातंत्र और पूँजीवाद दोनों साथ साथ चलते दिखायी देते हैं। यह देखा जाना है कि पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था अच्छी तरह से प्रजातंत्र का इस्तेमाल कर लेती है और समाजवादी ताकतें उस व्यवस्था को समाजवाद लाने के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पातीं। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि प्रजातंत्र जो साधन के रूप में अपनी जड़ें जमा चुका है उस प्रजातंत्र के यंत्र को इस्तेमाल किया जाये यहाँ की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए। यदि गरीबी को प्रजातंत्र समाप्त नहीं कर सका तो इसमें कोई कृसन्देह नहीं कि निहित स्वार्थ प्रजातंत्र पर अधिकार कर लेंगे और यह भी सम्भव है कि उस अवस्था में वे उस प्रजातंत्र को ही खत्म कर दें या कम कर दें जिससे उसका प्रयोग समाजवादी ताकतें न कर सकें।

अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने भावणों में यहाँ के चुनावों का जिक्र किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़े गर्व की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में तीन आम चुनाव हो चुके हैं। अनेक दलों ने इन चुनावों में भाग लिया और किसी के साथ अन्याय नहीं दुश्या और स्वतंत्रता-

[श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी]

पूर्वक मतदाताओं ने अपनी राय दी। ऐसे हमारे चुनाव हुए और १५ वर्ष से हम इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

यह भी सही है कि जो राष्ट्र अभी थोड़े वर्ष पहले स्वतंत्र हुए हैं ऐसिया और अफ्रीका में, जो कि आर्थिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं, वह एक के बाद दूसरे फौजी शासन या ऐसी व्यवस्था के शिकार हो रहे हैं जो व्यवस्था प्रजातंत्र की विरोधी है और जो व्यवस्था यथास्थिति को कायम रखने के पक्ष में है। हमारा यह सौभाग्य है कि हमारा नेतृत्व मजबूत है। हमारे मतदाताओं को प्रजातंत्र से प्रेम है, वह राजनीतिक प्रश्नों को समझ कर आज प्रजातंत्र द्वारा समाजवादी समाज लाने के लिए कायं कर रहे हैं।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि हम यह समझ लें कि यह प्रजातंत्र जो हमारे देश में आज है यह ऐसा नहीं कि इसकी जड़ें इतनी अच्छी तरह जम गयी हों कि हम निश्चिन्त हों कर बैठ सकें। पिछले आम चुनावों में, जिनके परिणाम स्वरूप हम और आप इस सदन में चुन कर आये हैं, बहुत से दुखपूर्ण तजु़बे हुए हैं और इसलिए इस बात को समझ लेने की ज़रूरत है कि प्रजातंत्र यहां पर किसी माने में कमज़ोर भी है। प्रजातंत्र को जो कमज़ोरियां हैं उनको दूर करने की बहुत सब्त आवश्यकता है।

यह आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में निहित स्वार्थ हैं जिन्होंने यथास्थिति को कायम रखने के लिए और देश को पीछे ले जाने के लिए राजनीतिक दल खड़े किये हैं। आपको यह भी स्पष्ट रूप से मालूम है कि किस तरह से देश के बे लोग, जो कि अंग्रेजी सामाज्यवाद के स्तम्भ थे और जिन्होंने इस देश में अंग्रेजी सामाज्यवाद को कायम रखने में बड़ा योग दिया था, आज राजनीतिक दल बना कर सामने आते हैं और कहते हैं कि वे इस देश में प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना करेंगे। आज देश में ऐसे राजनीतिक

दल हैं जो देश को टुकड़ों में विभक्त करना चाहते हैं, ऐसे राजनीतिक दल हैं जो किसी फिरका, या किसी धर्म या किसी जाति या सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर बंद हैं। ऐसे लोगों ने भी राजनीतिक दल बनाये हैं जिनकी आस्था हमारे देश में नहीं है और जिनकी आस्था प्रजातंत्र कायम करने में नहीं है। उन दलों के कायं करने में देश को कितना नुकसान हो सकता है यह भी समझने की आवश्यकता है। और इस प्रश्न पर इस सदन को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना है। आज देश में ऐसे राजनीतिक दल हैं जो कि मूल रूप से प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करते, जो पारस्परिक बादबिबाद के द्वारा और समझा कर, मना कर कायं करने की नीति के पक्ष में नहीं हैं, जिनको शान्तिपूर्ण अहिंसात्मक तरीकों में विश्वास नहीं है। अकाली पार्टी, कम्यूनिस्ट और अनेक साम्प्रदायिक दल इस श्रेणी में आते हैं जिनके मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। तो इस तरफ हम को ध्यान देना है।

तब से आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि हमारे देश के हिन्दू जिनकी संस्था देश में द५ प्रतिशत है, अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए साम्प्रदायिक दल बनाते हैं। यह एक अजीब बात है। दुनिया में यह कहों देखने को नहीं मिलता कि किसी देश के द५ प्रतिशत लोग राजनीतिक दल बनाये अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए। यह एक अजीब बात है। हिन्दुस्तान की वह पार्टियां जोकि देश को बांटना चाहती हैं जो देश को एकता में बांधक हैं ऐसे दलों के देश में रहते हुए यह जानना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है कि वास्तव में उन दलों की यहां के संविधान में क्या आस्था है और यहां की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में क्या आस्था है। यह एक बड़ा मूल प्रश्न है। क्या आप ऐसे तत्वों, ताकतों और प्रवृत्तियों को अपनी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में स्थान दे सकते हैं जोकि प्रजातंत्र को अन्दर से रह कर तोड़ना चाहती है? जिनकी प्रजातंत्र में आस्था नहीं है और जो

इस देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े कर देना चाहते हैं क्या ऐसे लोग प्रजातत्र के अन्दर काम कर सकते हैं ? क्या ऐसे लोग प्रजातांत्रिक संविधान में काम कर सकते हैं यह एक बड़ा मूल प्रश्न है जिस पर कि अच्छे तरीके से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय वे अभिभाषण में और भी बहुत सी बातें कही गयी हैं । योजना के सम्बन्ध में और अन्य चीजों के बारे में चर्चा को गई है और उन पर व्योरेवार में अपने विचार सदन के सम्मुख रखना चाहता था लेकिन अब चूंकि समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं एक बार फिर राष्ट्रपति महोदय को उनके अभिभाषण वे लिए धन्यवाद देते हुए जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उस का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री य० सिं० चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं । जैसे कि अच्छे तरीके से मालूम है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय का यह अन्तिम भाषण था और इस अन्तिम भाषण में एक वियोग की भावना के कारण जिस तरह एक करुणा का सा वातावरण उन के भाषण में था उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जहां एक तरफ हम ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि उन्होंने बड़े संकोच और संक्षेप में देश में होने वाली अनेकों प्रकार की जो प्रगति है उस को और इशारा किया वहां हम ने इस बात को भी स्पष्ट रूप से अनुभव किया कि राष्ट्रपति जो कुछ भी कह रहे थे, जो कुछ भी बतलाना चाह रहे थे उस सब के लिए अगर एक दम से यह कह दें कि उस के अन्दर कोई सार नहीं है या उस के अन्दर कोई तथ्य नहीं है तो यह सदाकत से आंखें बंद कर लेना होगा । लेकिन जहां मैं यह कहता हूँ वहां दूसरी ओर यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि हमारे आस पास बैठे हुए सदस्यों ने जिन कमियों और जिन बातों की तरफ इशारा किया है उन के अन्दर भी काफी हद तक सच्चाई है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा सदन का ध्यान एक ऐसी समस्या की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिसको कि मैं और बहुत सी समस्याओं के अतिरिक्त इस देश की प्रमुख समस्या समझता हूँ । वह समस्या हमारे बीच में “उदासीनता की भावना की है” । आज समाज के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के अन्दर एक बात हम सास तौर से महसूस कर रहे हैं कि हमारा प्रत्येक नागरिक बाबूजूद इस बात के हमारे पास बहुत सी प्रगति की योजनाएँ हैं, अनेकों उन्नति को योजनाएँ हम बना रहे हैं तो भी एक उदासीनता की भावना हम में उन सब स्कीमों के लिए मौजूद है जिसका कि प्रभाव यह पड़ता है कि जो एक कर्तव्य निष्ठा की भावना हर एक देश के नागरिक में होनी चाहिए उस की कभी आज हम प्रायः हर एक क्षेत्र के अन्दर महसूस कर रहे हैं । यह एक ऐसी बात है जिसका कि जिक्र न राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में है और न ही जिसका जिक्र हमारे बहुत से वक्ताओं ने किया । यह कुछ ऐसी चीज है जिसको कि शायद हम इतना महत्व नहीं देते क्योंकि यह एक ऐसी मानसिक स्थिति है मनुष्य की आदमी की किसी चीज के बारे में कि अपनी क्या भावना बनाता है या उसका उस चीज के बारे में अपना क्या भावना बनाता है या इरादा है, उस तरफ ध्यान देना कुछ वास्तविक बातें जहां अधिक बाते चलती हैं वहां शायद इस तरह की बातों को कोई इम्पीटेंस नहीं समझी जाती है ।

मैं सदन का ध्यान उस उदासीनता की भावना की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जोकि हमारे लोगों में विद्यमान है । आज हम लोग अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति उदासीन हैं । हर एक बात के लिए हम यह कहते हुए दिखलाई देते हैं कि यह काम यूँ ही हो जायगा । जिस तरीके से अफसर चाहेंगे, मंत्री चाहेंगे या नेतागण चाहेंगे, वह काम हो जायगा । इस भावना को रोकने के बास्ते देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीयता की भावना पैदा करनी चाहिए । हमें उस के लिए कुछ ऐसी स्कीमें और योजनाएँ

[श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी]

बनानी चाहिए। हमारा जो रेडियो है, अखबार है या हमारा जो साहित्य है अथवा जो भी हमारे पास साधन हैं उन के द्वारा हमें देश के अन्दर उत्साह की ऐसी भावना भरनी चाहिए जिसमें हमारी जो योजनाएँ हैं उनको हम सफलता के साथ पूरा कर सकें। ऐसा होने से ही हम देश में उत्पत्ति के जो स्वप्न देख रहे हैं वह साकार हो सकते हैं। उसके लिए जरूरी है कि जनता का उनके लिए उतना हो उत्साह हो जितना उम्मेद काम करने वाले कारीगरों का है श्रीराज जितना उस में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का है।

इस बात की विडम्बना यहां तक जा पहुंचती है कि जहां तक गान्धीय पर्वों का मवाल है हमारे देश के अन्दर आजादी के बाद से १५ अगस्त और २६ जनवरी दो ऐसे राष्ट्रीय पर्व हैं जिनकी कि बड़ी भारी राष्ट्रीय महता है। आप दिली और जो गवर्नर की राजधानियां हैं उनके अविच्छिन्न जिन श्रीराजहमीन स्तरों पर बुद्ध अनुभव करते होंगे कि कुछ स्कूल और कालिजों की बच्चों को छोड़ कर जिनको कि किसी डर अथवा नालच से इकट्ठा किया हो, आम जनता का उन में कोई उत्साह नहीं होता। इसके विपरीत हम पाते हैं कि लोगों के दशहरा, दीपावली आदि जो उनके सामाजिक त्योहार होते हैं उनके लिए उन में बड़ा उत्साह पाया जाता है लेकिन हमारे १५ अगस्त और २६ जनवरी के जो राष्ट्रीय त्योहार हैं, लोग इन में महज तमाशा देखने के लिए चले जाते हैं श्रीराज उनके लिए उनके दिल में कोई उत्साह नहीं होता है। क्या हम इस इरादे पर पहुंचे हैं कि अगर हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनायें कामयाब होंगी और हम देश की रोटी और कपड़े की समस्या को हल कर लेंगे तो बहुत सारी समस्यायें इसके अन्दर हल हो जायेंगी? लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जहां तक देश में एक राष्ट्रीय चेतना और उत्साह का बातावरण पैदा करने की बात है पंचवर्षीय योजना के साथ इसका कोई सम्बन्ध

नहीं है। ऐसा सोचना महज हिमाकत के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है। पंचवर्षीय योजना विलकूल ठीक है उस से आप भौतिक उन्नति करेंगे। उस से देश के अन्दर फैली हुई गरोबी दूर होगी मगर उससे इस प्रकार की समस्यायें जिसमें कि लोगों के अन्दर गार्ड्रीयता बढ़े, जिसमें लोगों के अन्दर उत्साह आये और वह यह समझें कि यह हमारा अपना देश है और हमारे देश के अन्दर होने वाला हर एक क्रिया कलाप और हमारी जो हर एक होने वाली हरकतें हैं उस के साथ हमारा सीधा सम्बन्ध है, इस तरह की भावनाएँ जब तक देश के अन्दर नहीं लायेंगे तब तक हमारे जितने भी प्लान, स्कीम और बातें हैं वह सब के मव जनता के महयोग की कमी की वजह से अधूरे रह जायेंगे। इसके अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार होगा। उसके अन्दर धूत सी ऐसी बातें आ जायेंगी जिनका कि एक इलाज के बाद न गानान एक इलाज करना पड़ेगा।

अभी पिछले दिनों शायद इस चुनाव से कुछ पहले हमारे देश के एक ऊंचे मंत्री ने भाषण देकर हुए यह कहा था कि मैंने यह समझ में नहीं आता कि लोग ऐसी ऐसी बातें क्यों करते हैं कि देश के अन्दर आज उत्साह नहीं है या देश के लोगों के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है। वह इस बात को आखिर वयों नहीं समझते कि जो देश सदियों से इतने लम्बे असें से गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ा रहा है उस देश के अन्दर एकदम से ऐसी भावना कैसे पैदा हो सकती है जिससे वह अन्य ऐडवांसस्ड देशों जैसे इंग्लैंड, अमरीका अथवा रूस का मुकाबला कर सके?

जहां तक ढलती हुई जेनरेशन का सवाल है या उन आदमियों का सवाल है जोकि बदल नहीं सकते उनके ऊपर यह ठीक लागू होता है मगर जहां पर उन स्कूल और कालिजों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों का सवाल आता है तो

मुझे कहता है कि वे भावी भारत के निर्माता हैं और कल के भारत के वे नागरिक होंगे जो उन लोगों के बास्ते हम कौन सा प्लान ला रहे हैं ? कल हमारे उधर कांग्रेस बैचेज पर बैठने वाले माननीय महात्मा मिश्र जी ने हम अप्रोजेशन बालों को कहा था कि आप लोग बैचल आलोचना हो करते हैं, महज नक्ताचीनी न कर के कुछ नुस्खाव क्यों नहीं देते और गवर्नर्मेंट के ध्यान में ऐसी बातें क्यों नहीं लाते जिसमें कि नश्वकी हों। मैं अब सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। आपने इन्हें भाल की आजादी के बाद भा अपनी शिक्षा पढ़ति को बिलकुल नहीं देना और वही शिक्षा पढ़ति जो अंग्रेजों के बक्स में थी और जिसके कि निए कांग्रेस के नेता यह कहा करते थे कि आजादी मिलने के बाद आजादी का जो गवर्नर्मेंट द्वारा द्यागा उस में सब ने पहला काम जो हम करेंगे वह यह होगा कि यह जो सड़ी गली शिक्षा पढ़ति है उस को हम उड़ा़ देंगे। इस सड़ी गली शिक्षा पढ़ति के अन्दर और परीक्षाओं के चबकर में पड़ कर लड़के के बच करके ही बन सकते हैं : उस में हम आमून चूल परिवर्तन करेंगे। लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि वही नेतागण आज शासन की कुमियों पर बैठे और वही पार्टी जो कि यह कार्य करती थी, आज इस देश के शासन का बागडोर सम्हाले हुए हैं लेकिन शिक्षा पढ़ति वही पुरानी जली आ रही है। थोड़ा बहुत अन्तर उन्होंने अवश्य किया है लेकिन वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के इनिहास को ले कर किया है जिस में बतलाया है कि एक आदमी न यूँ कार्य किया, एक नेता न दो साल की कंद काटी और एक आदमी तीन महीने बहां रह आया लेकिन इस के अलावा कोई विशेष बात नहीं है बल्कि यहां तक कि विडम्बना है कि जो हमारे देश की स्वतंत्रता का सच्चा इतिहास है और जिस में सरदार भगतसिंह या बंगाल के प्रन्य बहुत से कान्ति-कारी युवकों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया और अपनी जानें कुर्बानी की उन का उस इतिहास में जिक्र नहीं है। अगर उन्हें मामूली

तीर पर जिक्र किया भी है तो महज इतना किया है कि एक लड़का था जिस न कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बास्ते आवाज उठाई और उस को फॉसी हो गई। इस तरह की छोटों छोटों बातें मैं महज आलोचना के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले वर्षों में जिन लोगों को कि इस देश का शासन सम्भालना है, जो बच्चे इस देश के अफसर बनेंगे, इसे देश के किसान, इंजीनियर, और सब द्वेषों में फैलेंगे उन को इसे तरह की शिक्षा और बातें बतलाई जा रही हैं। वही विरोधी बातें जो कि अंग्रेजों के बबत चली आती थीं उन को यदि आप कायम रखते हैं तो उन में गण्डीयना को भावना कहा गे और पैदा हो गए हैं जो दायित्व उन के ऊपर थोड़े समय के बाद आने वाला है उस को किस तरह से दूर कर सकेंगे ? आज हमारे द्वारों के अन्दर अनुशासन की जो कमी की जा शिकायत आम है उस के लिये जिसमें भी यही शिक्षा पढ़ति है। उसके लिये देश का शिक्षा विभाग जिसमें शार है। यह बात अस्त्रस्त ऐसे है कि हम ने इन सारी की मारी शिकायों का जाल एक ऐसे भद्रे तरोंके में रख द्योड़ा है जिस में कि नोट्स और कुंजियों जौ सहायता ने महीने, डेढ़ महीन या दो एक हाफ्टों में अच्छे नम्बरों में नड़का पार हो जाता है। साल के शेष भाग में, जो कि आठ नौ महीने होता है, उनको पढ़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि उस सारे समय में उन के बाली दिमागों में शारातों और शैतानियों के अलावा कुछ नहीं होता है। अगर हमारी शिक्षा पढ़ति में इस प्रकार परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है आज कुछ कस्ट्रॉक्टर वर्क- थोस काम- भी करे, और देश के निर्माण के कार्यों में हाथ बंटायें ताकि उन के दिमाग किसी काम में लगे रहें, तो यह सारी की सारी समस्या अपने आप हल हो जायगी। सब बातों के लिये कम्पुनिस्ट पार्टी, जनसंघ या अन्य विरोधी दलों को दोष देने के बजाय और शिक्षा-पढ़ति में आमूल परिवर्तन कर दिया जाय, उस को इतना अच्छा बना दिया

[थी यू० सिंह चौधरी]

जाय कि हमारे द्यात्र सदा विजी रहें, और परीक्षा से केवल दो महीने पहले पढ़ाई में मन लगाये के स्थान पर माग माल काम करते रहें तो न केवल देश के निर्माण-कार्यों में प्रगति होगी, बल्कि हम अच्छे और योग्य नागरिक तैयार कर सकेंगे।

आज देश के हर एक ध्रेव में यह बात सुनने में आती है कि हर जगह कर्प्पान है, भ्रष्टाचार है। हर एक माननीय समस्या ने अपनी अपनी समझ में भ्रष्टाचार का इताज पेश किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार का मूल कारण केवल यह है कि हममें अपने देश के प्रति अपनत्व की भावना नहीं है अपने शरीर के प्रति तो हम में अपनत्व है स्वार्थ हमारे जोवन को इतना डामीनेट करता है, हम लोगों में स्वार्थ इतना अधिक है कि कोई भी आदमी—जाहं वह ठेकेदार हो, अफसर हो या नजरीनीक नेता हो, कोई भी आदमी हो, जो कि इन विषयों में परव्य में आता है—अपने स्वार्थ को पूर्ण के लिये अपने देश और अपने समाज को कुर्बान करने के लिये तैयार रहता है। इसमें मन्देह नहीं कि यह एक बहूत हो हीन भावना है। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि भ्रष्टाचार कम हो, हमारे देश में इस तरह की भावनायें फैलें, इस प्रकार का वातावरण उत्पन्न हो कि हमारा देश फैले फैले, तो वह लोगों में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना भरे, उन में यह भावना भरे कि यह हमारा अपना देश है, यह हमारी अपनी चीज है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन के लिये हम को फोरन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, काइव इयर प्लान में कोई प्राविजन नहीं करना पड़ेगा और न ही कोई कटौती रखनी होगी। सरकार के पास रेडियो, समाचार पत्र, फ़िल्में और अन्य साधन हैं। उस का सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय यह कार्य कर सकता है।

जब हमारा प्लान चल रहा है और कई प्रकार की योजनायें चल रही हैं, तो उन के

साथ गांधी के लेवल पर और शहरों के लेवल पर यह प्रचार किया जाये, तो हमारा स्थाल है कि जो प्रदन इस समय हमारे सामने है कि और सब बातें तो ठीक हैं, लेकिन जोगों में उत्साह और गण्डीयता की भावना नहीं है, जिस के कारण सब लोगों में कर्प्पान बढ़ रही है, उस का हल निकल सकता है और देश के सामने जो समस्यायें हैं, वे मारी की मारी अपनत्व और प्रेम की भावना से हल की जा सकती हैं।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the President's Address moved by my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Sir, this House is meeting after the third general elections in the greatest democracy in the world. In that election, we find that some charges have been levelled that the elections were not fair. I submit that the Election Commissioner is an independent authority. He is not under the executive. The Election Commissioner is the person who is responsible for the elections. We find that all possible opportunity for propaganda by way of Press or speeches and every facility was afforded to all the parties. That means the elections were held in a fair manner. Under these circumstances, there is no room for the charge that the elections were not fair and the criticism that there was lot of influence exercised and the officials did take part in the elections is without any foundation.

The second thing that I find is, round about in the neighbourhood of India there is either dictatorship or king's rule or military rule. We find that India is the only democracy having its third elections based on adult franchise, and it is making progress. Along with democracy there is planning. I find, in the world, wherever there is democracy there is no planning. Planning is successful

where there is dictatorship or where there is fascism. Here in India efforts are being made to combine democracy and planning.

Under the planned economy, what we find is that the basic economy of India is based on agriculture, and agriculture, we find, is dependent on the vagaries of rain. In the first place, efforts were made to harness our rivers. Various river projects were taken up and effort was made to bring a major area under irrigation. The irrigation that was prevalent in 1951 was only 6½ per cent. Now we find that in 1961 it is nearly 16 per cent. Nearly a crore acres of land has been brought under irrigation. Apart from these irrigation projects, works for digging wells and tanks have also been taken up under various schemes. I find that in a major part of these areas the irrigation facilities provided have been utilised to increase our production.

Our production in the agricultural sector as well as in the industrial sector has been increased. We find from figures that not only our production has increased but we have increased our industrial sector and that too in the public sector. The major steel projects like Bhilai and Rourkela, projects for production of steam and oil engines, fertiliser factories and other major projects are all in the public sector. Even life insurance and the former Imperial Bank of India have been brought under the public sector. Therefore, we find that all major things that are possible have been taken up in the public sector in order that the nation may take interest in these projects.

Apart from irrigation, we find that we have also increased our production through co-operatives. In Maharashtra I find that a number of sugar factories have been working satisfactorily. These factories are making a headway, and in competition with the private factories or factories owned by private companies in Mahan-

rashtra I find that these factories have made tremendous progress. From that, Sir, I want to emphasise that in future whatever processing factories are to be started or whatever the processing factories for which licences are to be given, all those factories should be started only in the co-operative sector. Only if the co-operative sector is not able to take up these factories any company or a private individual should be given licences for them and not otherwise.

I find that in rural areas the agriculturists are financed through co-operative banks. In 1951, according to the figures available, the credit that was available was only Rs. 22 crores. In 1961, I find that the figure is Rs. 200 crores, and the increase is by nine times. Although these banks are giving the greatest benefit to the agriculturists and the agriculturists have taken all possible advantage to bring all the land under plough and also to dig more wells and to improve the fertility of the soil, still I find that the money that is advanced by this sector is not sufficient. The need is much more. The agriculturist should not be required to go to some other moneylender. These banks are there in order to provide him with all the capital that is required for agricultural production without going to any other moneylender. Therefore, if the agriculturist is to be provided with sufficient money, then this amount should be increased at least ten times. Nearly Rs. 2,000 crores are required if we are to satisfy all the legitimate requirements of the agriculturists. In any case, the agriculturists should not be forced or compelled to borrow from any other sources. Therefore, if we want to achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural production it is absolutely necessary that we provide incentives to the agriculturists.

Another suggestion that I want to place before the House is the insurance of agricultural crops. Many a time the agriculturist is doomed because of natural calamities like cold

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

waves, cyclones or heat waves. Just as we have life insurance, cattle insurance and insurance of goods, in the same way, in order to safeguard the income of the agriculturist from crops there should be insurance of crops; in other words, the agriculturist should be given a guarantee that if there is some natural calamity he would not lose the whole of his crop. It is very necessary that such a scheme should be introduced in the whole of India as that will give a very good incentive to the agriculturists to venture to produce more.

Coming to the question of exports. I feel that crops like onions should be given better facilities for export. I find that onion is a crop which gives us good foreign exchange. But in many cases we find that for want of marketing facilities and proper export, this commodity gives very little price to the producer. So, I would suggest that all possible efforts should be made both in the eastern countries and others for exploring the possibilities of export of onions, which is a major commodity produced in Maharashtra, particularly in Nasik district. I would again say in the end that facilities for export of onion outside the country should be made available liberally.

Shri Abdul Wahid (Vellore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the motion for vote of thanks proposed by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, I associate myself completely with the sentiments expressed by our leader, Shri Dhebar Bhai, regarding our President. The President entered the portals of Rashtrapathi Bhavan as a saint, remained there as a saint and is going to emerge out of it as a saint. I pray God that he may be spared a long life of usefulness to the country and to the nation.

The country has made tremendous progress during the last fourteen years since we achieved independence. We in the country do not value the

progress that the Government has made during these fourteen years. But when we go abroad we find what a kind of appreciation, what kind of admiration the country gets because of the development it has made during this short period.

When I went to the United States for the first time in 1947, just after independence, the people there could not appreciate our political sentiments or the conditions then prevailing in our country. Everybody despised our country at that time because of the propaganda which interested parties had carried on against our country. When I was again there in 1953, I found there was eagerness on the part of everybody to know more about our country, to know more about our leaders, especially about our revered leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Again, in 1959 I went round the world as a member of a delegation sponsored by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It was a surprising revelation to me and I found a miracle had been performed by our country for I found everywhere people were terribly impressed by the remarkable progress that we had made, industrial, social and educational, the Government of the party in power under which we are functioning even now. Every one in those countries was eager to support us, to help us, in marching ahead of other nations. When we were in the United States, whether it was Washington, New York, Boston or any other town, we were being pestered by the big banking concerns and/or investment companies to learn more and more about the investment prospects in India. Everybody seemed to be interested and eager to invest more and more in India by establishing all sorts of industries. I was also individually being pestered by groups of people to get accounts of the progress that we have made in various sectors. This is the impression that we have created in those countries.

Again, in 1961, last year, when I was in the United States, the continent and the Middle East, everywhere I found the same kind of sentiments, nothing but admiration for us. All this is due to the unparalleled achievements that we have made in various sectors—industrial, educational, social and political—and that achievement has been brought about by the party in power today.

We also led the way for the liberation and independence of various countries in Asia and Africa. No other country in these regions has such a stable government as we have, and credit for it goes to the party in power today. And this stability and progress is obtaining here at a time when we find in almost all the countries around us chaos and confusion. Whatever field you may take, whether industrial, educational or social, you will find that no other country in Asia or Africa has made so much progress as India has made within such a short time after independence. All this progress is due to the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, who had the foresight to establish the Planning Commission and to draw up the various plans like the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans.

In the field of exports also we have made very good progress, though not as much as we should have made. I think there is greater scope and possibility for expansion of our exports. The best way, in my opinion, for promoting our exports is to help our businessmen to open branches of their offices abroad. The progress we had made in exports prior to independence was due to the role played by the foreign exporting houses in India. No doubt, the Indian business houses have made some progress after independence, but much more remains to be done, and that could be done only if they are encouraged and helped to open branches abroad.

I feel that the export of tea could be stepped up very much. My own

experience is that tea is not used widely in most of the western countries. Whether it is in America or in the continent, the tea that is prepared is nothing but water which nobody could consume. As such, if only we supply them with good tea and show them how to make good tea, I am sure the demand for Indian tea will increase by leaps and bounds. When we were talking about the use of tea in America, they were telling us: why do you not teach us through television how to make good tea and supply us that tea, explaining its superiority, advantages and all that? Hence, we must concentrate and spend more on propaganda. Maybe, we take up to television in America and other places for the propagation of tea.

15 hrs.

Our population is increasing day by day. Surely, during the Third Five-Year Plan and maybe in the Fourth Five-Year Plan the population increase will be tremendous. It is true that our agricultural production has increased considerably but still we have increased it a lot and, I think, the best way to do it would be to enforce co-operative farming. That is the only way in which we can do it because we have to introduce modern methods of agriculture. This can be done only by co-operative methods of agriculture.

The Railways have, no doubt, made tremendous progress during the First and the Second Five-Year Plans. But, still, the fact remains that they failed to meet the demand of the industry in moving the goods, specially coal and other commodities. The fault was not of the authorities of the Railways, but the fault lay with the people who drew up the Plan estimates. The estimates were far short of the requirements of the industry. I think this should not be repeated during the Third Five Year Plan because our industrial production is going to increase considerably.

[Shri Abdul Wahid]

Though we may introduce these "Box Type" of wagons to increase the load capacity or whatever they may be, the best thing for us to do would be to do away with this outdated and outmoded system of traction, that is, steam traction and we should introduce as fast as possible diesel traction for quick movement of our goods. Then only we can cope with the demand of our industry to move the goods specially the demand for the movement of coal, steel etc.

This increase in freight and also passenger fares is surely going to divert freight and passengers to road traffic. I think it is inadvisable to encourage road traffic much more than what it is at present because already our roads are very much congested and are leading to a lot of accidents. Moreover, most of the road traffic is still in the private sector. Hence, I think it is better that we give more facilities for a quicker way of transport to the Railways themselves so that the State could earn more money and there could be more safety for the passengers and freight and road travel can be made safer. But still there is going to be considerable increase in road traffic and for that I suggest that the State Governments should be asked to increase the licence fee for buses and lorries. Also, a strict check should be kept on the charges which road traffic will levy for freight and passengers.

We have been receiving a lot of foreign aid from the western countries. We are almost a developed country. We are held in the highest esteem everywhere specially in the Asian and African countries. I suggest that we also in a modest way extend our economic and technical aid to the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa. That will earn a lot of goodwill for us and our aid will be a kind of goodwill mission. That will be a kind of ambassadors for us in those countries. We should

encourage our industrialists to invest and start industries in those underdeveloped countries. That will be helping those under-developed countries of Asia and also at the same time earning money for our own country.

A lot of things have been said about the backwardness of Madras State. I am proud of my State. I do not want that my State should be called a backward State. We are educationally far ahead of other States of India. We are intellectually far ahead. In all walks of life our State is far ahead of all other States of India. Still, maybe, in the matter of industrial development we may be a bit backward. But that is because we had all these days concentrated our attention in business in the Far East, that is, in Ceylon, Burma, Singapore, Malaya, Indo-China and other countries. Now we are coming away from there and are starting our own industries in Madras. During the last five years Madras has developed considerably industrially. I have found on my various tours abroad that everyone in those countries also preferred to establish industries in Madras. I am sure that very soon Madras will become as progressive industrially as other States of the country. Now that we have Shri C. Subramaniam as our hon. Minister of Heavy Industries I am sure that he will take care of our industries.

In the end I want to pay my tribute to the members of the Services both in the Centre and in the States. The members of the Services have done remarkable service to the country. They have not done that just for the sake of the pay that they get but out of patriotic motives. They are a band of honest and enthusiastic patriots and we must appreciate their services. There has been a lot of talk about the cutting of the salaries of highly-paid employees. I do not think it is justified because the officers who are holding high posts are highly intellectual

class. They are very efficient and intelligent men. I have had dealings with them. If these people were with the private sector, they could earn four, five or ten times the salary that they get here. But still they prefer to be in the public sector and serve the country and the nation. With all the ability they have and the work they have to do to limit their salaries to Rs. 1,000/- a month is nothing but cruelty. In these days a man cannot carry on with Rs. 1,000/- a month. They have to maintain their high position. How can you limit their salary Rs. 1,000/- a month and still expect good service from them? So, I strongly plead that we should respect the members of our Services. We should encourage them and give them all kinds of help.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, coming as we do from the State of Mysore I feel it is a great privilege for me to speak when you are in the Chair. We have heard with great attention the various speeches delivered from both sides of the House. The hon. speaker who preceded me was referring to the economic development of this country. The other aspect over which this House is exercised very much is the unity of this country and national integration. Speaking of this aspect of the case hon. Members of the Opposition were very apprehensive and were charging this Government with harming the unity of this country. I strongly refute that part of their speeches.

Shri Chatterjee who till now was here and has just now left the House charged the Government with the remark that the Government is harming the unity of this country. He was referring to some linguistic fanaticism that is going on in some parts of the country. Again, another hon. Member, Shri Manoharan—coming from Madras we know what he was expected to say—was speaking about the domination of Hindi, as if this House and the Government were bent upon harming

the unity of this country. This kind of speeches takes us nowhere.

There was another hon. Member from the Opposition benches who comes from my part of the country. Shri Swamy was propounding a new theory of a partyless government. This is theoretically sound but how far in a democracy can partyless government go on is a matter yet to be decided.

In the international field this country has achieved a stature which we can all be proud of. The visits of the various dignitaries from various countries of the world show that although we may be backward, they hold this country in great esteem.

Our President has delivered his last Address to this House. The President has been praised in very great terms even by hon. Members of the Opposition. Particularly, when Dhebarbhai said that he has implemented the Constitution in its spirit and in the letter, I think we can take it that he has done the best job to this country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Dhebarbhai does not belong to the opposition.

Shri Basappa: Members on the other side were equally vehement in praising the qualities of the President. They might have found fault with certain aspects of the administration or the Government, but when they referred to the person of the President they had extraordinarily good things to say.

But when I refer to the President it is not merely as a figure-head in this country. Of course, every one thought that he was only acting on the advice of his Ministry. But there were certain situations when he rose above that position, and the moral influence that he exercised on his Ministry is considerable.

[Shri Basappa]

It is very difficult to get a substitute for our President. Of course, our worthy Vice-President will be taking charge as President and I know that he will equally fill this high post.

Coming to the various aspects mentioned in the President's Address, I will not go into detail. The House has sufficiently discussed them. Our foreign affairs have attained stature. But still I feel that certain deficiencies are there. We have to make a correct study of all the countries. For this purpose even in our universities separate countries should be allotted to different specialists who must study these subjects, so that our Diplomatic Missions may succeed in a greater degree.

Although our achievements are very creditable, it is very unfortunate that we are sometimes misunderstood by certain people. We have been talking about peace and international co-operation. But still all our appeals to the eighteen-nation conference has not proved of much avail. Again, with China we had some good relationship. But now they are trying to conclude an agreement with a country like Pakistan. What is all this? I must say this is betraying the friendship we had with some of these countries. And the unkindest cut of all, as I say, came from Nepal. When we refer to certain points with them, they say it is not a matter of economic importance. After all, the Khatmandu-Lhasa road is an important road, of political importance and defence importance. But they say it is not a matter of economic importance.

When I refer to these things I do not for a moment say that our achievements at home are in any way small. They are impressive. My friends have already referred to the general election, one of the greatest experiments. Of course, here and there, there may be some mistakes,

but by and large this general election has shown to the world the democratic spirit prevailing in this country.

Again, when we see the military coups that have taken place in various countries, we find that there is political stability here, and I think it is the duty of this House to see that this political stability is maintained for all times to come.

Another achievement which has been referred to by Member after Member is in regard to our economic advancement. I have nothing more to say except that our economic advancement is also going apace sufficiently fast. When I say this I am also conscious of the shortcomings in our economy. I agree with Shri C. D. Deshmukh when he said recently that India is one of the poorest countries in the world. Our agricultural development is going on, but still we have not reached self-sufficiency in it. We are short of cotton, oilseeds.

Even in the field of industrial development, transport bottlenecks are there. Power shortage is there, and so many things.

Planning is very good. We all speak of national planning. But nobody wants that planning should lead to all kinds of waste or extravagance or delay, which we are noticing. So, national planning has to be corrected in all these directions.

We talk of developmental expenditure and non-developmental expenditure. I for one would say that greater attention should be paid by us on developmental expenditure at this stage of our development. But sometimes we give a go-by to some of these plans and talk of non-plan expenditure which comes in all of a sudden on account of pressures exercised by so many factors.

The question has been raised in all sections of the House—even the Prime Minister is exercised very much over it—where does all the income that we derive go? Of course, this is a very important thing and the committee that has been appointed to go into this will give its report very soon. But it is already assumed that a very large part goes to a very small section of the people. This is worrying the nation very much.

We have invested more than Rs. 700 crores in the public sector for which we must get a proper return. And what is the return we are getting? I would have been happy if Shri Manubhai Shah was here. He said that all our public sector industries are going very well. Certainly so. But the returns must also be equally good. And for this purpose the efficiency of these public undertakings must be improved.

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

Shri Basappa: Sir, you have rung the bell, but I would request you to permit me to speak for one or two minutes more about one or two points concerning my State.

We are talking about the unity of this country. Certainly so. But there is one factor which comes uppermost, and unless this House takes note of it and unless the Government takes note of it, there may be greater trouble. The inter-State river disputes are not small things. Many States, as for instance, Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra, Madras and Orissa are concerned with this matter. When a State with 48 per cent of the Krishna basin area, a State which contains nearly 40 per cent of the population of that basin, a State which comprises nearly 60 per cent of the scarcity or famine-stricken area of that basin is allotted only 27 per cent even after the 1951 agree-

ment, reallocations and other things, the people of that particular region are very much exercised over this matter. I therefore hope that this House and the Government will take note of this and do something about it.

As I said, there is power shortage also. Power plants are necessary, and foreign exchange is necessary. The Sharavattu project will come only after two years, and in the meantime the whole State is suffering. The iron ore roads in Mysore need improvement and broadening. More than 5000 million tons of iron ore and manganese ore are available in Mysore and other parts. We want to export more of these. Mysore is earning foreign exchange to a great extent. If we are allotted just Rs. 90 lakhs in foreign exchange, we can have power plants. We can also broaden the ore roads and make them two-lane carriage ways. This will facilitate our exporting more ore.

Sir, these are some of the things that concern my State, and I hope the Government will take note of them and do justice to the Mysore State.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to thank the President for his kind Address to both the Houses of Parliament. We are very fortunate in having had Dr. Rajendra Prasad as our First President of free India. As we all know, he is a man of sterling qualities and his simplicity has endeared him to the whole nation. We are sorry that we will soon be bidding farewell to him, but we are glad to know that he will continue to serve the people of India.

There are a few points which have been engaging my attention, particularly in regard to the people of Rajasthan and I would like to bring them to the notice of this House. While the

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

President's Address has covered many points, it has, nevertheless, omitted many. The problem of rising prices in the country has not been fully taken into consideration. After all, a vast majority of the population comes from the rural areas and it seems that nothing positive has been done to better their conditions and to raise their standards of living.

I do not want to dispute the fact that the Government has made many an honest attempt to solve the day-to-day problems of the villagers, but, quite often, these needs of the poor people remain only on paper. The problem of self-sufficiency in food has not been given adequate attention. In Rajasthan, due to the unsystematic storage of grains, considerable wastage of foodgrains takes place every year. If this problem could be solved, I believe I am correct in saying that Rajasthan would be self-sufficient in food and would possibly be able to export to many other parts of the country.

In Rajasthan, it has been my experience during the elections to find that the rural masses have been sadly neglected. The inadequacy of foodgrains due to bad storage and the rise in prices in general have adversely affected the villagers. To add to the villager's hardships, the many new taxes imposed by the Government do not give them the same relief in relation to the tax burden which has been imposed on them during the last decade or so.

An hon. Member made a reference to Panchayati Raj and said that Panchayats should be completely non-political. I may mention that it is difficult for any other party to keep its hands off the panchayats when the ruling party themselves have set the pace by entering the Panchayati Raj arena. While the idea behind the Panchayati Raj is, indeed, laudable, nevertheless, the fact remains that politics has entered the homes of the

village folks and has created barriers between groups who have, up to now, lived in complete harmony. This also results in corruption at various levels in the panchayats. According to me, the answer to this problem would be for the ruling party to keep their hands off the panchayats and allow panchayat democracy to develop according to its own genius, away from political parties in the country.

While I would be the last person to make sweeping statements about corruption being rampant in the country, I do feel, as a citizen who is keen to see my country become a great nation, that this problem should be taken up in the correct spirit. Unless we can cut down corruption in the country, progress as we want it is impossible. It is all very well to say that corruption is prevalent at the lower rungs. But, it is my experience that corruption starts from the top and it gradually percolates downwards. The person at the lowest rung of the ladder does not normally have the courage to resort to corruption unless the fashion is set by the people much higher up. Once the tone of the administration is spoiled by corruption, a vicious circle is set in and there is no getting out of it. Anybody examining the problems in the various States of our country will come to that conclusion himself. For instance, no man, particularly a villager, is ever able to redress his grievances or get speedy justice unless he knows exactly how to move his file from table to table. In my opinion, the acid test of a good Government is to see that justice and redress of a villager's grievance is done expeditiously and as a matter of right, without his having to follow it up from one officer to another. Ironically enough, in our free country, even when a poor peasant comes to deposit his land revenue, that too is very often only possible after he has made a small tip to some person concerned. Otherwise, he is inordinately delayed, having to wait

in cities longer than he has planned. To poor villagers, this can be most annoying. If we want to stamp out corruption, it is only possible provided the administration at the top takes a grip over the situation and makes a determined effort to control it. If we become complacent about corruption, obviously, we are accepting an unfortunate fact as part of our everyday life which will be detrimental to the interests of our expanding economy.

One of the primary problems that faces our country is unemployment, hunger and poverty. No matter what party we belong to, it must be our primary objective to solve this problem first and foremost. I can assure you that the Swatantra party is always awake to this problem and we hope that all of us can co-operate on the basic problems of our country irrespective of what party we belong to, for the ultimate objective of building up a great and prosperous India.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली—करौल बाग): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण पर माननीय सदस्य, श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर, ने धन्यवाद का जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति, जो कि हमारे गण्डु के प्रतीक हैं और आजादी से पहले जो हमारे सर्वमान्य नेता रहे हैं, अपनी श्रद्धा व्यक्त करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी की सौम्य मुर्ति और उन का सौम्य स्वभाव हमारे देश का प्रतीक है। संस्कृत का एक श्लोक है—

वदनं प्रसादं सदनं सदयं हृदयं सुधामुचो वाचः
उपकृत्य भवन्ति दूरतः परतः प्रत्युपकारं शंकया

अर्थात् जिन का मुख प्रसाद (प्रसन्नता) का स्थान है, जिन के हृदय में दया है, जिन की वाणी मानो अमृत की वर्षा करती है, जो परोपकार में रत हैं, ऐसे महापुण्य किस के बंदनीय नहीं हैं।

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM NATH in the Chair]

ऐसे महान् बंदनीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद् के दोनों सदनों के सामने अपना यह अन्तिम भाषण दिया। मैं उन के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धा व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

भारपूर में पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की चर्चा की गई और पंचायतों के सम्बन्ध में विशेषतः कहा गया। मेरा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र आधा ग्रामीण-क्षेत्र है और आधा शहरी क्षेत्र है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे ग्रामीण-क्षेत्र में जो पंचायतें हैं, उन में बहुत कमियां हैं। पंचायत राज बहुत अच्छा है और हम उसका समादर करते हैं। पंचायत राज से ग्रामीण जनता को पूरी आशा है और इसमें उन लोगों की उन्नति की झलक है, यह भी हम अनुभव करते हैं। किन्तु दिल्ली में जो पंचायतें हैं, उन के अधिकार बिल्कुल सीमित हैं। उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि यहां पर दिल्ली नगर निगम है। दिल्ली नगर के क्षेत्र का विस्तार जहां शहर में है, वहां गांवों पर भी उसका अधिकार है। दिल्ली नगर निगम और पंचायतों का कार्य-क्षेत्र एक ही है और दोनों एक ही काम को करना चाहते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दोनों में फिस्पूट होता है। जब मैं अपने ब्लाक के अन्दर जाता हूँ, पंचायत या गांव में जाता हूँ तो मैं देखता हूँ और हर गांव के पंच और गांव के प्रधान को मैंने कहते हूँ कि जो काम कारपोरेशन से वे पूर्णतः सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं। इसका कारण यह दिया जाता है कि जो काम कारपोरेशन करना चाहती है पंचायत भी वही काम करना चाहती है। यह जो दो अमली है, इसके बारे में मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ इस सदन में कई बार, और आज फिर कहता चाहता हूँ कि इसकी और माननीय मन्त्री जी ध्यान दें और मैं उनसे बड़े ही नम्र शब्दों मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का जो ग्रामीण-क्षेत्र है, उसको कारपोरेशन से अलग कर दिया जाए। दिल्ली का जो ग्रामीण-क्षेत्र है, यह शहर के साथ बधा

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

नहीं रहना चाहिये । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मन्त्री महोदय इसपर विचार करेंगे । आज यह जो दो अमली हुकूमत चल रही है, विकास की जो जिम्मेदारी दोनों की है और दोनों की जो इस बारे में हुकूमत चल रही है, उस ओर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ।

दिल्ली पंचायत राज अधिनियम के अन्दर कुछ ऐसी बातें भी हैं जिनका संशोधन करना अत्यावश्यक है । दिल्ली पंचायत राज के अन्तर्गत जो प्रधान है वह सीधा चुना जाता है और इसी तरह में जो सदस्य हैं वे भी सीधे दी चुने जाते हैं । अब प्रधान यदि कोई गलती करता है तो सारी पंचायत को तोड़ना पड़ता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में कुछ संशोधन किया जाए ताकि यदि प्रधान की कोई गलती हो तो उसके लिये सारी पंचायत को न तोड़ा जाए ।

चुनावों की बात भी यहां की गई है । इसके बारे में मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । पिछले तीन चार दिन से जो विचार राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण पर प्रकट किए गए हैं उनको मैं सुनता आ रहा हूँ । मैंने देखा है कि जो लोग ज्यादातर साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना से प्रेरित हैं, जिन लोगों ने ज्यादातर साम्प्रदायिकता का विषय फेलाया है, वे साम्प्रदायिकता और एकता की ज्यादा बात करते हैं । मैंने अपने यहां देखा है कि जब दिल्ली में चुनाव चल रहे थे तो एक दिन एक समाचार पत्र में मुझे पढ़ने को मिला जो कि उर्दू का समाचार पत्र था और जो कांग्रेस विरोधी समझा जाता है कि जन संघ के दीपक में तेल की जगह शराब है और इसके नीचे एक समाचार था कि किस तरह से स्कूटर में यह ले जाई जा रही है और ले जाकर के मुफ्त में बांटी जा रही है । मैंने यह भी देखा है कि घर घर जा जाकर कांग्रेस के विशद्ध प्रचार करने वालों ने लोगों से गीता पर हाथ रखवाया, रामायण पर हाथ रखवाया, गंगा-

जली को छूने के लिए उनसे कहा तथा इसी तरह के और कई हृषकण्डे काम में वे लाये । ये सब अनुचित बातें थीं जो की गईं । अगर राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित करनी है, देश में भावात्मक एकता लानी है, तो इसके लिये साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को हमें रोकना पड़ेगा, उनका मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा ।

इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभावण में समाजवादी समाज का जिक्र किया है । यह एक सही दिशा है जिस की ओर हमें बढ़ना है और अपने देश में समाजवादी समाज को स्थापना करनी है । किन्तु मैं देखता हूँ कि जो दबे हुए लोग हैं, जो पिसेहुए लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनकी ओर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । दस बरस हो गये हैं, उन की हालत नहीं सुधरी है । मैं अनेक बार इस सदन में कह चुका हूँ कि जब कभी भी हम गांवों में, मुहल्लों में, गलियों में जाते हैं तो पाते हैं गांव के कोने पर बैठा हुआ हरिजन, उसी तरह में दबा हुआ और पिसा हुआ इन्सान है जिस तरह दबा और पिसा हुआ वह पहले हुआ करता था । उस की हालत में कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है, उस ने कोई उप्रति नहीं की है । आज समाजवाद के नाम पर वह बोट तो दे देता है लेकिन समाजवाद की छाया में कभी उसको मुख और शान्ति प्राप्त हुई हो, यह अनुभव नहीं होता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस की ओर विशेष रूप से आप का ध्यान जाये ।

झुग्गी और झींपड़ी का मसला भी एक बड़ा मसला है । झुग्गियों और झींपड़ियों के अन्दर जाकर आप देखें तो आप को वहां मानवता सिसकती हुई मिलेगी, मानव का करण चीत्कार आप को सुनने को मिलेगा । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य वहां जा कर देखें कि किस तरह से मानवता जो है वह वहां पर कर्त्ता रही है । झुग्गियों और झींपड़ियों के लिये भारत सरकार ने पैसा तो

दिया है और पिछले चार या पांच साल से यहां पर बसने वाले लोगों को बसाने की बात भी हम सुनते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन इस काम में कोई प्रगति हुई हो, ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है।

इसके साथ ही अव्यवस्थित रूप से जो मकान बनते चले जा रहे हैं, उनका भी सरकार की तरफ से कोई न कोई हल ढूँढा जाना चाहिये। क्षुगी और झोपड़ी के काम में अधिक प्रगति होनी चाहिए।

गंदी बस्तियों की बात भी हम करते हैं। लेकिन कितनी गंदी बस्तियों की सफाई हो सकी है, कितनी गंदी बस्तियों को दुबारा बसाया जा सका है, यह बात भी मोर्चने और करने की है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन सब बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाएगा। इन शब्दों के साथ जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव यहां उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I feel a little constrained to express my disappointment at the Address of the President. For one thing, many of us expected that from the high exalted office that he has been occupying from the early stages of democratic evolution in this country, this being the last occasion when he would be addressing us and delivering us a sort of farewell speech, he would have taken the opportunity to express in some measure his own mind, but we find that part missing in his Address. I know that the Address of the President is a formality. It is a playback of the Government policy. We have copied this method more or less as it obtains in Britain, where there is the Address from the Throne. It is a little inconsistent with what the President himself had observed regarding the procedure, in his Address, but I shall come to that a little later.

On this occasion of his retirement, many tributes have been paid to him. He is a man who was closely associated with the national struggle. Many of us knew him very intimately as

Rajen Babu. Then he presided over the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly where the present Constitution was framed. And in the state of infancy of our democracy, he occupied the highest office, from where he exercised a certain amount of moral influence on the Government policies, though imperceptibly, no doubt; though he was always cautious that he should not transgress the constitutional limits, still, I feel that on all the policies of the Government a certain moral impact of his personality was there. On this occasion, I join the other Members of this House in paying my humble tribute to his services, and to his unfailing qualities of humility and simplicity which are very rarely to be seen nowadays, and I wish his good health.

As I said, we are passing from one phase of democracy into another; we are passing from the phase of infancy and entering into the phase of adolescence. In the Third Lok Sabha, Indian democracy would be entering the phase of adolescence. It is a dangerous period in an individual's life as well as in the life of an institution. Therefore, we have got to be wary and careful, and the handling of the situation must be done in a circumspect manner. We know that democracy in this country with all the constitutional formalities and frameworks has been sustained by the personalities of our Prime Minister and our President who is stepping down soon. In the coming period, when different directions are visible, we have got to give some thought as to the direction in which this democratic experiment is likely to make some progress. I am just placing before you some observations of those who have given some thought to this. There are people in Great Britain who have had long experience, like the chairman of the Labour Party, Mr. Crossman. He had stated recently something about this matter. He has debunked the idea of two-party democracy, the classical type of democracy as we have copied, and he has

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said that it is a myth. Another, a professor of the Harvard University, Professor Samuel H. Beer, has devoted himself to a special study of the British institution, and he has referred to India as well. He has said that Britain will have to pass now through a long period, perhaps, an indefinite period of one-party democracy. In that connection, he has referred to India and to many other countries which claim to be democracies for the present moment. The reason why I am referring to these people is that I also feel, whether one likes it or not, that this country is more or less destined to be ruled for some time to come by the Congress Party. Let us frankly face it.

An Hon. Member: What is the objection?

Shri Khadilkar: There is no question of objection. Because of this there is a certain added responsibility devolving on the members of the ruling party due to the emergency of one-party democracy in this country. This is good from the point of view of planning and social transformation. If one democratic party rules the country, it is very good in this context.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): That is why the hon. Member has gone over to that side.

Shri Khadilkar: Some voices were raised from outside saying that we want partyless democracy. Then there are other people in public life who are applauding from a distance, after studying it for some time, the Pakistan experiment, the basic democracy in Pakistan where elections have recently taken place with not a single minority representative elected in the whole Assembly there whatever the limited franchise. They are showering praises on that system. Unfortunately, the Swatantra Party with a philosophy under which it is very eager to have free enterprise or free play for the market economy, is equal-

ly anxious to topple down the constitutional structure that we are trying to establish in this country, the democratic structure that we are trying to build up here. They would any day welcome a type of dictatorship under which a charter of freedom for enterprise is guaranteed all the while.

Therefore, there is a greater responsibility on our shoulders. So long there was a misconception. We felt that members of the ruling party usually must applaud and it is the privilege of the Opposition to criticise. The President has said in his Address that it is the responsibility of every Member of this House, whether he belongs to this side or that, to be very vigilant and critical, not just complacent. If we adopt the old attitude, then certainly a certain amount of flabbiness develops. We become fossilised. If there is lack of self-criticism or introspection, we will not make any social advance in this period of dynamic change. We are lacking in passion which we experienced during the struggle for freedom. We have become a little lifeless, a sort of clod of earth. It is that type of people I find round about.

Therefore, as a first step, taking into consideration all these developing phenomena, it is the duty of all of us, as the President has rightly pointed out, to look at the policies of the Government more critically and more closely and provide them a certain driving force for establishing a socialist society. That is our ideal. Otherwise, we will be just indulging in a little claptrap and applauding what has been done, ignoring our failings. This aspect needs to be emphasised. Therefore, I have drawn the attention of the House to that. That is the trend of democracy all over the world.

Then there is another question. I expected that the President would devote some attention to the question of national integration in his Address. He has totally missed it. Why I say

this? This problem was discussed on party platform. Later on, it was discussed on a national platform. But unfortunately, it was discussed in a sort of idealistic and emotional atmosphere, ignoring the realities of the situation.

There are concrete issues which divide States. They have created bad feelings among them. The hon. Home Minister is here. He knows the problems. Take, for instance the pending border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra. I am not looking at it from a State angle or a parochial angle. There is a dispute. I am not looking at it from the point of view of one village going here or there. I am not concerned with that. But the fact remains that seven seats of disputed area on the border have been won with an immense majority a second time by those who want to come over to Maharashtra. Is it not the duty of the Government to look into it and take a decision?

Shri Basappa: We have won Parliament seats and we have won more Assembly seats than during last time.

Shri Khadilkar: Just before the elections, the Home Minister admitted in Bangalore that it is a disputed area and it needs settlement. I know he is searching for it. But you cannot apply one standard to settle a dispute between Andhra and Madras and another to resolve a dispute somewhere else. You must have some principle of universal applicability. Therefore, I would appeal to the Home Minister to look into this problem.

There is another problem, the water dispute. That was referred to by my hon. friend from Mysore who spoke earlier. On this question of the water dispute, Andhra is taking a most unreasonable stand on the basis of former commitments. What are we going to do when rivers flow through different States? Is it not the duty of the Government to take some action to find some way out?

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

Shri Khadilkar: I would take not more than five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Only one minute more, please.

Shri Khadilkar: I will try to conclude in two or three minutes.

It is time that a sort of a corporation like the Damodar Valley Corporation was established and areas which are in the upper region or reaches of the river scarcity areas, given some weightage so far as water distribution was concerned. If this is not done, States like Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Maharashtra are going to suffer. I know that a Commission, called the Gwlhati Commission, has been appointed and it is looking into the matter. My concrete suggestion is what I have said just now—constituting one Commission covering all the States. It should be done.

One more point and I have done. It refers to procedure and I address it to the Chair. I will quote from the President's Address:

"While it derived its basic norms and procedures from the British Parliament, it has developed its own dynamism and it continues to do so, establishing its own conventions and methods born in the context of our own experience and needs".

I want to make a reference to this. He is pleading that we must have our own conventions. I am addressing the Chair, not the House (*Interruptions*). We must be evolve new methods. British conventions are based on their experience. When I find Members moving in a sort of functionless vacuum in this House, harbouring all sort of frustrations and obsessions, my humble submission is that they do not feel they have any opportunity to go near the Government, share their experience and participate in taking

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decisions. Hence, my submission to the Chair is that we must move in the matter and as a first step, constitute Standing Committees for all departments of Government. That will give them a sense of active participation and they will be a party to decisions taken. They will not be, as at the present moment they are, moving about, not getting educated because you do not provide them an opportunity. They come from a different background. The administration is vast and intricate. You must provide them this opportunity by reviving the Standing Committees of the House.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In offering my comments on the President's Address, I cannot help mentioning his uncommon humanness his character and culture rich in sublimity, serenity and simplicity. I had the privilege to work with him when he happened to be President of the Indian National Congress. Therefore, I would request my hon. friends to see that when we offer comments on the President's Address, we might be a little circumspect instead of running into hysterics, violent in fury and sentimentalism.

The problem before us today is the problem of 450 million of our people with their variegated colour and texture of society. What is the pattern of the society today with which we have to deal? The society today, I find, is a human relationship based on ambition, envy, personal or collective desire for power, a hierachical attitude based on ideology, dogma and belief. I find my hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee is here. We claim to be poets, philosophers, thinkers, visionaries, revolutionaries and dreamers. So when one speaks, he must speak from within. There is a distinction between a man who speaks from without as a spectator and a man who speaks from within, from his own experience.

So, today when we deal with social problem, we must know that this is a society which presents itself both in all its hideousness and complexity.

The release of forces, consequent on the attainment of freedom, has posed so many questions, I might say it is the churning of the society. The society is being churned, and Vasuki Nag, the king serpent, is throwing off its poison. As Prof. Mukerjee knows well, when sugar is heated in warm water, it throws up foam and froth on the surface, and there we are. But we must now go deep and see from where this challenge is coming today, meeting counter challenge at every step.

The other day I read the criticism of a friendly critic, Mr. A. C. Mayer. He says in India we find that caste is the pivotal and deciding factor of the actorons and attitude to life of the peasant in the rural areas, where all group activities are encompassed within the boundary of caste, religion, community, this and that. Yes, I admire his appreciation, but he forgets the basis factor of this challenge. When I go to Andhra I find the Reddy is faced with a Kamma; else where, I find a Nadar is faced with a Mudaliar; I find a Lingayat is faced with a Vokaligga; I find in Shri A. K. Gopalan's place a Nair is faced with an Ezhawa; in an other region, a Bhumiyar is faced with a Rajput; an Ahir is faced with a Jat, a Gujjar is faced with a Meena, a Kurmi is faced with a gowala, a Yadav, a Chamar is faced with a Passi. And what does it indicate? It indicates that there is an emotional upheaval, there is a formént, a bringing forth of certain aspects to the fore which have been so long lying congealed within the confines of feudalism and imperialism.

I admire the statement of the Raja of Kalahandi who is now not here. He said that the stage of feudalism and the princely order had gone. I thank him for his outspoken comments. But today do we not face the grim tragedy? Why this discrepancy, this vain, ugly show of wealth, this vulgar show of wealth, vulgarly acquired, this flaunting before the people who were

suffering under the yoke of servitude and the ignominy of perpetual poverty endless, fathomless destitution?

I visited my constituency. One hundred and eighteen collieries I saw. What a spectacle it presented in all its panorama! I found the poor mine worker there living in agony with his bruised soul, nobody to take care of him. On the other side, I found the rich colliery owners, with their in exhaustible wealth, flaunting before the people their immense, vulgar show, the spectacular show of their vulgar money vulgarly acquired. Why is this discrepancy?

So, the society today that is presenting so many factors in all its ghastliness and hideousness has posed a big question and that question faces us. India has to answer this question. India cannot sit tight with the slogans of her rich heritage and tradition. India must determine her own destiny. That is what has been indicated in the President's Address. It is an attempt to understand, to perceive the problems of life which demand a solution, and that is to be attained through freedom and growth.

I cannot allow my individual freedom to be curbed in the name of totalitarianism or dictatorship, may be in the shape of anything. The first world war, the devastating ravages of the first war, produced three forces as I find it in the history of the world. One is Nazism, the other is Fascism and the third is Communism. Would you allow the same form of spectacular show of power to be super imposed on India with its 450 million people? I know waiting itself is irksome. People want a shorter route to reach their goal, but does that shorter route give that sustaining strength to the nation which is aspiring to grow high and reach sublimity in line with the tradition which has been left behind?

So, today it is a question which I and Prof. Mukerjee have to share together. I again invite all the friends in the Opposition to understand this problem, to see how these forces today

are coming to the fore and throwing up poison too. It is the poison of Vasuki Nag, but where is that *Amrita Kumbha*, where is that pitcher of nectar which we aspire for? Every one of us is trying to share in that bliss, that delight, that feeling which will give us satisfaction, which will set our mind at ease, the mind that is today worried; worried to see the horrid picture which I saw in Dhanbad, my constituency, where those hopeless people had been suffering ignominy, yoked to their servitude, to perpetual penury and semi-starvation.

Today I will again request Prof. Mukerjee and all of his friends to share this feeling. It is a question of feeling, of thinking together, this togetherness in the creative enterprise which has been launched by India in the few years we have had at our disposal is essential. Still we have to go a long way, and in that March we have to secure the blessings of the people, their cooperation, and also our own inward satisfaction. It is no good finding scapegoats here and there.

I would again ask all the friends here to understand this problem which has been presented by the President here in humility and simplicity, not as a spectacular show. There it gives us a form of a philosophy of life in the shape of democratic socialism. It is a philosophic concept. It is not an economic doctrine. You cannot superimpose a doctrine on the people of India. It is a philosophy which takes you to the stage of thinking which is not enamoured of greed and acquisitiveness, of always trying to get ourself enriched at the cost of the multitude.

Sir, I would again say that the attempts which were being made not as yet given us the guarantee of the pre-requisites of life to be secured to the people who are less privileged than ourselves. And their number is legion. So, today I would reiterate that if the profit motive can be replaced by a spirit of co-operative service, we will have this satisfaction on that really we are trying to keep pace with the

[Shri Khadilkar]

new upsurge of humanity, that is aspiring to reach its consummation, to find its fruition in the shape of democratic socialism.

Lastly, I would again appeal to all the Members to join us in the common endeavour. I shall end by quoting from the Oriental poet:

"Oh! Thou of Boundless life, save them, rouse thy eternal voice of Hope, Let Love's lotus with its inexhaustible treasure of honey open its petals in thine light."

Shri Gauri Shankar (Fatehpur): I have been hearing the speeches for last several days. There were certain hon. lady. Members who had come forward to hold the brief for the ruling party, and they appeared to be more enthusiastic than the Members of the Treasury Benches, but today I find that there are certain hon. male Members too who also propose to join hands in holding the brief for the ruling party.

16 hrs.

I have noticed two key expressions especially mentioned by hon. Members from that side and from this side also—socialist democracy and planned economy. Much has been talked about and the discussion is still going on. There are certain hon. Members of that type who appear to be very much proud of the highest type of socialist democracy shown by their party. I would most humbly submit that if certain examples are quoted, it would show that it is a complete negation of democracy. They have levelled certain charges of communalism and sectionalism against the Opposition. But I am coming from such a constituency where such sort of communal and sectional feelings were actually fanned by high dignitaries, by no less a person than one who had been Joint Secretary of the AICC, one who had been a State Minister here for more than 10 years—I mean Dr. Keskar.

I can give you figures to show that. He happened to fight the election from the Fatehpur constituency. The election campaign started and for three weeks placards and pamphlets were distributed. But when 4 or 5 days were left for the poll, and when he found that Brahmins were the majority in that constituency, one fine morning,....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may please not refer to individuals.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is not here to defend himself. This is improper. (Interruption).

Shri Gauri Shankar: So, 'Pandit' was added to his name. I would say that such things are coming from those who are at the helm of affairs; and still they boast that they are opposed to such things.

They are talking about planned economy. But, if you judge the disparity in income, you will come to the conclusion that this planned economy has failed miserably. The difference which was 1 to 110, between the income of a man and a man, has now come to 1 to 320. Still they say that they are moving towards planned economy. I respectfully say that this is not a proper step that they are taking.

They say that they have introduced cooperative societies and that they want to establish the socialistic pattern of economy. I would, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, quote the example of U.P. They say that they are non-officialising the cooperative movement. But yet, in the U.P. the District Magistrates are still the Presidents of District Cooperative Banks. Still, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies can force any number of bye-laws and any provision according to his own wish upon a cooperative society in spite of the wishes of the cooperative society or the panchayat. This is non-officialising the cooperative movement.

They have been talking that they have been able to root out unemployment from this country. I am shocked to hear that from my hon. friend sitting over there. If they go to their constituencies, the villages, and say that they want to start a factory and that they wish to recruit matriculates, graduates and post-graduates, I can assure them that they can get as many as they like for 40 chips or 50 chips. They are actually starving and their number is increasing every day. Still, they boast of having been able to solve this problem. I charge them with having failed to solve this ever-growing problem of unemployment in this country.

Again, they have been saying that they have been able to root out corruption. I would only submit that there are certain branches where, prior to the Congress coming into the Government, there was no corruption but there it has started now. I would not quote examples.

There is adulteration in food. You can hardly get any material which is no adulterated. Only the other day, I was reading in a certain paper that a case was lodged against the Lucknow sweet seller Chaudhuri. I am talking of a shop which is considered to be a standard one. It is allaged that 50,000 lbs. of white blotting paper were given to the people as rabadi. Now, you can judge the standard of other things.

I would say that the Government have not progressed in any aspect of life. It was mentioned by so many hon. Members that they have now changed the curriculum. What is the good of educating in such a manner which would not bring in any sort of compensation and which cannot bring about a bright future?

There has been some talk about English and Hindi. I would say that to show anger and get excited over Hindi at this juncture is not proper.

I think it is not according to the Constitution. Once it has been passed that Hindi will be the national language, there should not be any sort of excitement over that in favour of regional languages.

In the end I would submit that I join with my hon. friends, both on this side and on that side, who have paid their tributes to our Rashtrapati Rajen Babu. But, the policies and programmes of Government which have been praised are not deserving of that praise.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :
सभापति महोदय राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उस की तार्दिद करता हूँ। सदन के दोनों तरफ से उन के स्वभाव, सरलता और सीधेपन के बारे में बातें कही गई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की प्रशंसा में जितनी भी बातें कही जायें, वे थोड़ी ही होगी।

राष्ट्रपति जी का यह भाषण बहुत ही मंकित था, लेकिन इस के कुछ दिनों पहले उन्होंने मंसद् के दोनों सदनों के सामने जो भाषण दिया, वह काफ़ी लम्बा था और उस में उन्होंने सब बातें विस्तारणूर्वक बताई हैं। पिछले सदन ने और सरकार ने उस समय तक जो काम विधा था, उस की चर्चा उस भाषण में की गई थी।

16. 09 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेकिन मुल्क के सामने जो मूल्य समस्यायें हैं, इस मंकित भाषण में भी उन को छोड़ा नहीं गया है। वह कौन सा बड़ा सवाल है, जिस की तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए और उस की तरफ इस हाउस और इस मुल्क का ध्यान प्राकृष्ट नहीं किया गया है? दो मूल्य सवाल हमारे सामने हैं। एक एकोनोमिक प्राप्तें का है और दूसरा मुल्क को रक्षा करने का है। हमें देखना है कि इन दोनों कामों में हम कहाँ तक कामयाब हुए हैं और क्या इन दोनों दृष्टियों

[श्री क० न० तिवारी]

से हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं या नहीं । अपने मुल्क की दूसरे देशों से आकर्मणों से हमें रक्खा करनी है । इसके साथ ही तीसरी बात सिद्धान्त की है । वह गांधियन सिद्धान्त की बात है जिस के ऊपर आज हम चल रहे हैं श्रीर उस पर चलते हुए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । हमें अब देखना है कि इन सभी बातों में हमने तरक्की को है या नहीं की है । बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हम प्राप्तेस नहीं कर रहे हैं । उन माननीय सदस्यों को जिन्होंने यह बात कही है मैं स्टैटिस्टिकल हैंडबुक आफ इंडियन यूनियन का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ । अगर उन्होंने इसको पढ़ा होता तो वे ऐसी बात न कहते । इस में साफ बताया गया है और फिर दिए गए हैं कि हम ने इन दस बरसों में एजुकेशन के मामले में, इंडस्ट्री के मामले में, कॉल प्रोडक्शन के मामले में, हेवी मशीनरी के प्लांट एस्टेबलिश करने के मामले में, इरिंगेशन के मामले में, विजली के मामले में, कितनी प्रग्रेस की है । अगर इस को आप पढ़ें तो आप कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकते हैं कि पिछले दस बरसों में सरकार जो काम करती रही है, जो पार्टी शासन में रही है, और जो काम करती रही है वे अच्छे अच्छे काम करती रही है और देश आगे बढ़ता रहा है और बढ़ता जा रहा है । हर वर्ष जो गुजरता जाता है, देश तरक्की करता जाता है, आगे बढ़ता जाता है ।

देश तरक्की कर रहा है, इसका दूसरा सबूत वे प्रमाणपत्र हैं जो विदेशी लोग भारत को दे गए हैं । जितने भी विदेशी यहाँ आते हैं, चाहे वे रूस से आते हों, फ्रांस से आते हों, इंग्लैंड से आए हों, किसी भी मुल्क से आए हों, उन सभी ने कहा है कि इन दस वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान ने जितनी प्रग्रेस की है, उतनी प्रग्रेस किसी दूसरे देश ने नहीं की है ।

श्री नाथपाई (राजापुर) : किस देश को महेन्द्रर रख कर आप यह सब कह रहे हैं ।

श्री क० न० तिवारी : सभी देशों के लोगों के बारे में मैं यह कह रहा हूँ । दस बरसों में भारत ने जितनी प्रगति की है, उतनी प्रगति किसी भी देश ने नहीं की अपनी आजादी के प्रथम दस वर्षों में ।

आज दुनिया में शान्ति को सब से ज्यादा खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है । आज जो लड़ाई लड़ी जाएगी वह एटम वम की सहायता से लड़ी जाएगी और वहुत तवाही का वह बायस बनेगी । इस सम्बन्ध में, शान्ति बनाये रखने के सम्बन्ध में भारत ने जो रुख अपनाया है और इसको रुकवाने में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कीशियों की हैं, वे सर्वविदित हैं और सराहनीय हैं । कोई भी आज ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जो इससे इन्कार कर सके कि इस देश ने जो पाठं अदा किया है वह कम है या हमारे प्रयत्न सफल नहीं हुए हैं ।

जहाँ तक कालोनीज का सम्बन्ध है, जो लोग गुलाम हैं, उनको आजादी दिलाने का सम्बन्ध है, जैसे अल्जीरिया है, सारा अफ्रीका है या दूसरे देश हैं जो कि आजाद होना चाहते हैं, इस देश का रुख उनके हक में है इसकी हमदर्दी उनके साथ है और यह देश हर सम्भव तरीके से उनकी मदद करना चाहता है । हमारी सहानुभूति सताये हुए, दुखियाएं हुए लोगों के साथ है । इस दिशा में हमारा योगदान कम नहीं रहा है । जब यह कहा जाता है कि आइडियोलोजिकल हम अपनी जगह पर कायम नहीं हैं और प्राप्तेस नहीं कर रहे हैं, या इस तरह की और बातें कही जाती हैं, तो वे मेरी समझ में नहीं आती हैं । इस तरह की बातों में कोई तथ्य नहीं है ।

मैं एक और बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । जादू वह है जो सर पर चढ़ कर बोले । आज इस सदन में एक रानी साहिबा ने भाषण किया । वह उन रानियों में हैं जिन की शक्ति कोई देख नहीं सकता था; तथा जिन के बड़ी मुश्किल से दर्शन होते थे

लेकिन समय ने पलटा खाया है। आज उनके सभी दर्शन करते हैं और वह आज आ कर इस हाउस में बैठी हुई हैं और उन्होंने भी रूरल अपलाइमेंट की बात कही है, गरीबों की भलाई की बात कही है, इकोनोमी की बात कही, देश किस तरह से आगे बढ़े यह बात कही। यह जमाना अगर कोई लाया है, और जमाने को किसी ने बदला है, तो वह जो डैमोक्रेसी इस देश में आई है, उसी ने बदला है। इस देश में जितने भी लोग हैं, वाहे वे कम्युनिस्ट हैं, सोशलिस्ट हैं या किसी भी नाम से पुकारे जाते हैं और चांदे स्वतंत्र पार्टी के हैं, इस डैमोक्रेसी में सभी का अपना कपना स्थान है और वे सभी इस हाउस में बैठे आप देख सकते हैं।

इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि हमें एक लड़ाई लड़नी है और वह लड़ाई गरीबी से लड़नी है। हमें गरीबी को किसी न किसी तरह से देश से मिटाना है। किस तरह से एजुकेशन बढ़े, किस तरह से जो बेकार हैं, उनको रोजगार मिले, इसको हमें सोचना है। इस सब के लिये एक दो नहीं सैकड़ों स्कीम्ज़ की जरूरत है। इसमें कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। ये सब काम क्रिटिसिज्म करके नहीं हो सकते या खाली खामियों को बतला कर हम मूल्क को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते। यह ठीक है कि सरकार की खामियों को, सरकार की कमियों को उसके नोटिस में लाया जाए लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ कंधे में कंधा भिड़ा कर जो सवालात हैं, उनको हल करने की भी कोशिश की जाए। इन सवालात को हल करने की उसी तरह से कोशिश होनी चाहिए जिस तरह से ट्रैज़री बैंचिंज़ को तरफ से होती है। सभी पार्टियों के लोग जब इस काम में जुट जायें, तभी मूल्क आगे बढ़ सकता है। जो क्रिटिसिज्म करने वाले हैं, उनको क्रिटिसिज्म करके भले ही कुछ सन्तोष मिल जाए, लेकिन इसको बढ़े से बढ़ा क्रिटिक भी मानेगा कि इसमें देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। आप चीन को लें, लुस को लें या किसी अन्य देश को लें,

विसी भी देश ने इतने कम समय में इतनी तरबकी नहीं की है, जितनी भारत ने की है। आज के अव्वबारों में चीन के बारे में जो एक बात निकली है, उसी को पढ़ कर मैं आपको मुना देना चाहता हूँ। चीन १६४८ में आजाद हुआ था। वहां पर जो पार्टी पावर में आई और जिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वहां बहुत ज्यादा प्रोग्रेस हुई है, उसके जो फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, उन्होंने कहा है:—

"Marshal Chen-yi, the Chinese Foreign Minister said in Peking today China would need scores of years of arduous struggle to build up the country into an 'advanced, strong and socialist State,' Radio Peking, monitored here, reported. In a major speech at a May Day banquet, Marshal Chen-yi said how ever, he was confident this aim would be reached under the 'accurate' leadership of Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party."

वहां पर डिवटेटरियप है, वहां पर किसी भी तरह की कोई बाधा खड़ा करने वाला कोई नहीं है, और उस देश के बारे में कहा गया है कि कंट्री को बिल्ड करने के लिये स्कोर्च आफ यीअर्ज़ लगेंगे।

जहां तक सिद्धान्त का सम्बन्ध है, इस मूल्क में हम सोशलिस्टिक वैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं। अगर आप समझते हैं कि दस या पन्द्रह वर्ष में यह काम हो जाए तो यह नहीं हो सकता है। उस आप हम बढ़ अवश्य रहे हैं लेकिन उस तरह की सोसाइटी की स्थापना करने में अभी काफी समय लगेगा। इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो घन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me join with the hon. Members in supporting the motion of thanks moved by Shri Mathur and in paying my own meed of tribute to the great services of the Rashtrapati, his high character, to his nobility and simplicity of life and conduct. He belonged to the close band of workers and disciples of Mahatma Gandhi on whom he relied so much to build up non-violent soldiers and to win the freedom of this country. Today we find that he is going back in retirement to Sadaquat Ashram to lead that simple life which is so reminiscent of our own Indian culture. May I also, therefore, join with my hon. friends in wishing him a long life and a useful life all the same? I remember the days when Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi spoke of spiritualising politics. Vinobhaji has said that science should go with spirituality. These are great words. I think that now that we are reaching our adolescence and have gained ample experience, we should also see that we will not lose the distinctive features of our own national life and culture. Whether it is the field of politics or science or economics, I would say that everything should be spiritualised, and it is only in that way that we can have the harbinger of a real Ramarajya. If it is merely the other sort that we are accustomed to, namely, the economic and material development, it may no doubt create the creature comforts but it will not usher in the peace or the Ramarajya that we are dreaming of.

During the Rashtrapati's tenure of that high office we have seen the integration of the States in India and the reorganisation of the States. The last bastion of colonialism also has been liquidated. That should indeed be a great satisfaction to the Rashtrapati as indeed to the whole country and the people. Both with regard to the external affairs and the home front, I think we have got to take pride in our achievements.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Very much!

Shri Dasappa: My hon. friend says very much. I ask him what was the position, the status and the prestige of India when we won our freedom in 1947, and what is it today. Today, I believe there is no nation which commands that universal prestige as India does. I do not think it pays my hon. friends opposite to foul one's own nest. Let us realise that here we are in India, friends of the western bloc, friends of the eastern bloc and friends of the unaligned nations. Can you have a better and a wiser foreign policy than that? Here and there something may not have been achieved to our heart's content but still these are matters which I suppose any nation will be confronted with. Therefore, let us not merely make much of the problem that has arisen between China and ourselves and between Pakistan and ourselves. All that I am anxious is that our friends especially those communist friends who have hitched their wagon to either the Moscow star or the Peking star—I do not know what it is and sometimes they themselves are doubtful must realise that the policy that we have adopted is the policy which any reasonable person should subscribe to. In fact, I do not see any other policy before us. Even the communists themselves have got nothing to say against the policy that India has adopted. Therefore, without going very much into the non-essentials or the details, I have no hesitation in saying that so far as the external policy is concerned we have adopted the wisest, the best and the sanest policy.

With regard to the home front so much has been spoken already. I do not think it is for me to reiterate any of those things. All that I need say is that everybody must subscribe to this striking fact today, namely, there is a tremendous desire for the people to progress and nobody can hold us back. That inertia of the ages, to which reference used to be made by the old Congress platforms, has

now disappeared and today it is impossible for anyone to stem the tide of progress. It is true that the problems have been so vast and so great that the years that we have passed through, just about ten to 15 years, are too short for us to work out all the reforms. But anyone who runs may see the great progress that the country has made, whether it is on the agricultural front or any other front.

Imagine what the position is. What was our population in 1947? What is the population now? It was about 330 million or so then, and it is 438 million or so today. If there is such a population and if we are feeding so many more millions of mouths, is it not something that you have got to be proud of, we have been able to tackle the food front very successfully? So far as the industries are concerned, the Britishers left a legacy, all too poor a legacy for us to inherit. Out of scratch we had to create a new machinery which could move the chariot of our India. It is not a very easy thing. In fact I myself felt that during the very first Plan we should have had the steel plant, any way we did not lose much time and we have now these heavy industries, and we see what progress we have made in these respects.

The one weakness in India has been the want of unity. That has been the curse of all ages in India. We are rightly emphasising the question of national integration. I come from the South. The other day, an hon. friend of mine—I believe the leader of the DMK party—was talking to us about his own policies and programmes. He was saying that in Madras they came in by a large majority. From a former strength of 15, they have now gathered 50; it is not an unmixed blessing. I am glad that 50 of them have got into the Madras Legislature. I am sure they will display a greater sense of responsibility, and even here I am glad he did not trot out some of those familiar slogans which we are accustomed to from the DMK party—of having a separate Dravidastan. Now that they are 50 there and a few of

them here, I hope they will be bringing in a greater sense of responsibility to their discussions. I am glad that he did not harp on that question of a separate State for South India. In fact I may say that he has not the right to speak on behalf of the whole of South India. He may be speaking only about a part of Madras, because there is kerala, there is Mysore and there is Andhra Pradesh, I am glad to assure the House that there is no such feeling as that in any of these States and it is confined only to a very small part of Madras State.

My hon. friend—I believe it was Shri Khadilkar—was talking of certain parts of Karnataka going to Maharashtra. I am not enamoured of having these linguistic States. In fact, my own experience is that probably we would have been better if we had not launched on this scheme of linguistic States. Take, for example, Mysore. We have got a whole district there where the majority are Andhras and yet no one there in that particular district is willing to go to Andhra. Here, because a small portion of the population in Belgaum is supposed to be Maharashtrian in character, they are harping so much on it. All that I am saying is that if there are such pockets here and there had better be retained as such, because that will wake for a great deal of mutual understanding between the different sections of the people of the Country.

The economic survey which has been given to us gives us a fairly good picture. The food production and industrial production are going up, but I believe there is an imbalance which needs to be corrected. All the problems that we are now confronted with are the result of that imbalance. In USA, a century ago, 70 per cent of the people lived on agriculture and in India, a hundred years ago more than 70 per cent lived on agriculture. Today in USA only 15 per cent of them live on agriculture, but here we are in much the same position as hundred years ago. This imbalance has to be corrected. In everything that we do

[Shri Dasappa]

we must move towards the correction of this imbalance.

Our rural population was about 210 millions in 1901. Today it is 330 millions. That means so much of a problem for us. One of the first things that we should have attended to, to which I believe we did not pay sufficient heed in the beginning, was the question of general mass education. But I am glad in the third Plan, we are launching on free and compulsory education for all children between 7 and 11 years of age. But I would emphasise that along with this question of mass education, we must have scientific and technical education also, because that is the one thing which is going to build up the country. A somewhat revolutionary change is called for in the educational field. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that so far as education is concerned, there should be a scientific and technical bias given to our education right through from the high school onwards.

I would like to say a word or two about public undertakings. We find in the explanatory memorandum given to us that the investment in the public undertakings runs to about Rs. 700 crores and they yield us a return of 3 per cent only. That might give a wrong picture, because if the other returns that are hidden—the reserves etc. are taken into consideration, the returns may not appear so bad. There were only 4 public undertakings in the beginning the first Plan. They rose to 29 at the end of it and now they are 54 in number, apart from the statutory corporations. I would say that it is necessary to have a Public Undertakings Estimates Committee. In fact, there was a motion here to have a separate committee for the public undertakings. The sooner it is done, the better for us.

With regard to power, I would say that hydel power needs priority, even more than the power we generate from coal, because that is what is

known as the current economy an inexhaustible economy. I would say that everything must be done to exploit this current economy of hydel power as early possible.

श्री अग्राहा (हिंसार) : अन्यथ महोदय में राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभावण की आलोचना करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ है। यह विद्याल भारत जिसके कि अन्दर करोड़हारा नानावदोष जिनका कि धर वार, जमीन, जायदाद कुल भी नहीं है वन्निक यहां तक कि इस भारत के अन्दर उनको कदम रखने का भी हक नहीं है, यात वह कहां बसर करें, अगर मड़कों पर यात बसर करें तो १०६ और ११० के कानून उनका चालान करने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं, उम्म भारत के प्रन्दर कीमों यजहतों का यात्रा उठाना कुछ नमज्ञ में नहीं आता है। कोमियत का नाया यार्नी कोम से यार मूल से यार उम्म का हो जिसका कि मुक्त के अन्दर थोड़ा दृढ़त हिस्सा हो।

आज आजाद भारत की दुर्लाटी दी जाती है। हमारे एक भाई ने कहा कि यह कांग्रेस का है सोनलिज्म है जो कि यार्नी साहव के यहां दर्शन हां रहे हैं लेकिन मैं उन अपने मिश को कहता यारंगा कि यार्नी साहव के राज दर्वार में दर्शन करने का है नाम सोनलिज्म नहीं है। यार्नी जी के आदर्शों के अन्सार इस देश के करोड़ों इंसान जो कि पुरुषर्थों पर यात काटते हैं और जिनके पास तन ढकने को कपड़ा नहीं है और पेट भरने के लिये रोटी मूँयस्मर नहीं है जब उनकी दशा आप भूधारेंगे और वे भी अन्य लोगों की तरह संतुष्ट जीवन व्यतीत करने लगेंगे तभी सही मायनों में यह कहा जा सकता है कि देश में सोनलिज्म कायम हुई है। अब रोटी और कपड़ा तो बाद की चीज है उनके लिए सिर क्षिपाने का भी इन्तजाम अभी तक आपने नहीं किया है। इस देश के अन्दर चीजी लोग हमारी सरदूँहें पार करके बने रह सकते हैं और उनकी अपनी सीमाओं के बाहर

निकालने की हम में शक्ति नहीं है। दूसरी और लाखों व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनके लिये कि रात बसर करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनके लिए कोई निर्दिष्ट जगह ही नहीं है और ऐसी हालत के अन्दर समाजवाद की बात यदि कही जाती है तो इस देश की गरीब जनता के साथ, गांधीवाद और भमाजवाद के साथ इससे बड़ा मजाक नहीं हो सकता।

आज हमारे देश के अन्दर बावरिया, सांसी, कुचिशा, ढेलामेना, नायक और बेला आदि जातियों के लोग बसते हैं। अभी कल की बात है कि एक अंग्रेज औरत ने एक संपरे का फोटो लिया। वह संपेता सांप के आगे बीन बजा रहा था। उसको दो रुपया बखशीश दिया। फिर उससे तूचा गया कि वह कहां रहता है तो संपरे ने कहा कि बाबा हमारी कोई जगह नहीं है। अब हिन्दुस्तान का रहने वाला आदमी अपनी जगह न बता सके और फिर उसके अन्दर यह कहा जाये कि यक़जही हो, कौमियत हो, कौम से प्यार हो और हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यार हो, यह कोई जंचने वाली बात नहीं है।

हमें कहा जाता है कि देश ने पिछले मालां में बहुत तरक्की की है। ठीक है तरक्की की गई है। अशोक होटल बना है, बड़े-बड़े महल और आलीशान इमारतें बनी हैं। यह तरक्की दृढ़ है। बड़े-बड़े कल कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं और इसके लिये कहा जा सकता है कि देश ने तरक्की की है। आज सबह ही आपने एक प्रदूश में देवा होगा जिसमें बतलाया गया है कि हमने तरक्की की है लेकिन हम जंग की तरक्की नहीं करते हैं। बड़ियों का कारखाना हमने कायम किया यह तरक्की हमने की है और तरक्की की हालत यह है कि एम० पी० ज० को ही हम उनकी जरूरत के मुताबिक घड़ियां नहीं दे सके हैं। उसको बीच में ही ठंप करके बैठ गये। जो तरक्की अंग्रेजों के शासम काल में होती थी जैसे नई दिल्ली बनाई या रेलें बनाई गई वह तरक्की तो बन्द लोगों की ही तरक्की कहलायेगी।

अब इसके लिये आप जहर कह सकते हैं कि हमने यह तरक्की की कि अंग्रेजी राज्य के अन्दर इतने बड़े श्रोहदों पर हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं रखे जाते थे और तब कोई हिन्दुस्तानी इतनी तम्बी तनखाह नहीं पाता था आज हिन्दुस्तानी उच्चे श्रोहदों पर मौजूद हैं और मोटी-मोटी तनखाहें पा रहे हैं। यह तरक्की तो ही गई लेकिन मजमई तरक्की इस देश की गरीब जनता की तरक्की, इस देश के चपड़ामी, किसान और पटवारी की तरक्की आज लेशमात्र भी नजर नहीं आती है। वैसे राज महाराजाओं को ताना जहर देते हैं लेकिन मैं यूद्धना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यही गांधी जी का भमाजवाद है जो कि आपने कायम किया हुआ है कि एक इंसान २४ घंटे जिन्दगी को मौत के साथ टकरा कर मेहनत करे और सर्दी गर्मी बदाइत करे और एक-एक दाना चुन-चुन कर आठ आने कमाये और उस गरीब और बेकस इंसान पर सरकार और टैक्सों का भार डाले और उनका खुन चूस-चूस कर राजा महाराजाओं को पेंशन दी जाये? उसका कोई हल ही नहीं कि किस तरह से बन्द हो। क्या वह गांधी जी का समाजवाद हो सकता है? कदापि नहीं। कम से कम और कुछ नहीं तो प्रेसीडेंट के एड्रेस में उन गरीब लोगों का जिक्र तो आना ही चाहिए था। मैं एक बुनियादी विचार रखता हूँ कि कम से कम हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी के रहने लिए जगह की व्यवस्था की जाये। शहरों में विशेष कर लोगों के बास्ते रहने का बन्दोबस्त करना जरूरी है व्यापारिक जहां तक ग्रामों का सवाल है वहां पर लोगों में अभी तक वह पुराना मादा गुरु नानक से लेकर कबीर दास तक यह एक आदर्श रहा है कि बाहर के लोगों को बनाने के लिए उनके अन्दर हमदर्दी रहती है और बाहर से आये हुए आदमियों को घर, मकान, खोपड़ा भी दे देते हैं लेकिन यह शहर जो कि सभ्यता के बेन्द्र कहलाते हैं वहां पर इंसान को रहने का भी हक नहीं है और उसको फुटपाय पर से भी हटा दिया जाता है।

[श्री बागड़ी]

वह कहां जाये ? वह वाइसरीगल लाज जाकर ठहरे या किसी मिनिस्टर के पास जाकर ठहरे ? उसके पास जगह कहां है ? अगर वह कुट्टाय पर आता है, तो सिपाही पूछता है कि कहां रहते हो । उस का कोई मकान बर्यार नहीं है और न तीजा यह होता है कि दफ़ा १०६ और दफ़ा ११० में उसका चालान हो जाता है । इस के बावजूद यह कहा जाता है कि यह गांधी का देश है और आजादी के बाद बहुत कुछ तरकी की गई है । हां, तरकी की है मिनिस्टरों की पल्टन बनाने में । अगर पहले पांच मिनिस्टर थे, तो अब तीस, पैंतीस, पचास मिनिस्टर हैं । मिनिस्टर बनाने के बहुत कल-कारखाने चल रहे हैं । लेकिन गरीब लोगों की तरकी का कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है और न ही किसी का उम तरफ ध्यान है ।

अब मैं चुनावों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । इस देश की सब से बड़ी देन है जनतन्त्र । हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई मिसाल देते हैं पाकिस्तान की और दूसरे देशों का । वे ऐसी मिसाल न दें । अगर पाकिस्तान में डिक्टेटर-शिप आई है, तो वह गुनाह हुआ है । उम गुनाह को इस देश में नहीं होने देना है । न तो आपोजीशन का कोई आदमी और न कोई दूसरा ही उस को चाहता है । अगर वहां पर डिक्टेटर-शिप हुई है, तो वहां के रूलिंग लोगों के साथ भी कोई अच्छा वर्तव नहीं हुआ है । यहां की जनता गांधी और नानक की जनता है, सदियों से त्याग और तपस्या करने वाली जनता है । यहां पर डिक्टेटर-शिप को बर्दाशत नहीं किया जा सकता है । यह कांग्रेस की देन नहीं है—यह गांधी की विद्या की देन है । इसी निए यहां पर डिक्टेटर-शिप नहीं आई, वर्ना कांग्रेस वालों का क्या है ?—उन्होंने तो यहां पर जनतन्त्र के लिये कुछ नहीं किया है ।

मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे गांधी का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन उनका आदर्श देखिए

कि किस तरीके से चुनावों में मिनिस्टर लोग हवाई जहाज के जरिये सफर करते हैं हैं और अपनी पार्टी का प्रचार करते हैं । खुद हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब हवाई जहाज के जरिये मेरी कांस्टीटुशन्सी में गए थे अपनी पार्टी का प्रचार करने के लिये । यह कैसा जनतन्त्र है ।

इसके अलावा आज जिन को सबसे बड़ा नेता कहा जाता है, जो कल यहां पर अपना बयान देंगे—पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, मैं अर्जं करूँगा कि वह खुद ही अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर बता दें कि उन की कांस्टीटुशन्सी में किनना पैसा खर्च हुआ है, जहां से आदर्श और जम्हूरियत को जन्म मिलाया है और लोग जहां को भिसाल देते हैं । पच्चीस हजार ? लोगों का अन्दाज़ा है कि कम से कम सात लाख रुपया प्राइम मिनिस्टर के हालों में खर्च हुआ है । यह किस तरह की जम्हूरियत है । यह जम्हूरियत तो इस देश के गुरीबों और दूसरे महानुभावों दें त्याग का फल है ।

मैं अर्जं करूँगा कि इस देश में कम से कम यह एक गिर्दान्त बन जाये कि हर एक स्थान बदोग को रहने का हक मिले ।

Shri Shyam Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, may I make a submission? When the Prime Minister is not here, who is going to answer all these points?

An Hon. Member: He will read his speech. (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : Order, Order. मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि अगर कोई सदस्य मुझ से सवाल करता है, तो जवाब और सदस्य देने लग जाते हैं । सवाल तो मुझ से किया गया और इसलिए जवाब मैंने देना या । क्या सभी समझते हैं कि

मैं नाकाविल हूँ और मैं जवाब न दे सकूँगा, इसलिये उन को जवाब देना चाहिए ?

श्री बाणझी अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

श्री बाणझी : मैं अकें कर रहा था कि गांधी के इस देश में एक बात तो होनी चाहिये कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी कम से कम रहने के लिये जगह हासिल कर सकें । आग्विर इन पन्द्रह सालों में कोई तो कानून बनाया जाता और सरकार कुछ तो करती कि इन्सानों को बसाने वे लिए, सिर छिपाने वे लिए जगह दी जाये ।

इसके बाद मैं भावों के बारे में एक दुनियादी बात कहना चाहता हूँ । तेल की एक बोतल पर तीन पैसे लागत आती है और उसकी कीमत पांच आने है । मैंने यह एक छोटी सी मिसाल दी है । इस दिल्ली जैसे शहर में बहुत से लोग सतर, अस्सी या सौ रुपया तनाखाह पाने हैं । गत-दिन हम को उन लोगों से बास्ता पड़ता है । मिसाल के तौर पर लिपट बाने हैं, जो हम को हमेशा ऊपर या नीचे ले जाते हैं । हम उनसे बात करते हैं । जिन को सतर या अस्सी रुपये तनाखाह मिलती है, इस मर्हांगाई में उनका कैसे गुजर हो, कभी इस बात पर भी सोच-विचार होना चाहिए । तेल की एक बोतल पर तीन पैसे खर्च हो और उसकी कीमत पांच आने हो और फिर भी इस बारे में कुछ न किया जाये, बल्कि यह कहा जाये कि हम समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह भाव नहीं है, यह तो गरीब लोगों की कमाई पर डाका है और उसको न रोकना उस बक्त की सरकार का डाके में शामिल होने के मुतरादिक है ।

जिस बात का चिक मैं अब करने जा जा रहा हूँ, आज तक दुनिया में ऐसी बात नहीं हुई है । एक बड़ी और महान् कोम के जो नेता हुए हैं, वे जहां पर जम्मे हैं और जहां पर मरे हैं, वह जगह कोम की चीज होनी

चाहिए । जब कुछ हासिल करना हो, तो गांधी जी का नाम अदब से लिया जाता है, लेकिन दिल्ली में जिस बिड़ला हाउस में वह शहीद हुए, आज तक उस को एक कौमी इदारा नहीं बनाया गया है । उन्होंने अपने लाज और कोठियां बना ली हैं और अगर कोई उद्धाटन करवाना हो, तो चाहे उनको इमशान में ले जाइये, लेकिन वह बिड़ला हाउस को कौमी इदारा बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए हैं ।

मैं चाहूँगा कि सारा सदन इस बात पर विचार करे कि जो बेचारा किसान मेहनत करता है, आज उस को अपने अनाज की कीमत पूरी नहीं मिलती है । मैं खास तौर पर पंजाब के किसानों की बात कहूँगा कि उन बेचारों को अनाज सस्ते भाव पर बेचना पड़ता है, क्योंकि जिस बक्त अनाज निकलता है, उस बक्त भाव एक दम गिर जाता है और जब वह मण्डी में आ जाता है, तो भाव चढ़ जाता है । इसके पीछे एक इतिहास भी है । वह माल—चने वर्गीरह—अद्यमदावाद और बम्बई की तरफ जाता है और लोड बन्द हो जाता है । सिर्फ व्यापारी लोगों को मिलता है और वे पांच सौ, हजार रुपया निश्वन्द देकर म्टेशन बालों और बाबू लोगों से बैगन ले लेते हैं, लेकिन किसान लोगों को वे नहीं मिलते हैं । यह वह समाजवाद है, जिसमें कमाने वाला बेचारा अपनी कमाई को लुटवाता रहता है और यहां पर समाजवाद वे पंखरें-पंछी उसको उड़-उड़ कर देखते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती कमला चौधरी . . . श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्र भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति का आम चुनावों के बाद तीसरे संसद् वे प्रथम अधिवेशन में यह अन्तिम भाषण था । स्वतन्त्र भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति के रूप में राजेन्द्र बाबू ने इस देश के सामने जो आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया, वह निश्चय ही स्वर्णक्षरों में लिखा जावेगा । महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमारे

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

देश में आजादी को हासिल करने का जो आन्दोलन चला, उसमें सरदार बलभ भाई पटेल ने भुजा-दण्ड का काम किया और मीलाना आजाद उस आन्दोलन के मस्तिष्क थे, लेकिन उस आन्दोलन के: हृदय वस्तुतः राजेन्द्र वाबू ही थे। राजेन्द्र वाबू की मेधाशक्ति, उनकी विद्वता, उनकी विनम्रता और उनकी निरभिमानता की कहनियां सारे देश में प्रचलित हैं। राष्ट्रपति भवन में रह कर उन्होंने एक प्रकार से राजर्पि का जीवन व्यतीत किया। इस देश के: लिए यह और भी गौरव की वात है कि जिस राष्ट्रपति भवन में राजेन्द्र वाबू ने राजर्पि की तरह जीवन व्यतीत किया, उसी राष्ट्रपति भवन में हमारे वर्तमान उपराष्ट्रपति, डा० राधाकृष्णन्, कुछ ही दिनों के: वाद गप्टपति के रूप में मर्होप के जैमा जीवन व्यतीत करने जा रहे हैं। यह निश्चय ही उस देश के: लिए सौभाग्य की वात है, जिस में अंते आदर्श की परमार्थ नहीं है।

इन सारी वातों की तरफ मत्तें करते हुए मैं इस बात को नहीं भूलता हूँ कि दुनिया की वर्तमान परिस्थिति क्या है और हमारे देश की क्या हालत है, जिस के: सम्बन्ध में अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने हम सब का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। मेरा स्वाल है कि जब हमारा देश गुलाम था, उस समय आजादी की लड़ाई के: सिलसिले में इस देश के: नेताओं ने जो गरम-गरम भावण दिये और उस देश की जो तस्वीर खींची थी, वे निश्चय ही इस देश की जो तस्वीर अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने खींची है, उससे बहुत ज्यादा दर्दनाक तस्वीर थी।

हम लोग बहुत दिनों तक गुलाम रहे और यहां की जो शैयनिवेशिक अर्थ-व्यवस्था थी, जो सामन्तवाद था उनसे मुक्त होने के बाद हम ऐसी आशा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय तथा प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद के अपने आदर्श को हम तुरन्त

प्राप्त कर लेंगे। यह कोई आसान वात नहीं है। कालोनियल इकानोमी और प्यूडलिज्म के बाद हम तुरन्त समाजवाद में चले जायेंगे, या प्रजातन्त्र के: अपने आदर्श को पा लेंगे, ऐसी वात नहीं है। जिस दौर गे हम गुजर रहे हैं, वह डेवेलरिंग इकानोमी की स्थिति है। धीरे-धीरे जब हमारा विकास होगा, जिस ढंग से हम चल रहे हैं, अगर हमने मूडा-यूज का परिचय दिया, अगर एकता हममें कायम रही और हममें जो थोड़ा दोष है भ्रष्टाचार का या ईमानदारी की कमी का या एकियोमी की कमी का, इसको धीरे-धीरे दूर करने में हम सक्त हो गए तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकेगा और तेजी में आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन का प्रभाव तीसरे चुनाव में थोड़ा बढ़ गया है। जो ऐसे लोग हैं उन में से कुछ लोग रूस से प्रेरणा पाते हैं और चाहते हैं कि इस देश का रूस या चीन की तरह से बहुत तेजी से विकास हो। यह ठीक है कि जो तानाशाही व्यवस्था होती है, उसमें विकास बहुत तेजी से हो सकता है लेकिन किसी भी प्रकार की तानाशाही की व्यवस्था बर्यर ब्रेक की गाड़ी की व्यवस्था के समान होती है। बहुत तेजी से आप चल तो सकते हैं लेकिन गिरने का खतरा रहता है और वह ऐसा खतरा है जो एक बार अगर आ जाता है तो फिर देश को बचाने का कोई रास्ता शेष नहीं रह जाता है।

दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो कि अमरीका से प्रेरणा प्रहण करते हैं और फोरम आफ की एंटरप्राइज में विश्वास करते हैं।

वे हर बात में स्वतंत्रता की बात करते हैं। अभी अमरीका में जो कुछ हुआ, या स्तील के दाम जो बढ़ाये गये और उसके बाद कैनेडी साहब ने जिस प्रकार का कदम उठाया, उससे भी प्रेरणा ली जानी चाहिये। राष्ट्रपति कैनेडी के इस समयोचित हस्तक्षेप से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि राष्ट्र के मनुषित विकास के लिये वाणिज्य-व्यवसाय पर भी नियंत्रण आवश्यक है। इसी लिये हम लोग ऐसा चाहते हैं कि एक हृद तक इस देश के नागरिक राष्ट्र निर्माण के कामों में हाथ भी बढ़ायें, स्वाधीनता का भी उपयोग करें, स्वतंत्रता का भी उपयोग करें, अपने प्रजातंत्रीय अधिकारों का प्रयोग भी करें और साथ ही साथ हमारे देश में नियोजित अर्थ-व्यवस्था भी हो। हम प्लांड इकानांनो में विश्वास करते हैं। इसी रास्ते पर चल कर हम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ प्रजातंत्र में नागरिकों को शिक्षित करके साथ में चलाने का जो काम है, उसकी तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इन दोनों कार्यों को हमें एक साथ करना होगा। निश्चय ही यह आसान काम नहीं है। यह विश्वास कार्य है। दुनिया के किनी भी देश में इतना बड़ा प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है। प्रजातंत्र के रास्ते पर चलाने वाले जो दुनिया के दूसरे देश हैं, वे छोटे-छोटे देश हैं और वे बहुत पहले से इस रास्ते पर चलते आ रहे हैं और इस काम को करते आ रहे हैं। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा देश है। यहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था भिन्न प्रकार की है। यहां पर अनेक धर्मों के लोग रहते हैं, अनेक जातियों के लोग बसते हैं और अनेक प्रकार के वस्त्र भी हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी कठिनाई स्वाभाविक है। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जो आदर्श हम ने अपने सामने रखा है, अगर तृतीय महायुद्ध नहीं हुआ, एटोमिक वार के कारण मानव समाज नष्ट नहीं हुआ और अगर दुनिया में शान्ति बनी रही तथा हमारी एकता कायम रही तो जो रास्ता हम ने अखलत्यार किया है, उस रास्ते पर चल कर और उस पर दृढ़तापूर्वक कायम रह कर,

उस तक हम जरूर पहुंच जायेंगे। हमारे सामने प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद का जो आदर्श है, उसको कायम करने के लिए हम अगर दृढ़ रहे और जिस दिशा में हम धीरे-धीरे जा रहे हैं, उस दिशा में चलते गये तो उस तक पहुंचना कोई मुश्किल नहीं होगा। कठिनाइयां तो कोई भी काम आप करें, आती ही हैं। हमें धैर्य और साहस से काम लेते हुए उन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना होगा।

यह जरूर है कि इस स्थिति को हासिल करने के लिए जो कदम उठाये गये हैं, जो रास्ता अपनाया गया है, और जिस की ओर राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में संक्षिप्त सा संकेत किया है, उससे सभी लोग सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं। कुछ कमियां रह गई हैं और कुछ गलतियां भी हो गई हैं। यह सब ठीक है। लेकिन जिस रास्ते पर चलना चाहिए उस रास्ते के सम्बन्ध में भी हम सभी सहमत दिखाई नहीं देते हैं और यह बात खास तौर पर शिक्षा के मामले में लागू होती है। शिक्षा की स्थिति हमारे देश में ऐसी है कि उसके बारे में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि हम बहुत समझ बूझ कर कदम उठा रहे हैं। एक तरफ हम बुनियादी शिक्षा की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम बैन्ड-बॉलर्सी पश्चिम स्कूलज खोलते जा रहे हैं। बुनियादी शिक्षा के जो प्रवर्तक हैं, विनोबा जी या डा० जाकिर हुसैन जैसे आदमी, वे भी जिस तरह से हमारे देश में बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रचलित है, उससे मनुष्ट नहीं हैं। देश को बनाने में शिक्षा का बहुत बड़ा दायित्व होता है। इस दायित्व का निर्वाह शिक्षा के माध्यम से नहीं हो रहा है। शिक्षा और आचरण में हमारे देश में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रह गया है। जो जांच हुई है, उससे पता चलता है कि एक तरफ तो शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग भी काफी बड़ी संख्या में हैं जो उच्च डिप्लियो प्राप्त किये हुए हैं, एम० ए० हैं, पी० ए० डी० हैं, रिसर्च स्कालर्ज हैं, लेकिन ऐसे काम करते हैं जिन को हम एटी-सोशल कह सकते

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर हम अपने देश के नागरिकों को ठीक ढंग से शिक्षित नहीं करते हैं तो हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र हर्गज सफल नहीं हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश में हम ने जो आदर्श अपने सामने रखा है उस आदर्श को हमें गांव-गांव तक, हर आदमी तक, माधारण जनता तक, पहुंचाना चाहिये। जब तक हम इस काम को नहीं करते हैं, जो आदर्श हमने अपने सामने रखा है उसके अनुरूप लोगों को शिक्षित करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं, तब तक हम यह उम्मीद नहीं रख सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र की जड़ें बहुत गहरी चली जायेंगी। वे बहुत गहरी नहीं जा सकती हैं। यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो उस दशा में हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में निश्चित रूप से प्रजातंत्र सफल हो सकेगा।

अभी तीसरा आम चुनाव हुआ है। उस मौके पर जैसा हम सभी लोगों ने अनुभव किया है, हर तरफ से कुछ ऐसी गलतियां हुई हैं, लोगों ने कुछ ऐसे काम किये हैं जो काविल एतराज थे और जिन को उन्हें नहीं करना चाहिये था। भाषण के सवाल को खड़ा किया गया, धर्म के सवाल जो खड़ा किया गया, जातीयता के सवाल जो खड़ा किया गया। ये ऐसी चीजें हैं जो नहीं की जानी चाहिये थीं। पार्टियों की जो पालिसियां हैं, उनके जो प्रोग्राम हैं, उनके आधार पर ही बड़े पैमाने पर जो चुनाव हुआ है, वह लड़ा जाना चाहिये था। जिस रूप में चुनाव लड़ा जाना चाहिये था, नहीं लड़ा गया। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि प्रजातंत्र की जो पद्धति अपनाई गई है, उसकी जड़ें उतनी गहरी नहीं गई हैं जितनी गहरी जानी चाहिये थीं और बहुत सी परम्परायें अभी पड़ने को बाकी हैं। इस चीज़ को ठीक से समझने की आवश्यकता है। दूसरी बात यह भी है कि हम जो पार्टी के आदमी हैं, कांग्रेस के या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के

के या और किसी पार्टी के, वे चुनाव जीतने के लिए इस मौके पर बिल्कुल आसान तरीकों की तरफ बहुत आसानी से झुक जाने हैं। लेकिन यदि हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी बातें न हों और हर आदमी यह पसन्द करता है कि देश में सचमूच प्रजातंत्र कायम रहे, समाजवाद की स्थापना हो, और प्रजातंत्रीय ढंग से सब काम हों, तो हम सब का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस देश के नागरिकों को हम सामूहिक रूप में पार्टी लाइन पर लायें, पार्टी लाइन पर काम करें, अपने जो प्रोग्राम हैं, जो पालिसियां हैं, उनको ध्यान में रख कर काम करें और जनमाधारण की भी उसी आदर्श के मृताविक शिक्षित करने की कोशिश करें। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो हम निश्चय ही उस आदर्श को प्राप्त करने में सफल भूत हो सकते हैं, जिस आदर्श को हमें अपने मामले रखा है।

इसके लिए यह भी ज़रूरी है कि हमारे देश में जो शामन व्यवस्था है, उसमें पार्टियोंसी आये, जहां नक हो सके, उसमें ईमानदारी भी आये। जब तक हम भ्राटाचार को दूर करने में बहुत दूर तक सफल नहीं होते हैं और शामन व्यवस्था में जो कमज़ोरियां हैं, जो कमियां हैं, उनको दूर करने में सफल नहीं होते हैं तब तक यह निश्चिन्त है कि हम अपने देश में जिस ढंग का समाजवाद कायम करना चाहते हैं, उस ढंग का समाजवाद हम कायम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आजकल अक्सर लोग ऐसा कहते हैं कि गांधीजी समाजवाद के खिलाफ थे। लेकिन मुझे याद है गांधीजी ने एक बार कहा था कि अगर सत्य और अहिंसा समाजवाद में इनकारनेटिंग हो, अवतरित हों तो वैसे समाजवाद का वह स्वागत करेंगे। समाजवाद आये लेकिन उसका रास्ता, उसका ढंग, उसका मार्ग ऐसा होना चाहिये कि ये चीजें उस में आ जायें। साध्य और साधन पर वह बहुत जोर दिया करते थे। समाज व्यवस्था का मूल कायम यह है कि उसमें सच्चाई के लिए अहिंसा के सिए

स्थान हो और वह इस व्यवस्था को कायम करने में मदद दे। हम चाहेंगे कि ऐसे समाजवाद की स्थापना के लिए हमारे देश में मौका हो।

मैं फिर एक बार श्रद्धेय राष्ट्रपति जी को उन के अभिभाषण के लिए अपनी श्रद्धा आपत करता हूँ और जो समय आपने मुझे बोलने का दिया है, उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (केरला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई राज से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो बहस हो रही है, उस को मैं सुन रहा हूँ। जहां तक हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी के व्यक्तित्व का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि उन का व्यक्तित्व महान है। उन्होंने देश की बहुत सेवा की है।

लेकिन आज जिस एंड्रेस पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं उस को पढ़ने में ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता है कि हमारी जो आशयें थीं, वे पूरी हो गयी हैं। भारत की ४४ करोड़ जनता को रोटी मिल सकें, कपड़ा मिल सकें, राहत मिल सकें, रहने के लिये मकान मिल सकें, इस तरह को व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह जो आप का समाजवाद है यह कब तक चलेगा। आप को इस समाजवाद में आज भी किसान को और मजदूर को डेढ़ रुपया रोज दे कर खरीदा जाता है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वह मिल मालिक है जो देश में जो दो लाख रुपया रोजाना बैंक में जमा करता है। इस तरह का समाजवाद कब तक चलेगा जिस में २०००० के पुलिस के चीकीदार को आज भी पांच रुपया माहवार मिलता है और पुलिस के सिपाही को ५६ रुपया माहवार ही मिलता है लेकिन जो कप्तान पुलिस है, उस के घोड़े का भत्ता ८५ रुपया माहवार है। इस समाजवाद में इसान से तो हृवान की तनस्वाह ही ज्यादा है। वह इसान जिसे आप नेशन बिल्डर कहते हैं, अध्यापक कहते हैं, टीचर कहते हैं, जिसे मुहरिस कहते हैं उस की तनस्वाह आज भी बासठ,

रुपया माहवार है। जिस को मेमार कहा जाता है उसकी तनस्वाह सिर्फ ६२ रुपये माहवार है जबकि मिलिट्री में खच्चर के ऊपर ६० रुपया खच्चर कर दिया जाता है। कीमतें मैमार से ज्यादा खच्चर की तनस्वाह है। इस तरह का समाजवाद कब तक चलेगा और कब तक आप लोगों की आंखों में धूल झांकते फिरेंगे। यह वह समाजवाद है जिसमें २५ बीघा जमीन रखने वाले किसान को जालिम जमीदार कह कर मिटा दिया गया है। और इसी समाजवादी नीति के मातहत टाटा साहब को छूट दी गई कि वह ३ लाख ६० रोजाना बैंक में जमा करें। मैं आप के द्वारा आपने गृह-मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह समाजवाद कब तक हमारी आंखों में धूल झोकेगा? इस की कोई व्यास्था होनी चाहिये। इस की पब्लिक के सामने ऐसी डेफिनिशन होनी चाहिये कि वह समझ सके कि इस समाजवाद का मतलब है कि हमारी ४४ करोड़ जनता मुखी हों गंभीरी। कोई तो इस की व्यास्था होनी चाहिये। मैं आप के द्वारा आपने गृह-मंत्री जी से अर्जन करना कि वे इस समाजवाद की कोई स्पष्ट रूपरेखा हमारे सामने रखें जिस में शोषण बत्तम हो जाये, अत्याचार बत्तम हो जाये, एक्स्प्लायटेशन बत्तम हो जाये।

17 hrs.

दूगरी बात राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में मैंने यह देखी कि हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है, ४४ करोड़ जनता की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार के ऊपर है, लेकिन एक शब्द भी डिफेंस के मुतालिक उस में नहीं कहा गया। हमारे लगभग १४ हजार मुरब्बा मील इलाके पर चीन का झंडा लहराता है, लेकिन उसको बचाने के लिये एक शब्द भी सारे अभिभाषण में नहीं कहा गया। यह एक बहुत बड़ी जरूरत है और इस का जवाब मिलना चाहिये। जनता पूछना चाहती है कि क्यों यह पर्दा रखता जाता है। हमारे सदन के अध्यक्ष महोदय को यह अधिकार हासिल है कि वे यहां सिंक्रेट सेशन करायें, यहां की गैलरीज को बन्द कर दें,

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

यहां के आफिसर्स को न शाने दें, लेकिन पालियामेंट के सामने, जो जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, उन के सामने यह जरूर बतलाया जाना चाहिये कि हम इस डिफेंस के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं और अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं। हम सब लोग अन्धेरे में हैं। हम यहां पर इस लिये नहीं इकट्ठे हैं कि यह कोई डिवेटिंग कलब है। हम यहां पर इसलिये नहीं आये हैं कि सिर्फ डिवेट यहां करें। हम एक-एक इंच भूमि का अपनी जान पर खेल कर पता लगायेंगे, नदाल की चोटियों पर जा कर पता लगायेंगे कि हमारा दुश्मन कहां तक आगे बढ़ा हुआ है। यह कोई टेनीफोन नम्बर नहीं है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने “हतों” किया और पता चल गया। इस के लिये सारे देश के रहन-सहन को बदलना पड़ेगा, सारे देश के आचार विचार को बदलना पड़ेगा। सोने जागने के धंटे बदलने होंगे। खाली पालियामेंट में डिवेट करने से यह ममला हल नहीं होगा।

यह गलती थी कि सरकार ने पंचशील का नाम ले कर राष्ट्र की सैनिक तैयारी को पीछे छेकेला था। उस को हम अब भुगत रहे हैं। अगर आज हम पंचशील के बजाय पांच “कारों” को मानते, अगर पंचशील के बजाय हम सैनिक शिक्षा को मानते, तो हम दूसरे मुल्कों को इस तरह मेरी अपनी भूमि न दे बैठते। इस के लिये ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। मुझे याद है कि दुनिया के एक बहुत बड़े आदमी विस्मार्क ने कहा था :

“Not by parliamentary speeches or majority votes are the mighty questions of age being solved but it is through a policy of blood and iron.”

सारे देश का सैनिकीकरण करना होगा। अगर मिल्ट्राइजेशन नहीं होगा तो जो बचा हुआ इलाका है वह भी चला जायेगा। मुझे बड़ा ताजुब होता है जब मैं सुनता हूँ

कि बातों से बार्डर के मसले हल करो। क्या इतना बड़ा मसला बातों से हल हो सकता है? नहीं हो सकता। इतने बड़े मसले के लिये आप को सारे देश के अन्दर सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य करनी होगी। जितना रुपया आप अम्बर चर्चे की ट्रेनिंग पर खर्च करते हैं, नाच-गाने पर खर्च करते हैं, उस अम्बर चर्चे की ट्रेनिंग को छोड़ कर आप को चाहिये कि जो सब से ऊंचे हथियार हैं उन के लिये कोशिश करें। आप को गाइफलों की ट्रेनिंग देनी होगी। जब हर एक नाजियान मीना निकाल कर चलेगा तो उस के अन्दर यह भावना होगी कि उसे अपने देश की रक्षा करनी है। मैं आप के द्वारा अपने गृह मंत्री जी ने मोदीवाना अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की रक्षा का तकाजा यह है कि वह भी मिल्ट्री ड्रेस पहन कर आये, यह देख कर आये कि कितना हमारा इलाका धिग हुआ है? नदाल की चोटियों के ऊपर उनी मूल हवाये चलती हैं कि यह टोपियां बहां उड़ जायेंगी, बहां यह धोतियां उलझ जायेंगी, बहां ये आगम तलब जिस्म आगे बढ़ने से इन्कार कर देंगे। आप को अपने रहन-यहन को बदलना होगा और सारे देश के अन्दर ऐसी भावना पैदा करनी होगी कि हम इस देश की रक्षा करें। याद रखिये कि मिर्फ यह कह देने से कि कम्युनिस्ट चीन में मिले हुए हैं, आप का काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं बड़े अद्वितीय के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि १४ हजार मुख्ये मील के करीब जो जमीन दुश्मनों को दी हुई है वह कम्युनिस्टों को दी हुई नहीं है, वह श्री डांगे की दी हुई नहीं है, वह गोपालन की दी हुई नहीं है, जैड० ए० अहमद की दी हुई नहीं है। यह हमारी सरकार की दी हुई है और आज आप इस का नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। कम्युनिस्टों के अन्दर भी ऐसे देशभक्त हैं जो अपनी मातृभूमि की एक-एक इंच भूमि के लिये अपनी जान दे सकते हैं। लेकिन गलती आप ने की है और योपना आप चाहते हैं इस को कम्युनिस्टों के सिर पर। यह नहीं हो सकता। हमें आप की पालिसी

याद है। एक पागल नौजवान ने खड़ा हो कर, अपने दिमागी तवाजुन को खो कर महात्मा गांधी की हत्या की थी, उस देव पुरुष की हत्या की थी, उस टाचं चियरर की हत्या की थी, उस बल्ड टीचर की हत्या की थी, उस देवर्षि की हत्या की थी जिसने हमें यह आजादी दिलाई है। लेकिन आप ने उस हत्या के बहाने अपने तमाम मुख्यानिकां को जेल में डाल दिया।

सावरकर जी जैसा आदमी जिस की कावलियत और शस्त्रियत में विसंग को लाक नहीं है, उस को आप ने जेल में डाल दिया, यह कह कर कि उस ने गांधी जी की हत्या के लिये एट-मासफिअर तैयार किया है। आप फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं इस तरह मेरे। यह गत उठाइए यह देश उनना ही हमें भी प्यारा है जिनना आप को प्यारा है।

उन बेंचेज की तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि हम लोग, जो आपोंजीयन की तरफ से आये हैं, चाहते हैं कि देश की तत्कक्षी रुक़े। यह भी कहा गया है कि हमारा देश की स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह गलतफहमी उन बेंचेज से दूर की जाये। मैं १३ साल की उम्र में फांसी की कोठरी में बन्द रहा हूँ। मैं सरदार भगत सिंह के साथ रहा हूँ। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जो कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी से छिपी हुई हो। मैं बचपन में गृह मंत्री जी से पढ़ा हूँ। १५ साल की उम्र में मैं काल कोठरी में रहा हूँ। मैं ने अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ हर एक जटोंजहद में हिस्सा लिया और हर एक कुर्बानी की। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जो हैं उन का पोलीटिकल कैरियर क्या है? उन्होंने क्या नैशनल सर्विस की है। जब हम लोग जंजीरों से बंधे हुए पड़े थे तो वह अंग्रेजी के दामन में पनाह लिया करते थे। उन्होंने एक मिनट को भी जेल नहीं काटी देश के लिये, एक रुपया भी जुर्माना नहीं दिया, एक मिनट के लिये भी अंग्रेजों के साथ संघर्ष नहीं किया। जहां तक देश की आजादी का ताल्लुक है, हम इस देश के लिये

अपने प्राण दे सकते हैं, हम इस देश के एक-एक मन्दिर, एक-एक मस्जिद और एक-एक गुहारे के लिये अपने प्राण दे सकते हैं। लेकिन हम शोड़े में उन लंगों के लिये निष्ठावान नहीं हो सकते। जन्माने देश के टुकड़े किये हैं और भारत की जनता रेइन्नरेस के ऊपर अपनी हुकूमत कायम की है। मैं बड़े साफ लप्जों में अर्ज करूँगा कि :

“तुम ने फिरदौस के बदले में जहन्नुम ले कर कह दिया हम में गुलिस्ता में वहार आई है, तुम ने नामूने शहीदाने बतन बेच दिया बागबां बन के उठे और चमन बेच दिया।”

इस देश की कहानी ऐसी कहानी है जिन सूरमाओं ने अपना खून दिया था, बादशाह खान, सरहदी गांवी जिन का नाम ले कर बाणी पवित्र हो जाती है, खान अब्दुल गफकार खां, जिन के साथ मैं तीन सालों तक जेल में रहा हूँ जो महात्मा गांधी से कब्जे से कम्बा मिला कर देश के लिये लड़े, उन लोगों को हम याद करते हैं और उनके लिये आज शदांजलियां पेश करते हैं। लेकिन मरकार खान अब्दुल गफकार खां का नाम तक नहीं लेती।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सारे देश की ४४ करोड़ जनता को, सब इस्तानों को एक सूत्र में पिरो कर देश की रक्षा की जाये। देश की रक्षा में बड़ा सवाल कोई और सवाल नहीं है। यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री फरमाते हैं कि जातिवाद को छोड़ दो, मैं उन से इत्तिफाक करता हूँ, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री फरमाते हैं कि प्रान्तवाद को छोड़ दो, मैं उन से इत्तिफाक करता हूँ, जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि भाषावाद को छोड़ दो तब भी मैं उनसे इत्तिफाक करता हूँ, लेकिन यह कहते-कहते वे एक चीज को दिल में रख लेते हैं—वे यह कहता भूल जाते हैं कि पार्टीवाद को छोड़ दो। जब तक पार्टीवाद रहेगा तब तक हमारे देश के लोग आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। मुझे याद है कि सब से बड़ी चीज डेमोक्रेटी में क्या होती है। एक मनीषी ने कहा है :

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

"Party system of Government is not only not democracy but it strike at the root of democracy."

जब हिन्दुस्तान की सब में बड़ी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष संजोव रेहु यह कह सकते हैं कि गिरे से गिरा कांग्रेसी ऊंचे से ऊंचे अपोजीशन के आदमी से बेहतर है तो यह अल्काज डेमोक्रसी के अन्दर अच्छे नहीं नहीं लगते हैं। डेमोक्रसी में इन लफजों को कोई कोमत नहीं है। आज हाउस के सामन मेरी अज्ञ यह है कि हम इकट्ठा हो कर ४४ करोड़ जनता की भावा में सांचे, ४४ करोड़ इन्सान एक जगह पर इकट्ठा हो कर अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिये एक स्कीम बनाये। आज सरकार की इटेंटिटी का तकाजा यह है कि तमाम पार्टीज के लोग बुलवाय जायें, उन के नुमाउने बुलाये जायें, जायें, कम्प्युनिस्ट बुलाये जायें, जन सभी बुलाये जायें, हिन्दू महासभार्ड बुलाय जायें, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग बुलाये जायें, सब लोग बुलाये जायें, सोसिलिस्ट और पी० ए० पी० के लोग बुलाये जायें और उन के बीच में बैठ कर कहा जाये कि यह ४४ करोड़ लोगों को मां है, किसी एक पार्टी के लोगों को मां नहीं है, सब को इस पर वर्गवर का हक है, सब इस के बराबर हैं वेटे हैं, सब ने इस मातृभूमि का नमक खाया है, आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि सब लोग मिल कर इस देश की रक्षा के लिये कोई स्कीम बनायें। यह काम हम लोगों के करने का है जब हम अंग्रेजों के जमाने में फासी की कोठरियों में गये थे तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि आजादी के दिनों में सीन खोल कर हम दुश्मनों का मुकाबला न करें। आज जैसा एक हमारे सदस्य ने कहा, जो कि पहाड़ी इलाके से आते हैं, कि अब तक हम ने वह सड़क नहीं बनाई जिस पर खड़े हो कर हम देश की रक्षा करेंगे। मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है, जब मैं देखता हूँ कि एक-एक एलैक्शन पर हम दस-दस लाख रुपया खर्च करते हैं लेकिन

मातृ भूमि की रक्षा के लिये एक पैसा भी नहीं खर्च करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि हमारे यहां सिर्फ़ १५,००० के करीब होस्टाइल नागा हैं, उन १५,००० नागाओं के लिये वहां पर ४५,००० की फौज क्यों डाल रखती है? क्या तीन सिपाही एक-एक नागा को कंट्रोल करेंगे? हमारे एक-एक सिपाही के अन्दर इन्ता आत्मविश्वास होना चाहिये कि एक सिपाही कई सौ बागियों को कंट्रोल कर सके। इस लिये हम को हिन्दुस्तान को मिलिट्राइज करना होगा, हिन्दुस्तान का सैनिकीकरन करना होगा और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर, ४४ करोड़ इन्सानों के अन्दर वह जज्बा पैदा करना होगा कि देश की रक्षा उनको करनी है। इसमें पार्टी कॉन्सिल को छोड़ कर हम अपने आदर्श को आगे बढ़ायें और देश की रक्षा करें।

इस वाले में मजबूर हूँ, हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभावण दिया है उम के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद नहीं दे सकता हूँ। हाँ अगर वह सच्चे समाजवाद को ने कर और सच्ची रक्षा को ने कर आगे आये तो मैं उन का अवश्य ही धन्यवाद करूँगा।

Mr. Speaker: The discussion is concluded. The Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

17.10½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIRST REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 2, 1962/Vaisakha 12, 1884 (Saka)

[Tuesday, May 1, 1962/Vaisakha II, 1884 (Saka)]

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299	Wrist Watches	327	Bye-products in Neyveli Lignite Project	1737—38	327
301	People's Car	328	Palai Central Bank	1738	328
302	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	329	Rourkela Steel Plant	1739	329
304	Heavy vehicle factory at Avadi	330	Revision of coal target	1739—40	330
305	NDMC claim on entertainment tax	331	Kanpur-2 Aircraft	1740	331
306	Committee on Administrative set up of Union territories	332	Gorakhpur aerodrome	1740—41	332
308	Denial of Government employment	333	Engineering colleges in Punjab	1741	333
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312	Movement of inferior grade of coal	335	Rourkela Steel Plant	1742	335
313	Bangalore airport	336	Precision Instruments Factory	1742—43	336
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315	Birla Planetarium in Calcutta	No.			
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300	Machine Tool Plant	369	Higher Secondary Education Board	1747	369
303	School teachers of Delhi	370	Archaeological Excavations in Narasipur Taluk (Mysore District)	1747—48	370
307	All India Education Service	371	Vijayan Mandirs in Mysore	1748—49	371
309	Retention prices of steel and pig iron	372	Purchase of defence radar equipment from Japan	1749	372
310	Central Zonal Council	373	Sterling Balances	1749—51	373
316	New Universities in Third Plan	374	Detention of wagons in Steel	1751—52	374
320	Polish Collaboration in Coal Industry	375	Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	1752	375
321	Jammu Srinagar road	376	Marine Insurance Law	1752	376
322	Expenditure on oil and Natural Gas Commission	377	Steel Advisory Committee	1753—54	377
323	Coal				

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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379	Basic education . . .	1755-56
380	Indian Army Officer mis- sing in Congo . . .	1756
381	Punishment to defaulting Officers . . .	1756
382	Committee on moral and religious education . .	1756-57
383	Bailadila Project in M.P.	1757-58
384	Government Servants Conduct Rules . . .	1758-59
385	Production of boots in H. & S. Factory, Kanpur .	1759-60
386	Production of trucks . . .	1760
387	Indian participation in Military Tattoo at Edinburgh . . .	1760-61
388	Common script for In- dian languages . . .	1761-62
389	Free and Compulsory ed- ucation . . .	1762
390	Central Secretariat Cleri- cal Service Officers . .	1762-63
391	Non-payment to outgoing teachers in Delhi aided schools . . .	1763-64
392	Himachal Pradesh Ad- ministration . . .	1764
393	Recognition of Indore Ruler . . .	1764-65
394	Consumption of liquor in Delhi . . .	1765
395	School mid-day meals Scheme . . .	1765-66
396	School mid-day meals sch- eme in Kerala . . .	1766-67
397	Merit scholarships to po- or university students in Kerala . . .	1767
398	Death Sentences . . .	1767-68
399	Reforms in Electrol Law .	1768
400	Political sufferers . . .	1768-69
401	Safeguards for liguistic mi- norities . . .	1769
402	Border disputes between Mysore and Mahara- shtra . . .	1769-70
403	Houses for sweepers in Cantts . . .	1770
404	Scheduled Caste certi- ficates issued by Delhi Administration . . .	1770-71
405	Post of Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. . . .	1771-72

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
406	Chief Minister's meetings on safeguards for lingui- stic minorities . . .	1772
407	Production of iron and steel . . .	1772-73
408	Scrap Committee . . .	1773-74
409	Iron ore fines . . .	1774-75
410	Technicians not return- ing from U.S.A. . . .	1775-76
411	Prize Bond Scheme . . .	1776
412	Correspondence course of Delhi University . . .	1777
414	Singareni collieries . . .	1777-71
415	Calcutta Engineering College, Ballygunge . .	1778-79
416	Canteen in 505 Army Workshop, Delhi . . .	1779
417	Sindri Fertilizer Factory .	1780
418	Free University education .	1780-81
419	Memorial for Brig. Usman . . .	1781
420	Admission in Delhi Schools . . .	1781-82
421	Modern Indian languages .	1782
422	Antiquities in private pos- session . . .	1782-83
424	Free tution to tribal students in Manipur schools . . .	1783
425	Retired I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers . . .	1784
426	Foreign scholarships for Higher studies . . .	1784
427	Opium . . .	1785
428	Surya Mandir at Mudhe- ra, Gujarat . . .	1785
429	Natural gas for Gujarat .	1786
430	Hindi Typewriting and Shorthand Institute, Trivandrum . . .	1786
431	Ttibal blocks in Kerala .	1716-87
432	Post Matric scholarships Backwards class stu- dents in Kerala . . .	1787-88
433	Discharged Army Per- sonnel . . .	1788-89
434	Mercury deposits in Tara- pore . . .	1789
435	Oil exploration in Pun- jab . . .	1789
437	Sale of opium . . .	1789-90
438	Non-feeding of Kerala school children . . .	1790-91

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
439	Cycle-Challan in Delhi	1791
440	Mineral resources of Kerala	1791
441	Copper Mines, Daribo	1792
442	Nunmati refinery	1792-93
443	Smuggling of currency	1793-94
444	Primary education for Bihar Tribal Children	1794
445	Polytechnic at Khural in Sagar district	1794-95
446	Coaching in I.A.S. and I.P.S. examination for S.C. and S.T. candidates in Mysore	1795
447	Schools for Harijan students in Mysore State	1795
448	Suicide by a women employee of Central Sectt. Library	1796
450	Ankleshwar staff	1796
451	Students from J. & K. going abroad	1797

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1798-1807

(i) Shri Shree Narayan Das called the attention of the Minister of Mines and Fuel to the insufficient supply of coal in Bihar resulting in partial closure of a large number of industrial units .

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K.D. Malaviya) made a statement in regard thereto . . .

(ii) Shrimati Maimoona Sultan called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the fire in huts of refugees outside Red Fort Delhi, on the 30th April, 1962, resulting in loss of property and rendering about 1,000 persons homeless . . .

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement in regard thereto . . .

(iii) Shri P.C. Barooah called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported marching of a batch of

CALLING
MATTERS
PUBLIC

ATTENTION
OF URGENT
IMPORTANCE—contd.

TO
COLUMNS

armed
East Pakistan for receiving
at Dacca their Leader Mr.
A.Z. Phizo . . .

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE . . . 1807-09

1. A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954 under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 :—

(i) G.S.R. No. 492, dated the 21st April, 1962

(ii) G.S.R. No. 493, dated the 21st April, 1962 . . .

2. A copy each of the Annual Reports of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 . . .

3. A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of section 479 of the Delhi Corporation Act, 1957:—

(i) Notification No. F. 347 62-Delhi-II published in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd April 1962, containing the Delhi Terminal Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1962

(ii) Notification No. 19/108/61-II, published in Delhi Gazette dated the 5th April 1962 containing the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Councillors) Amendment Rules, 1962.

4. A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436 dated the 7th April,

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

1962, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944

5 A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 438, dated the 7th April, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 439, dated the 7th April, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 440, dated the 7th April, 1962.
- (d) G.S.R. No. 441, dated the 7th April, 1962.

6 A copy of the Expenditure-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 444 dated the 29th March, 1962 under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957.

**STATEMENTS BY MINIS-
TERS**

(i) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 26th March, 1962 to a supplementary by Shri Bal Raj Mad-

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

**STATEMENTS BY MINIS-
TERS—contd.**

hok on Starred Question No. 205, regarding expansion of Magistracy and police in Delhi.

(ii) The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) made a statement regarding Bokaro Steel Plant

**MOTION OF THANKS ON
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS 1811—1938**

Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and the amendments thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded

**REPORT OF BUSINESS AD-
VISORY COMMITTEE
PRESENTED**

1938

First Report was presented.

**AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY
MAY, 2, 1962/ VAISAKHA
12, 1884 (SAKA).**

The Prime Minister's reply to the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address; and discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of Railway Budget, 1962-63.

1809-II