

Monday, February 18, 1963

LOK SABHA  
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume XIII, 1963/1884 (Saka)

[February 18 to March 2, 1963/Ma<sup>3</sup>ha 29 to Phalgun<sup>2</sup> II, 1884 (Saka)]



FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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**LOK SABHA**  
**Alphabetical List of Members**

**A**

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

**B**

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja).  
 Bade, Shri Ramchandra Vithal (Khar-gone).  
 Badrudduja, Shri (Murshidabad).  
 Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar).  
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan (Wardha).  
 Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Drug).  
 Dal Krishan Singh, Shri (Chandauli).  
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Koilpatti).  
 Balmiki, Shri K. L. (Khurja).  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).  
 Banerji, Dr. R. (Bankura).  
 Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Barpeta).  
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated— Anglo-Indians).  
 Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).  
 Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).  
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**B—contd.**

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganga-nagar).  
 Basant Kuwari, Shrimati (Kai-sarganj).  
 Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).  
 Basumatari, Shri D. (Goalpara).  
 Baswant, Shri Sonubhai Dagadu (Thana).  
 Bateshwar Singh, Shri (Giridih).  
 Berwa Kotah, Shri (Kotah).  
 Besra, Shri Satyacharan (Dumka).  
 Bhagabati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).  
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).  
 Bhakat Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).  
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxminarayan (Keonjhar).  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri (Rajgarh).  
 Bhargava, Shri M. B. L. (Ajmer).  
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji (Khamgaon).  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. (Raiganj).  
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore).  
 Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu (Bastar).  
 Biren Dutta, Shri (Tripura West).  
 Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon).  
 Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).  
 Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).  
 Brahm Prakash, Choudhuri (Outer Delhi).  
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).  
 Braj Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).

**B—contd.**

Brij Raj Singh, Maharajkumar (Jhalawar).  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).  
Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

**C**

Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu (Barackpore).  
Chakravarti, Shri P. R. (Dhanbad).  
Chanda Shrimati Jyotsna (Cachar).  
Chandak, Shri B. L. (Chhindwara).  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Mayuram).  
Chandriki, Shri Jagannathrao Venkatarao (Raichur).  
Chatterjee, Shri H. P. (Nabadwip).  
Cnaturvedi, Shri S. N. (Firozabad).  
Chaudhary, Shri Yudhvir Singh (Mahendragarh).  
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal (Mahua).  
Chaudhuri, Shri Digambar Singh (Mathura).  
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra Nath (Ghatal).  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampur).  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala (Hapur).  
Chavda, Shrimati Zohraben (Banas-kantha).  
Chavan, Shri D. R. (Kharg).  
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanthan (Karur).  
Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).  
Colaco, Dr. (Goa, Daman and Diu).

**D**

Dafle, Shri Vijayasinhrao Pamrao (Miraj).  
Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).  
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Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Ausgram).  
Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).  
Das, Shri Nayantara (Jamui).  
Das, Shri Sudhansu (Diamond Harbour).

**D—contd.**

Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).  
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Deo, Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh (Raigarh).  
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C. (Bhubaneswar).  
Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat).  
Deshmukh, Dr. Punjabrao S. (Amravati).  
Deshumkh, Shri B. D. (Aurangabad).  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao Shankar Rao (Parbhani).  
Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik).  
Dey, Shri S. K. (Nagaur).  
Dhaon, Shri B. K. (Lucknow).  
Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).  
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Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri (Udaipur).  
Dighe, Shri Bhaskar Narayan (Kolaba).  
Dinesh Singh, Shri (Salon).  
Dixit, Shri G. N. (Etawah).  
Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).  
Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamirpur).  
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**E**

Elayaperumai, Shri L. (Tirukoilur).  
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**F**

Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundanmal (Ahmednagar).

**G**

Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratap-sinhrao (Baroda).  
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 Gaitonde, Dr. (Goa, Daman and Diu).  
 Gajraj Singh, Shri (Gurgaon).  
 Ganapati Ram, Shri (Machhlisahr).  
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 Ghyasuddin Ahamad, Shri (Dubri).  
 Gokaran Prasad, Shri (Misrikh).  
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 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).  
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 Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri).  
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 Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram (Alwar).  
 Gupta, Shri Priya (Katihar).  
 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan (Gonda).  
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**H**

Hajarnavis, Shri R. M. (Bhandara).  
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Jha, Shri Yogendra (Madhubani).

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Kamble, Shri T. D. (Latur).  
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Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).  
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Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).  
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Kindar Lal, Shri (Hardoi).  
Kisan Veer, Shri (Satara).  
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Koya, Shri C. H. Mohammed (Kozhikode).  
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Lahri Singh, Shri (Rohtak).  
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Laxmi Dass, Shri Miryalguda).  
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Mahanand, Shri Hruchikesh (Bolangir).  
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari (Purulia).  
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh (Anand).  
Mahtab, Shri Hare Krishna (Angul).  
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati (Bhopal).  
Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).  
Malaichami, Shri M. (Periyakulam).  
Malaviya, Shri Keshav Dev (Basti).  
Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir).  
Malik, Shri R. C. (Jaipur).  
Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).  
Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).  
Mandal, Dr. P. (Vishnupur).  
Mandal, Shri Bhupendra Narayan (Saharsa).  
Mandal, Shri Jiyalal (Khagaria).  
Mandal, Shri Y. P. (Jainagar).  
Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).  
Manoharan, Shri K. (Madras South).  
Mantri, Shri Dwarkadas (Bhir).  
Marandi, Shri Iswar (Rajmahal).  
Maruthiah, Shri P. (Melur).  
Masuriya Din, Shri (Chail).  
Matcharaju, Shri M. (Narasipatnam).  
Mate, Shri Kure (Tikamgarh).

**M—contd.**

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Jalore).  
Maurya, Shri B. P. (Aligarh).  
Mehdi, Shri S. Ahmad (Rampur).  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari (Bilhaur).  
Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Pali).  
Mehta, Shri Jashwantrai N. (Bhavnagar).  
Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad).  
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt (Jammu and Kashmir).  
Menon, Shri Panampilli Govinda (Mukundapuram).  
Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).  
Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar).  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Warrangal).  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari).  
Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).  
Misra, Dr. Udaikar (Jambshedpur).  
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta (Khandwa).  
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar (Mirzapur).  
Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulanand (Balasore).  
Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).  
Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwar South).  
Morarka, Shri Radheyshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).  
More, Dr. Krishnaji Lamxan (Hatkakanangle).  
More, Shri Shankarao Shantaram (Poona).  
Mukane, Shri Yeshwantrao Martandrao (Bhiwandi).  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central).  
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).  
Munzai, Shri David (Lohardaga).  
Mutli Manohar, Shri (Balia).

**M—contd.**

Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat).  
Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram).  
Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle).  
Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).  
Muthiah, Shri P. (Tirunelveli).  
Muzaffar Husain, Shri N. (Moradabad).  
  
**N**  
Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).  
Naik, Shri D. J. (Panchmahals).  
Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj).  
Naik, Shri N. Sreekanth (Quilon).  
Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalapuzha).  
Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).  
Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirappalli).  
Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).  
Narayanaswamy, Shri Madala (Ongole).  
Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur).  
Natarajan, Shri P. S. (Trivandrum).  
Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).  
Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).  
Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).  
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).  
Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).  
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).  
Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

**O**

Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).  
Oza, Shri Ghanshyamal (Surendranagar).

**P**

Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).  
Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

## P—contd.

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

**R**

Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).  
 Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh).  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).  
 Raja, Shri Chittaranjan (Junagadh).  
 Rajaram, Shri K. (Krishnagiri).  
 Raju, Shri D. Balarama (Narasapur).  
 Raju, Dr. D. S. (Rajahmundry).  
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Aurangabad).  
 Ram, Shri T. (Sonbarsa).  
 Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).  
 Ram Singh, Shri (Babraich).  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikramganj).  
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).  
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).  
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimbatore).  
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).  
 Ramaswamy, Shri V.K. (Namakkal).  
 Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada).  
 Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal).  
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa (Gulbarga).  
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chopra).  
 Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).  
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).  
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Chittoor).  
 Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Cheepurupalli).  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).  
 Rao Shri P. Hanmant (Medak).  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi (Karimnagar).  
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).  
 Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga).  
 Rao, Shri K. L. (Vijayawada).  
 Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).  
 Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal Mahbubanagar).  
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

## R—contd.

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

## S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).  
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).  
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).  
 Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).  
 Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).  
 Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).  
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).  
 Sarojini Bindurao, Shrimati Mahishi (Dharwar North).  
 Satya Prakash, Shri (Bilaspur).  
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahabad).  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).

## S—contd.

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).  
 Sen, Dr. Ranendra Nath (Calcutta East).  
 Sen, Shri Asoke K. (Calcutta North West).  
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).  
 Seth, Shri Bishanchander (Etah).  
 Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).  
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).  
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).  
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).  
 Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).  
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).  
 Sharma, Shri Anand Prasad (Buxar).  
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).  
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).  
 Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau).  
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).  
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).  
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).  
 Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasane-hight).  
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopargaon).  
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandy).  
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).  
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L. (Bhilwara).  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).  
 Shyamshah, Shri Lal (Chanda).  
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).  
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamarajnagar).  
 Sidheswar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).  
 Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazaribagh).  
 Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgarh).

## S—contd.

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur).  
 Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).  
 Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maharajganj).  
 Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).  
 Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).  
 Singha, Shri Gobinda Kumar (Midnapore).  
 Singha, Shri Yagnya Narayan (Sundergarh).  
 Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).  
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Sarnashtipur).  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).  
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).  
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).  
 Solanki, Shri Parvinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).  
 Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).  
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).  
 Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).  
 Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).  
 Subharaman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).  
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).  
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).  
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).  
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).  
 Surindra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).  
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).  
 Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).  
 Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy Siddappa (Koppal).  
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Villundur).  
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autonomous Districts).

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).  
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).  
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).  
 Thengondar, Shri Gopalsamy (Nagapattinam).  
 Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Aruppukottai).  
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).  
 Thimmaiah, Shri Doddha (Kolar).  
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).  
 Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).  
 Tiwari, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).  
 Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).  
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).  
 Trivedi, Shri Uma Shankar (Mandsaur).  
 Tula Ram, Shri (Chatampur).  
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

## U

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

## V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).  
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).  
 Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittorgarh).  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvalla).  
 Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachander (Bidar).  
 Venkaiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).  
 Venkatasubbiah, Shri Fendekanti (Adoni).  
 Venkataswamy, Shri Mandala (Masulipatnam).  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).

**V—contd.**

Verma, Shri Krishna Kunwar (Sultapur).  
Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).  
Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath (Hosharpur).  
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam).  
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).  
Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).  
Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).  
Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

**W**

Wadiva, Shri N. M. (Seoni).  
Wahid, Shri T. Abdul (Vellore).

**W—contd.**

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).  
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

**Y**

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

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Sardar Hukam Singh

**The Deputy-Speaker**

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

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Shrimati Renu Chakravarty

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

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10. Shri Ansar Harvani
11. Shri Kanhu Charan Jena
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13. Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Manbendra Shah of Tehri Garhwal
14. Shri Jashvant Mehta
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8. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
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10. Dr. P. Mandal
11. Dr. G. S. Melkote
12. Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra
13. Shri Mohan Swarup
14. Shri Ravi Narayan Reddi
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17. Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan
18. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
19. Shri Sonusing Dhansing Patil
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21. Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha
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5. Shri Homi F. Daji
6. Shri Gauri Shanker
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11. Shri H. Siddananjappa
12. Shri M. P. Swamy
13. Shri U. M. Trivedi
14. Shri Mahavir Tyagi
15. Shri N. M. Wad wa.

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6. Shri D. D. Puri
7. Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao
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8. Shri Harekrushna Mahatab
9. Shri Nath Pai
10. Dr. Rajendra Kohar
11. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi
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13. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar
14. Shri Radhelal Vyas.

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Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways—Sardar Swaran Singh.

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Minister of Defence—Shri Y. B. Chavan.

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Minister of Irrigation & Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Law.—Shri Asoke K. Sen.

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

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Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

MINISTERS OF STATE

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

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

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

Minister of Health.—Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination.—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

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

Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence.—Shri Raghuramaiah.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power.—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

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

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

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

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

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

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

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

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education.—Shrimati Soundaram Rama-chandran.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence.—Shri D. R. Chavan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning.—Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination.—Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri Sham Nath.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health.—Dr. D. S. Raju.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs.—Shri Dinesh Singh.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law.—Shri Bibudhendra Mishra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport & Communications.—Shri B. Bhagavati.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation.—Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries.—Shri Prakash Chander Sethi.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.—Shri R. K. Malviya.

#### *Parliamentary Secretaries*

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Annasahib Shinde.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri D. Ering.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri S. C. Jamir.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri S. Ahmad Mehdi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel.—Shri Doddha Thimmaiah.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education.—Shri M. R. Krishna.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XIII First day of the Fourth Session of Third Lok Sabha No. 1

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### LOK SABHA

Monday, February 18, 1963/Magha  
29, 1884 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

12.15 hrs.

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends, namely, Shri Mulchand Dube and Shri B. N. Datar.

Shri Mulchand Dube was a sitting Member of Lok Sabha from Farrukhabad constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He had been a Member of the First and the Second Lok Sabha also. He was a Member of the Panel of Chairmen since 1960. He was also a Member of several Parliamentary Committees as well as the Chairman of the Committee on Absence of Members, from the Sittings of the House. He passed away at Lucknow on the 26th January, 1963 at the age of 78.

Shri B. N. Datar who was Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, was a sitting Member of Lok Sabha from Belgaum constituency of Mysore. He passed away at New Delhi on the 13th February, 1963 at the age of 68. He had been a Member of the First and the Second Lok Sabha also. During the First Lok Sabha, he was appointed a Deputy Minister in 1952, and in 1955 he was made a Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, which office he held ever since. He was a very conscientious and hard worker de-

voted to his duties. He was a skilful debater and made useful contributions to the debate.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

12.17 hrs.

RE: INTERRUPTIONS AND WALK-OUT DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

**Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West):** Sir, may I, with your permission, make a reference to the disconcerting and unpleasant experience we had this morning when the President was pleased to address the Members of Parliament? It is for you to decide as to how you are to look into this problem, whether by the appointment of a small committee or anything like that; I leave it to you. But, without meaning any disrespect to the persons who staged a walk-out, I feel it has reflected on the dignity and decorum of the Lok Sabha at any rate. I think I am justified in speaking on behalf of the Lok Sabha at least. When we become Members of Parliament, we take an oath or make an affirmation. That is naturally followed by certain conventions, whether of the House of Commons or the conventions that we ourselves are gradually building up. I feel that the behaviour of certain of our colleagues is a very serious reflection on the dignity of the Lok Sabha. Sir, I leave it to you to deal with the matter as you think fit.

**Shri Frank Anthony** (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, perhaps you may defer the decision on whether you would consider this a breach of privilege. Perhaps the House will agree to leave it to you. I have a respectful submission to make. It may be more appropriate for you to appoint a committee to go into what I think, and the Members of the House will agree, was a conduct unbecoming of Members of the House.

**डा० गोविन्द दास** (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज जो घटना हुई है, मैं समझता हूं कि उस से बूरी घटना नहीं हो सकती। मैं हिन्दी का एक छोटा सा सेवक हूं, लेकिन मेरा यह मत है कि इस प्रकार की बातों से हिन्दी को जितना नुकसान पहुंचेगा, उतना अन्य किसी बात से नहीं पहुंच सकता। इसी प्रकार की एक घटना उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई और इसी प्रकार की एक घटना बिहार में हुई। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि हम को हिन्दी की सेवा करना है, तो हिन्दी की सेवा का यह तरीका नहीं है। हम यह आशा नहीं कर सकते कि हमारे सब राष्ट्रपति और सब राज्यपाल हिन्दी जानते हैं और अगर हम में इतनी सहिष्णुता नहीं है, तो हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। बल्कि मैं तो आज अपने उपराष्ट्रपति, डा० जाकिर हुसेन साहब, को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने हमारे राष्ट्रपति के भाषण का इतना सुन्दर अनुवाद पढ़ा और संस्कृत तक उन्होंने बोली। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाये। यह केवल हमारे राष्ट्रपति का ही अपमान नहीं है, यह हमारे सारे राष्ट्र और हमारे दोनों सदनों का अपमान है। हम को सहिष्णुता सीखनी चाहिए, यदि हम हिन्दी की सेवा करना चाहते हैं।

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): Sir, as far as I understand, there are no rules governing the conduct of the Joint sitting of the Houses of Parliament. Because, our Rules do not apply

there. They only apply when you preside.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will take care of the rules. What does he want to say about the incident?

**Shri Tyagi:** My suggestion is that we might devise some method whereby the conduct of business of the Joint sitting might also be regulated by some regulations. I would suggest to you that either the Rules of the Lok Sabha might apply or, in consultation with the Rajya Sabha, something might be devised so that such proceedings might be controlled and supervised by means of some Rules.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya** (Bangalore City): Sir, I am thankful to Shri Jaipal Singh and others who have referred to the incident that just now took place. The Opposition parties nowadays plead that, under the cloak of emergency, we are curbing the operation of democracy in all its force. To the wisdom of the people I appeal to think over whether by these incidents they are not undermining democracy to such an extent that no other thing can possibly be done. People in general.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He should be very brief about the incident now.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** People in general look to the Parliament for dignity and decorum. This sets a standard. Continuously, some Members of this House have made it a profession as it were to interfere when you get up to speak or when the Prime Minister gets up.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Other things we will take separately. This is not a general discussion.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** This incident, I was referring to is one of a series. It is not what is called just a thing that happened at the spur of the moment today. It is happening all the time.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): Is it an occasion to talk of the whole Opposition like that? We are talking of a particular incident.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would only ask hon. Members to confine themselves only to the incident that happened.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I was merely pointing out that this incident is not an isolated thing. Some people have been following it up as a matter of political strategy. I appeal to you to maintain the dignity of this House and safeguard the working of democracy and whatever changes in the Rules are necessary to be effected the House is fully with you.

**Shri U. N. Dhebar** (Rajkot): I was thinking, we should look at the problem from the angle that what was done today was an affront, a calculated affront on the part of some of the Members to the Head of the State whose responsibility it is to deliver a message under the Constitution. It is not merely a small thing that they have done. Here was a constitutional obligation being discharged by the President of India under the Constitution and there was a calculated move and this calculated move was advertised previously by the Members. I think a Committee of the House should be appointed to go into the question as to how to deal with such matters, especially this incident, more so because there are no rules to govern Joint sessions.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** (केराना) : श्रीमन्, एक ही पार्टी के ज्यादा सदस्यों को बुलाया जा रहा है। दूसरी पार्टियों से भी सलाह लेनी चाहिए।

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

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): So far as the demand of Shri Jaipal Singh is concerned, it appears to be appropriate that this matter must be investigated properly through your agency. There is no doubt about it. But, certainly, I very much resent the

attitude of some Members who have taken this opportunity of castigating the Opposition without finding out who was at fault.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** One Member has done it.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Whosoever has done it, Shri Hanumanthaiya ought not to have said that. He ought to have.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I had just stopped him. Therefore, there is no need to refer to it now.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** On a point of personal explanation. I never meant.....

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

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** On a point of personal explanation.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall allow him after Shri U. M. Trivedi has finished.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** So far as this demand is concerned, whether it does cause a breach of privilege or it does not cause a breach of privilege is a matter which must be investigated, with a view to lay down a proper convention in this matter. And there ought not to be any criticism or evidence should not be immediately led, as Shri U. N. Dhebar has tried to lead. With all respect for him, I find that he has done a wrong by saying that this was done in the most calculated manner. We do not know about it; this matter ought also to have been placed before that committee where this matter would be investigated.

**Shri Yashpal Singh** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I think that if only the leaders of the groups spoke, that would be better, instead of every Member trying to speak.

**Shri Ranga** (Chittoor): This is the first time it has happened in this House or in the Joint Session. There-

[Shri Ranga]

fore, I would request you to invite the leaders of all the parties including the leader of the Socialist Party, to discuss this matter. Thereafter, we would be in a position to see what line of action we can pursue hereafter as to how this House is to proceed in regard to such matters.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):** This is the first time that such a thing has happened, and what has happened this morning is very unfortunate, and especially on such occasion as today that such a thing happened is very unfortunate. I am sure everybody will agree on that. So, I think that something has to be done on the lines suggested by the others to see that such things do not happen.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** I regard the incident that took place today in the Joint Session as a very serious one. As there are no rules on the matter, the only proper procedure is to have a committee to look into this matter and to find out what the best way is in this House and in the other House to express its displeasure of a conduct of this nature on the part of any Member of the House.

Therefore, I support the suggestion for the appointment of a committee to look into this matter, because the President, in my opinion, is a symbol not only of the sovereignty but of the dignity of the nation also.

**श्री प्रलाशबीर शास्त्री (विजयनगर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज प्रान्तिक जो बठन घटित हुई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में जहां उन सब लोगों को हार्दिक कष्ट हुआ है जो भारत के राजनीति का भारत की प्रतिष्ठा और गोरख का प्रतीक समझते हैं, वहां उन सब व्यक्तियों को भी कष्ट हुआ है जो शीघ्र ही हिन्दी को राज भाषा के पद पर आसीन देखना चाहते हैं। इति बठन से जैसा कि माननीय सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने कहा हिन्दी को हानि ही पहुंची, कोई लाभ पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। परन्तु मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी इस भावना को आप

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी तक अवश्य पहुंचा दें कि इसके पांच कुछ व्यक्ति अथवा एक आदर राजनीतिक दल ही हैं, इसको हिन्दी भाषा-भावी राज्यों अथवा हिन्दी भक्तों की भावना न माना जाए।

**श्री पाराशर (शिवपुरी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय रूल्ज के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री पाराशर :** रूल्ज मौतूद है, इसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** रूल्ज की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

**Shri Parashar:** I want to raise a point of order

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order now. Whatever has happened today is really very unfortunate, and reprehensible too. A duty is cast upon the President under the Constitution, and he was there in deference to that obligation and he addressed both Houses.

The occasion is very solemn and some decorum has to be observed. We are there just to listen to that Address, which is, of course, as I have said, a solemn occasion, and at that moment, to make such demonstrations or to obstruct the President from delivering his Address is unbecoming of a Member of Parliament.

Reference has been made by Shri Tyagi to the fact that there are no rules for the guidance of Members in that respect or for keeping control over there. That may be so, so far as the different rules of the Houses are concerned. But there is another thing, namely the code of conduct for any hon. Member also, and that

governs him whether he be inside the House or outside it. He has to conduct himself in a dignified manner in so far as he is a Member of Parliament. In my opinion—of course, it is a *prima facie* view—I have not gone into the case—it is an insult to the Constitution itself and a violation of the oath that the Members have taken.

So far as the calculated move was concerned, there can be no doubt about it because previous intimation had been given. It has appeared in the papers as well and it was known to everybody that they were going to do this. Therefore, it was done with an intention, premeditated and pre-conceived.

Then the President had told them that it did not behove them and, therefore, they should stop; but a sustained effort was made to stop the President from delivering that Address. Therefore, he had to ask me to take some action or do something. But when I stood up, certainly the Members decided to walk away.

Therefore, if the House agrees—of course, I will consult Members—we can appoint a Committee to go into this.

**Several Hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Committee might go into this matter and then give us a report. If the House agrees, we can appoint such a Committee. Is it agreed that we appoint a Committee for this purpose?

**Several Hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will nominate those Members after some consideration.

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Shri Prakash Vir Shastri suggested, and I heartily commend the suggestion, that you might be

pleased to convey to the President the deep regret of the House at this indecorous behaviour.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** ....and further that you have taken some steps about the appointment of a Committee.

**श्री पाराशार (शिवपुरी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि रुज़ ज का कोई जरूरत नहीं है। रुज़ आक प्रोतीजर के पेज १७५ पर यह प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि हमारे रुज़ जो हैं, वे ज्वारंट सैशन के लिए भी एप्लाइ करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये डिलीट कर दिये गये हैं, यदि कर दिये गये हैं? कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि रुज़ ज नहीं हैं। जबकि प्रोतीजर में वे मौजूद हैं, तो किर....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कमेटी यह सब कुछ देखेगी।

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1963.

#### President's Address

**The President:** Members of Parliament, I welcome you most heartily to your labours in a new session of the Third Parliament of our Republic.

2. Ever since the constitution of our Republic, our Parliament has had to face difficult problems and to shoulder heavy responsibilities. Under the guidance of Parliament, we have laboured for the fulfilment of the objectives laid down in our Constitution, namely, to secure for all our citizens social, economic and political justice; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship; equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote

## [The President]

among them all, fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. We have directed all our energies towards the establishment of a structure of society wherein these objectives might be effectively realised. We have also, in accordance with our past traditions, laboured for world peace and endeavoured to cultivate friendly and co-operative relations with all countries, avoiding military alliances. We venture to think that we have been of some service in this respect to the international community.

3. Soon after the constitution of our Republic, we began our long pilgrimage to reach our objective of a democratic and socialistic order and adopted planned objectives to this end. Two Five Year Plans succeeded one another, and now we are in the middle of the Third Five Year Plan. During this period, we have made substantial progress in many sectors of our economy, even though we have not always been satisfied with the progress we have made.

4. Agriculture which is the most important sector of our economy, has undergone material developments and agricultural production has increased considerably. Industry, both large-scale and small-scale, as well as village industries, have shown marked progress, and gradually an industrial base of our economy is being established. The nation's health has improved greatly, and the expectation of life, which used to be 32 in the forties, has reached 47 and is rising still. Striking results have been attained in the programme for the eradication of malaria. Education, even though a great deal more has to be done to improve its quality and content, has spread rapidly. By the end of March 1962, there were over fifty million boys and girls in our schools and colleges. Stress has been specially laid on scientific and technical education and a large number of new technological institutions are functioning now.

5. Engrossed though we were in our internal development, we continued to take purposeful interest in international affairs, always laying stress on the vital importance of world peace. On some occasions, our participation made a difference and helped the cause of peace. We had hoped not only that world peace would be progressively assured, but that we also would continue to live at peace with our neighbours, and that any problems that arose would be settled by peaceful methods. We settled some of our important problems with Pakistan, but unfortunately other important ones still remain. We are anxious to settle these also peacefully so that India and Pakistan should, in accordance with our common history, culture and traditions, live as friendly and co-operative neighbours.

6. Some years ago, China commenced its surreptitious aggression in Ladakh which later resulted in some incidents between the two countries. This matter has often been discussed in Parliament. We hoped that we would succeed in solving this question also through peaceful methods. On the 8th September last, however, a new aggression started across the border in the North East Frontier Agency and, after some probing attacks, China, on the 20th October, mounted a massive attack on both the NEFA and the Ladakh sectors of the India-China boundary. In the middle of November, a second massive attack followed and our forces received a setback. Subsequently the Chinese Government ordered unilaterally a ceasefire and a withdrawal.

7. These massive attacks and further aggression on our territory had a powerful effect on our people and resulted in a widespread and spontaneous display of unity all over the country. All the petty internal differences were hushed and stopped in the face of this peril to the nation's integrity and freedom. Parliament gave a lead to the nation in this matter in November last and our people, throughout

the length and breadth of India, wholeheartedly followed this lead.

8. Any attack on the integrity of India would have been painful, but an attack coming from a country with whom we had tried to be friendly, and whose cause we had espoused in international councils, was a gross betrayal and came as a great shock to our people. Inevitably, the first duty of the nation in these circumstances was to meet this aggression effectively and to prepare the country to that end.

9. At present no actual fighting is taking place. But the experience of the last few months has warned and steeled us and made us resolve to protect ourselves from this menace and to strengthen our defences and economic structure to the utmost. Our government is devoting itself to this urgent and vital task.

10. Soon after the Chinese aggression, our government appealed to the countries of the world asking for their sympathy and support. We are grateful to the large number of them who responded and extended their sympathy. A number of those have also given practical support and we are grateful to them. In particular, I should like to express our gratitude to the United States of America and the United Kingdom for the speed with which they gave their support to us in a moment of crisis.

11. The last session of Parliament discussed fully certain proposals which were put forward by the Governments of Ceylon and five other non-aligned countries. These proposals did not deal with the merits of the basic dispute between India and China, but suggested some method of creating an atmosphere which would enable these basic questions to be discussed. After full consideration and reference to Parliament, our Government conveyed their acceptance of these proposals, as clarified by the Colombo Powers,

without any reservation. The Chinese Government has thus far not accepted them and we cannot say at present what development may take place in the future. Our country, committed as it is to peaceful methods, will always endeavour to solve disputes peacefully, provided this is in accordance with our honour and freedom. But whatever may happen, we cannot and will not submit to dictation backed by military force.

12. The issue of the Chinese aggression has been, and is today, the overriding issue before us and everything else has to be considered in that context. The freedom and honour of a country must be given the first place and, if a country cannot defend them, then all other matters lose their significance. The nation's activities have thus been concentrated on this basic issue. A National Defence Council has been formed and a National Defence Fund started. This Fund has met with a generous response from our people. Many Citizens' Councils have been formed in the different States and a Central Citizens' Council, to co-ordinate the activities of the other Councils, has also been instituted.

13. Many steps have been taken in order to expand our armed forces and increase production in our ordnance factories and other defence establishments. The assistance of civil factories is also being taken to this end. I should like to express our Government's gratitude to the workers of all those factories. They have responded wonderfully to the cause of the nation. This is true of others working in fields and factories and in Government undertakings all over the country, and it has been a heartening experience for all of us to see this mighty response of a great people in the face of peril to the motherland.

14. Soon after the declaration of Emergency, the central organisations of labour and management unanimously adopted an industrial truce resolution aiming at the total elimination of industrial disputes, and increase

[The President]

of production and reduction of cost to the maximum extent possible. In pursuance of this, Emergency Production Committees have been set up at the Centre, in the States and in many industrial establishments.

15. In view of the great burdens cast on us by the Chinese aggression and the steps taken to meet it, the question arose as to how far our Third Five Year Plan could be carried through without considerable change. On full consideration of the matter, our Government came to the conclusion that a very great part of the Plan was essential for strengthening the nation and its implementation was, therefore, necessary even from the point of view of defence. Economic development and industrial growth are the very basis of our defence preparedness. To stop or slow down this process of economic development would result in weakening the country. It has therefore been decided to continue implementing the Third Five Year Plan with such minor modifications as may be necessitated by the circumstances and by reorienting our industrial pattern so as to give priority to defence needs. Thus, in the field of agriculture, industry, transport, communications, power, technical education and research, we have to continue to do our utmost. A strong agricultural base is a pre-requisite of national security. Industry is essential for defence, so also the growth of power and transport and technical education.

16. Intensive agricultural programmes have led to increases in per acre yields of rice from 15 to 21 per cent., of wheat from 8 to 15 per cent., and of barley from 11 to 25 per cent., as compared to the previous year. The upward trend in industrial output has continued and the increase in industrial production, in the first nine months of 1962, is estimated to be around seven and a half per cent. The production of iron and steel is steadily increasing and steps have been taken for the expansion of the steel plants in the public sector, and the setting up of an alloy steel plant at Durgapur.

Further progress has been made in the development of our mineral and oil resources. Coal production has been steadily increasing and it is hoped that the target for production of 61 million tonnes will be achieved this year.

17. In December 1962, the Indian elimination of waste, conservation of one million gross registered tons. The target for acquiring additional tonnage of five hundred and fifty thousand gross registered tons, to be attained by 1966, is well within sight three years ahead of the close of the Plan. Two hundred thousand tons have already been acquired and firm orders have been placed for acquisition of more than two hundred thousand tons.

18. Economy in expenditure, the elimination of waste, conservation of our limited material resources, and restraint on consumption, always important, are of particular importance today. The basic necessities of the people should be fully secured and the price line maintained. It is a tribute to the sense of discipline and solidarity of our people that, immediately after the declaration of Emergency, there was a spontaneous and general recognition of the need for preserving the stability of the economy. The general level of wholesale prices at present is no higher than it was at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. In order to put an end to the strain on our foreign exchange resources through smuggling of gold into India, certain rules have been framed to bring gold under control.

19. Our Atomic Energy programme has shown rapid progress. A uranium mine is being opened in Bihar and a uranium mill is under construction. The first nuclear power station at Tarapore will be followed by a second such station near Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan; a third one will be located at Kalpakkam on the east coast in Madras State. It appears, on further enquiry, that the cost of electric power from the Tarapore Station will be less than

from a coal power station of the same size in the same locality. These power stations will also lighten the pressure on our railway and transport systems.

20. The Community Development programme now almost covers the entire country, and Panchayati Raj is now functioning in nine States. In view of the Emergency, a special programme has been started for the full mobilisation of rural India to meet the challenge of national defence. Village Volunteer Forces will be organised in every Panchayat with a three-fold programme—production, mass education and village defence. An integral part of the scheme is the creation of a Defence Labour Bank based on the donation of free labour at the minimum rate of one day's labour per month by every adult. The co-operative movement in the rural areas has made considerable progress and membership of primary agricultural credit societies, which is 20 million now, is expected to rise to 24 million in 1963 and to 28 million next year. More than a thousand co-operative farming societies have been organised so far.

21. I am glad to inform you that the Government of France has ratified the Treaty of Cession in respect of the former French establishments. This completes the *de jure* transfer of these establishments to India.

22. Our relations with Nepal continue to be friendly. Indian aid to Nepal, both in the field of economic help and technical assistance, has achieved satisfactory results. India has promised Nepal economic aid to the extent of eighteen crores of rupees during the Third Five Year Plan period, apart from the Kosi and Gandak projects, the benefits from which will accrue to both India and Nepal.

23. India has also given substantial aid to Bhutan and Sikkim for their economic development. India sponsored the membership of Bhutan to the Colombo Plan, and Bhutan participated in the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee at Melbourne in November 1962.

24. The Government of India has welcomed the independence of Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad, Tobago and Uganda, which have been admitted as members of the United Nations. We wish these newly independent countries every success. Nyasaland is also to have self-government soon.

25. In the Congo, our troops functioning under the United Nations, have helped greatly in solving some of the difficult problems that had arisen there. Our troops will remain there until the United Nations is able to release them without putting their peace-keeping operations into jeopardy.

26. In the course of the past year, we have had goodwill visits, which we have welcomed, from many Heads of States and Prime Ministers and others from many countries. Among them were, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal, President Lopez Mateos of Mexico, Mr. Gheorghiu-Dej, President of the People's Republic of Rumania, President Makarios of Cyprus, Dr. Heinrich Lubke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Greece, Prime Minister Mr. Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman of Malaya, Mr. Edward Kardeli, Vice-President of Yugoslavia, and Dr. Rachid Karame, Prime Minister of Lebanon.

27. While our efforts are directed to meeting our grave problems and mobilisation of our human and material resources, both for defence and economic development, we welcome the slight improvement in the international situation. Cuba afforded us an example of the world hovering over the very brink of a nuclear war, which, however, was avoided by the restraint and goodwill of the Great Powers involved. There has been some indication of relaxation of tension and the possibility of agreements being reached in regard to the banning of nuclear weapons.

[The President]

28. A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year 1963-64 will be laid before you.

29. Among the Bills that will be placed before you for your consideration, will be:

1. A Bill to provide for the representation for the Union territory of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam in Parliament.
2. The Union Territories Bill.
3. The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill.
4. The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Factories (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill.
8. The Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill.

30. Members of Parliament, we are meeting today at a grave moment in our history. Committed as we are to build a democratic socialist society in which progress is sought and attained by peaceful methods and by consent, we have to face the menace of foreign aggression. I earnestly trust that this Parliament which is ultimately responsible for our policies and for guiding the nation, will face these great tasks with courage and wisdom, and a spirit of tolerance and co-operative endeavour. May your labours bear fruit for the good of our country and people and the world. Awake, arise, understand the opportunities you have and stop not till the goal is reached—

uttisthata jagrata prapya-varan  
:mibodhata.

राष्ट्रपति : संसद् के सदस्यगण,

हमारे गणराज्य की तीसरी संसद् के नवे इजलास का कार्यभार उठाने के लिये मैं आप सब का स्वागत करता हूँ।

2. हमारे गणराज्य की स्थापना के समय से ही हमारी संसद् को कठिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा और भारी जिम्मेदारियाँ उठानी पड़ी हैं। संसद् की रहनुमाई में हमने अपने संविधान में बताये उन मकसदों को पूरा करने का यत्न किया है, जो इस प्रकार है :—

अपने सभी नागरिकों के लिए सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय प्राप्त करना; विचार, इजहार, विश्वास, निष्ठा और पूजा की आजादी, दर्जे की बराबरी, और अवसर की समानता और सब में भाइचारे की भावना बढ़ाना और व्यक्ति की प्रतिष्ठा और राष्ट्र की एकता को मुनिश्चित करना। हमने अपनी सारी शक्ति ऐसे समाज की स्थापना में लगाई है जिसमें ये सारे मकसद कारगर ढंग से हासिल किये जा सकते हैं। अपनी परम्परा के मूलाधिक हमने विश्व शांति के लिए परिश्रम किया है और संनिक गठबन्धनों से अलग रहते हुए भी सभी देशों के साथ मित्रता और सहयोग के सम्बन्ध कायम करने का यत्न किया है। हम यह सोचने का साहस करते हैं कि इस बारे में हम संसार की थोड़ी बहुत सेवा कर सके हैं।

3. अपने गणराज्य के निराणि के बाद शीघ्र ही हमने अपनी लम्बी यात्रा शुरू की, जिससे कि हम लोकतंत्रीय और समाजवादी व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का अपना मक्कसद हासिल कर सकें और इसके लिये हमने योजना बनाकर काम किया। दो पंच वर्षीय योजनाएँ पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और अब हम तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के बीच में हैं। इस प्रसें में हमने अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में काफी तरकी की है,

गो हमें इस तरक्की से हमेशा संतोष नहीं हुआ ।

४. खेती-बाड़ी हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सब से अहम पहलू है। इसका बहुत विकास हुआ है और खेती-बाड़ी की पैदावार में काफी बृद्ध हुई है। बड़े और छोटे, दोनों तरह के उद्योगों में और ग्राम उद्योगों में भी काफी तरक्की हुई है और धीरे-धीरे हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का ग्रौद्योगिक आवार स्थापित होता जा रहा है। देश के लोगों की सेहत में सुधार हुआ है। और १६४०-५० के दौरान ग्राम लोगों की जो ग्रीसत आयु ३२ वर्ष हुआ करती थी वह ४७ वर्ष तक पहुंच गयी है और उस में बृद्ध हो रही है। मलेरिया खत्म करने के कार्यक्रम के बहुत अच्छे नतीजे निकले हैं। अगरचे शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा करने और उसके स्वरूप को सुधारने की दिशा में बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है, तो भी इसका तेजी से विस्तार हुआ है। मार्च, १६६२ के अंत तक हमारे स्कूलों और कालिजों में पांच करोड़ से ऊपर लड़के और लड़कियां शिक्षा पा रही थीं। वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शिक्षा पर खास तौर से जोर दिया गया है और अब बड़ी संख्या में तकनीकी शिक्षा देने वाली संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं।

५. हालांकि हम अपने देश की अन्दरूनी तरक्की करने में लैंगे रहे किर भी हम ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में उद्देश्य पूर्ण दिलचस्पी की और हम संसार की शांति की अहमियत पर हमेशा जोर देते रहे। कुछ मौकों पर तो हमारे हिस्सा लेने से बड़ा फ़र्क पड़ा और उसके कारण शान्ति के काम को बढ़ावा मिला। हमें आशा थी कि न केवल संसार में शांति सुनिश्चित होती जायगी बल्कि हम भी अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ अमन से रह सकेंगे, और अगर कोई मसले उठ खड़े होंगे तो वे शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से हल कर लिये जायेंगे।

हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ अपने कुछ अर्हम मसले तो सुलझा लिये हैं लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से दूसरे कुछ ऐसे मसले हैं जिन्हें सुलझाना बाकी है। हम उन्हें भी शांति से हल करना चाहते हैं ताकि भारत, और पाकिस्तान अपने समान इतिहास, संस्कृति और परम्परा के मूलाभिक आपस में दोस्ती और सहयोग की भावना वाले पड़ोसियों की तरह रह सकें।

६. कुछ वर्ष हुए चीन ने लदाख में चोरी-छिपे हमला शुरू कर दिया जिस के कारण बाद में दोनों देशों के बीच कुछ घटनाएं हुईं। इस मामले पर संसद में अक्सर वहस हुई है। हमें आशा थी कि हम इस प्रश्न को भी शांति पूर्ण तरीकों से सुलझाने में सफल हो जायेंगे। लेकिन पिछले आठ सितम्बर को नेफा में सीमा के पार एक नया हमला शुरू हुआ और टोह लगाने वाले कुछ हमलों के बाद चीन ने बीस अक्टूबर को, भारत-चीन सीमा पर नेफा और लदाख दोनों इलाकों में जबरदस्त हमला कर दिया। नवम्बर के मध्य में एक और जबरदस्त हमला हुआ और हमारे सेनिकों को पीछे हटना पड़ा। इसके बाद चीन की सरकार ने लडाईवन्दी करने और अपनी सेनाएं हटा लेने का इकतरफा आदेश दे दिया।

७. हमारे इलाके पर इन बड़े हमलों का और लगातार जोर जबरदस्ती का हमारी जनता पर बड़ा असर पड़ा और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश भर में तुरंत एकता की लहर दौड़ गई। राष्ट्र की अखण्डता और स्वतंत्रता के खनरे की इस छड़ी में छोटे मोटे सभी अन्दरूनी भद्र भाव दब गये और रुक गये। नवम्बर के महीने में हमारी अंसद ने राष्ट्र का इस मामले में नेतृत्व किया और समूचे भारत में हमारी जनता ने इस नेतृत्व का दिल से अनुसरण किया।

८. भारत की अखण्डता पर किसी के भी हमले से हमें दुख होता, लेकिन एक ऐसे

## [ राष्ट्रपति ]

देश का आक्रमण, जिस के साथ हम ने दोस्ती रखने की कोशिश की और जिस के पक्ष का समर्थन हम ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कौसिलों में किया, हमारे साथ बड़ा भारी धोखा था और इस से हमारे लोगों को बहुत धक्का पड़ुंचा । जाहिर है, ऐसी परिस्थितियों में हमारे देश का पहला कर्तव्य यह था कि वह इस हमले का मजदूरी से मुकाबला करे और उसके लिये अपने आप को तैयार करे ।

६. आजकल कोई लड़ाई नहीं हो रही है । लेकिन पिछले कुछ महीनों के अनुभव से हम खबरदार और मजबूत हो गये हैं और हमने यह पक्ष का इरादा किया है कि हम इस संकट से अपना बचाव करेंगे और अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था तथा आर्थिक ढांचे को पूरी कोशिश से मजबूत बनायेंगे । हमारी सरकार इस जरूरी और अहम काम में लगी हुई है ।

१०. चीनी हमले के बाद जल्दी ही हमारी सरकार ने संसार के देशों से हमदर्दी और हिमायत की अभील की । हम उन बहुत से देशों के आभारी हैं जिन्होंने हमारी हिमायत की और हमारे साथ हमदर्दी जाहिर की । इन में से कई देशों ने तो वास्तविक तौर पर मदद की है और हम उन के प्रति आभारी हैं । खास तौर पर मैं संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और यूनाइटेड किंगडम का शत्रिया अदा करना चाहूंगा जिन्होंने इस संकट में बहुत तेजी से सहायता दी ।

११. श्री लंका तथा गुटबंदी से अलग पांच अन्य राष्ट्रों को सरकारों ने जो प्रस्ताव रखे थे, उन पर संसद के पिछले इजलास में पूरी तरह बहस हुई । भारत और चीन के बीच जो बुनियादी झगड़ा है, उस के गुण-दोषों का तो इन प्रस्तावों में कोई ज़िक्र नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन उन में ऐसा वाता-वरण तैयार करने के तरीके का सुझाव छोर है, जिससे इन बुनियादी सवालों पर बात-

चीत हो सके । इन प्रस्तावों पर अच्छी तरह विचार करने और संसद की राय जान लेने के बाद हमारी सरकार ने, कोलम्बो राष्ट्रों के स्पष्टीकरण को ध्यान में रखकर, इन के बारे में अपनी रजामंदी बिना किसी शर्त के भेज दी । चीन सरकार ने इन प्रस्तावों को अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया है और हम अभी यह नहीं कह सकते कि आगे चल कर क्या होने वाला है । क्योंकि हमारा देश शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों का कायल है, वह झगड़ों को हमेशा ही शांति पूर्ण ढंग से मुलझाने का कोशिश करता रहेगा, बशतें कि ऐसा करने से हमारी इज्जत और आजादी को आंच न आये । लेकिन चाहे कुछ भी हो, संनिक शक्ति के बल पर न कोई हम से अपनी बात मनवा सकता है और न हम मानेंगे ही ।

१२. हमारे सामने आज चीन के हमले की समस्या सब से बड़ी है और इस को सामने रख कर ही हमें बाकी सब दातां पर विचार करना है । किसी भी देश की आजादी और इज्जत सब से बड़ी चीज़ है और अगर कोई देश इहें नहीं बचा सकता तो दूसरे मामलों की अहमीयत नहीं रह जाती । इस तरह राष्ट्र के सभी काम इसी बुनियादी मसले पर केन्द्रित हैं । एक राष्ट्रीय रक्षा परिषद् बना ली गई है और एक राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष खोल दिया गया है । हमारे लोगों ने इस में खुले दिल से धन दिया है । विभिन्न राज्यों में बहुत सी नागरिक परिवर्तन बना दी गई है और उन के काम में तालमेल रखने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय नागरिक परिषद् भी बना दी गई है ।

१३. हमारी हवियारवंद सेनाओं का विस्तार करने और आईंसें फैब्रिरियों तथा रक्षा के दूसरे कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये बड़ुत से कदम उठाये गये हैं । इस दिशा में अवैनिक कारखानों से भी सहायता ली जा रही है । इन फैब्रिरियों

में काम करने वाले सभी लोगों का अपनी सरकार की तरफ से धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने राष्ट्र के काम में तन-मन से योग दिया है। यही बात उन लोगों पर भी लागू होती है जो समूचे देश में खेतों, कारबानों और सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करते हैं। मानू-भूमि पर संकट की घड़ी में इन महान् देश के लोगों ने बड़ी लगन से जो योग दिया है उसे देख कर हमारे हौसले बहुत बढ़े हैं।

१४. एमरजेंसी का एलान हो जाने के बाद जल्दी ही मजदूरों और प्रवन्धकों की केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं ने उद्योगों में शाति बनाए। रखने के लिये एक राय हो कर प्रस्ताव पाठ कर दिया जिस का मक्सद यह था कि कारबानों में जगड़े बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिए जायें, उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाये और जहां तक हो सके लागत में कमी की जाए। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि केन्द्र में, राज्यों में और बहुत से कारबानों में एमरजेंसी उत्पादन कमेटियां बना दी गई हैं।

१५. चीनी हमले से हमारे ऊपर जो भारी बोझ पड़े और उस का मुकाबला करने के लिये जो कदम उठाये गए, उन सब को ध्यान में रखने द्वारे यह सत्त्वात उठा कि कोई बड़ी तर्दीली किए बर्ग रहमारी तंत्री पंच वर्षीय योजना किस तरह पूरी की जा सकती है। इति\* मामले पर पूरी तरह से गोर करने के बाद हमारी सरकार इन नतीजे पर पहुँची कि राष्ट्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिये इस योजना के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से को पूरा करना ही होगा और इसलिये रक्षा की दृष्टि से भी इन पर अमल करना जरूरी है। आर्थिक विकास और उद्योगों की तरक्की ही हमारी रक्षा की इंगारी का आवार है। आर्थिक विकास के रोकने या इस की प्रगति धीमी करने का नतीजा यह होगा कि देश कमज़ोर हो जायेगा। इस

लिये यह फैसला किया गया है कि हालात के मूलाधिक इच्छ-उपर कुछ फेरबदल करके तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना पर अमल जारी रखा जायें, और हमारे उद्योगों का इस तरह पुनर्गठन किया जायें कि रक्षा की उस्तों को पहला स्थान दिया जा सके। इस तरह खेती-बाड़ी उद्योग, परिवहन, संचार, विजर्ल, तव-नीकी शिक्षा और अनुनंदन के क्षेत्रों में हमें भरतक कोशिश करते रहना है। राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिये यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि खेती-बाड़ी का आवार मजबूत हो। रक्षा के लिये उद्योग जरूरी है और इसी तरह विजली, परिवहन और तज़र्न की शिक्षा को बढ़ाना भी।

१६. खेती में अधिक पैशावार के कार्यक्रम से पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष चावल की प्रति एकड़ रुपैयावार में पन्द्रह से इकाई प्रतिशत, गेंड़ की आठ से पन्द्रह प्रतिशत और जी की म्यारह से पच्चीस प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि हुई है। श्रीचोणिक उत्पादन में बराबर वृद्धि हुई है और १६६२ के पहले नी महीनों में कोई सँझा सात प्रतिशत अधिक उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है। लोहे और इस्पात का उत्पादन बराबर बढ़ रहा है। पद्धिक संस्करण में इस्पात के बारबानों का विस्तार करने की दिशा में और दुग्धपुर में अनावर स्टील कारबना लगाने की दिशा में क्रम उठाने गये हैं। खेडिज और तेल साधनों के विकास कार्य में और तरक्की हुई है। कोयले का उत्पादन बराबर बढ़ रहा है और यह आशा की जाती है कि हन्तने इन वर्षों में छः करोड़ दस लाख (मेट्रिक) टन कोयला निकालने का जो लक्ष्य रखा है वह पूरा हो जायेगा।

१७. दिसम्बर, १६६२ में भारतीय व्यापारी जहाजी बड़े का टनभार दस लाख ग्रास रजिस्टर्ड टन तक पुंच गया। १६६६ तक सँझे पांच लाख ग्रास रजिस्टर्ड टन का

## [राष्ट्रपति]

अतिरिक्त भार प्राप्त करने का जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है, वह योजना काल समाप्त होने से तब वर्ष पहले ही पूरा हो जायेगा, ऐसी आशा है। दो लाख टन तो पहले प्राप्त कर लिया गया है और दो लाख टन से ज्यादा और लेने के पक्के आंडर दे दिये गये हैं।

१८. खंड में कमी करना, चीजों को जाया न होने देना, अपने सीमित साधनों को बचाए रखना और सम्माल कर उनका इस्तेमाल करना हमेशा ही जरूरी होता है, लेकिन आज इसकी खास अहमीयत है। लोगों की बुनियादी जरूरत पूरी होनी चाहिए और कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकना चाहिये। हमारे देश वासियों में एका और डिसिप्लिन की इतनी अच्छी भावना जागी कि एमरजेंसी का एलान होते ही अव्यवस्था को स्थिर रखने की जरूरत सभी ने फौरन मान ली। थोक भावों का भी भौजूदा स्तर उससे ऊचा नहीं है, जो तीसरी योजना के शुरू में था। भारत में चौरी-छिपे सोना लाने से हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा के साधनों पर जो भार पड़ता है, उसे रोकने के लिए सोने पर नियंत्रण रखने के मकसद से कुछ नियम बनाये गये हैं।

१९. एटमी शक्ति विकसित करने के हमारे कार्यक्रम में तेजी से तरक्की हुई है। विहार में यूरेनियम की एक खान खोदी जा रही है तथा एक यूरेनियम मिल बनाई जा रही। पहला एटमी विजलीघर तारापुर में; दूसरा राजस्थान में, राणा प्रताप सागर में और मद्रास राज्य में पूर्वों टट पर कलपवक्म में बनाया जायेगा। और जांच करने पर यह मालम हुआ है कि तारापुर में विजलीघर में विजली पैदा करने पर जो लागत आयेगी, वह उससे कम होगी जो इसी जगह इतने ही बड़े किन्तु कोयले से विजली पैदा करने वाले विजली घर में आयेगी। एटमी शक्ति से चलाये जाने वाले इन विजलीघरों से हमारी रेल और परिवहन व्यवस्था का भार भी कम हो जायेगा।

२०. अब लगभग सारे देश में कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं और पंचायती राज्य भी नी राज्यों में लागू हो गया है। एमरजेंसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्रीय रक्षा को दी गई चुनौती का सामना करने के लिये ग्रामीण भारत को एक साथ काम में जुटाने का एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। प्रत्येक पंचायत में ग्राम स्वयंसेवक दल बनाये जायेंगे और इनके तीन काम होंगे—उत्पादन, सामाजिक शिक्षा और ग्राम रक्षा। इस योजना का एक जरूरी अंग है एक रक्षा अम बैंक, जिसके लिये हर महीने में हर बालिग कम से कम एक दिन मुफ्त काम करेगा। देहाती इलाकों में सहकारी आंदोलन ने काफी तरक्की की है। बुनियादी कृषि करजा देने वाली सोसाइटियों की सदस्य संख्या इस समय दो करोड़ है और आशा है कि १९६३ में वह दो करोड़ चालीस लाख और अगले वर्ष तक दो करोड़ अस्सी लाख हो जायेगी। अब तक एक हजार से ज्यादा सहकारी खेती समितियां बनाई जा चुकी हैं।

२१. आप को यह सूचना देते हुए मुझे खुशी होती है कि कांस सरकार ने पूर्व कांसीसी बस्तियों के बारे में विसर्जन संधि को पवक्षा कर दिया है। इस कार्रवाई से इन बस्तियों को काननी रूप से भारत को सौप देने का काम पूरा हो गया है।

२२. नेपाल के साथ हमारे संबंध बदलूँ भिन्नतापूर्ण हैं। भारत ने आर्थिक और तकनीकी—इन दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में नेपाल को जो सहायता दी है उसके संतोष जनक नतीजे निकले हैं। भारत ने तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान में नेपाल को अठारह करोड़ रुपए की आर्थिक सहायता देने का वायदा किया है। यह सहायता कोसी और गंडक के प्रोजेक्टों के अलावा है जिन से भारत और नेपाल दोनों की ही लाभ होगा।

२३. भारत ने भटान और सिक्किम को भी, उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिए काफी मदद

दी है। भारत ने भूटान को कोलम्बो योजना का मेम्बर बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया और भूटान ने नवम्बर १६६२ में मैलबोन में कोलम्बो योजना सलाहकार समिति में भाग लिया।

२४. भारत सरकार ने अल्जीरिया, दुश्मनी, जमेका, रुआण्डा, द्रिनिडाड, टोबापो और उगाण्डा की आजादी का स्वागत किया है और व संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मेम्बर बना लिये गये हैं। हम इन नए आजाद देशों की सफलता की कामना करते हैं। जल्दी ही न्यासालंड वै भी उसकी अपनी सरकार बन जायेगी।

२५. कांगो में संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के अधीन काम करते हुए हमारे सैनिकों ने वहां के कठिन मसलों को मुलझाने में बड़ी मदद की है। हमारे सैनिक तब तक वहां रहेंगे जब तक संयुक्त राष्ट्र ऐसी हालत में नहीं हो जाता कि अपने शांतिपूर्ण प्रयत्नों में बिना किसी प्रकार की आंधा के उन्हें वहां से लौटने की अनुमति दे सके।

२६. पिछले वर्ष बहुत से देशों के राज्याध्यक्ष तथा प्रधानमंत्री और दूसरे नेता हमारे यहां सद्भाव-यात्रा पर आये हम ने उनका स्वागत किया। इन अतिथियों में थे : नेपाल के महाराजाधिराज और महारानी मिक्सिको के राष्ट्रपति, लोपेज मातिओस, रुमानिया लोक गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति, श्री देव च साइप्रस के राष्ट्रपति, मकारियोस, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति, डा० हेनरिख लुबके ; कम्बोदिया के राजकुलमान्य राजकुमार नरोदम सिहानुक ; युनान के महामहिम महाराज और महारानी ; सिंगापुर के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री ली क्वाइन यू ; मलय के प्रधान मंत्री, तुकु अबदुल रहमान ; युगोस्लाविया के उप-राष्ट्रपति, श्री एडवर्ड कार्दल्ज और लबनान के प्रधान मंत्री, डाक्टर रशीद करामे।

२७. इस समय जब कि हमरी सारी कोशियों अहम नसलों का सामना करने पर और रक्षा तथा आर्थिक विकास के लिये अपनी जन-शक्ति और साधनों को जुटाने पर लगी हुई हैं, 2653 (ai) LSD—3.

हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हालात में जो थोड़ा-सा सुधार हृद्दा है, उसका स्वागत करते हैं। क्यूंकि एक ऐसी मिसाल रही जिसके कारण समचा संसार एटमी जंग के किनारे पर जा खड़ा हुआ था, लेकिन वो बड़े राष्ट्रों के सद्भाव और संयम के कारण यह जंग टल गई। तानाव खत्म होने के कुछ आमार दिखाई दिए हैं और एटमी हथियारों पर रोक लगाने के बारे में समझौता हो जाने की भी उम्मीद हो गई है।

२८. भारत सरकार के १६६३—६४ के भाली साल की आमदनी और खर्च के अंदाजे का व्यौरा आपके सामने रखा जाएगा।

२९. आपके सामने विचार के लिये जो बिल रखे जायेंगे उन में से ये भी हैं—

१. संघीय प्रदेश पांडिचेरी, कराइकल, माहे और यनाम के लिये संसद में प्रतिनिधित्व की व्यवस्था करने का एक बिल।

२. संघीय प्रदेश बिल।

३. गंदी बस्ती (सुधार और सफाई) संशोधन बिल।

४. मारतीय उत्प्रवास (संशोधन) बिल।

५. उद्योग-विवाद (संशोधन) बिल।

६. फैक्ट्री (संशोधन) बिल।

७. बिजली (सप्लाई) संशोधन बिल।

८. दिल्ली बिल। (मंदिराभूत बिल।)

३०. संसद सदस्य गण! देश के इतिहास की एक बहुत नाजुक घड़ी में हम यहां इकट्ठे हुए हैं। ऐसी हालत में, जब कि हमने लोकतंत्रीय समाजवादी समाज का निर्माण करने का बचन लिया है, जिसमें शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों और रजामंदी से तरकीकी की जाती है, हमें विदेशी हमले के खतरे का भी साज़ना करना है। मुझे पूरा-पूरा विश्वास है कि यह संसद जो हमारी नीति और राष्ट्र की रहनुमाई के लिए पूरी तरह से

## [राष्ट्रपति]

जिम्मेदार है, इन बड़े कामों को ही सले और समझदारी से तथा बदाश्त करता और सहयोग की भावता से पूरा करेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपकी कोशिश सफल हो, जिस से हमारी जनता और दुनिया का भला हो। उठो, जागो जो अवसर आपको प्राप्त है उनको समझ और जब नक लक्ष्य प्राप्त न हो जाए तब तक कर रुको।

“उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधत”।

## PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1963, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 21st January, 1963.

Sir, I lay on the Table Copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 21st January, 1963:—

- (1) The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Amendment) Bill, 1963.
- (2) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

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## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**AUDIT REPORT, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS AND BLOCK ACCOUNT RAILWAYS**

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Audit Report, Railways, 1963, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-777/63].

- (ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1961-62, Part I—Review. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-778/63].
- (iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1961-62, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-779/63].
- (iv) Block Accounts, including Capital Statements, comprising the Loan Accounts, Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-780/63].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LIMITED WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND COMMENTS AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON THE COMPANY'S WORKING**

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Notification No. CH(I)-6(9) 61, dated the 14th January 1963 regarding refixation of prices for soda ash, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-781/63].
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62, along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-782/63].

33 Papers laid on the Table MAGHA 29, 1884 (SAKA) Constitution (Fifteenth) Amendment Bill 34

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

12.34 hrs.

MAJOR PORT TRUSTS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME PRESENTATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to move the following:-

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (9) of section 42 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-783/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:-

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (First Amendment) Scheme, 1963, published in Notification No. GSR 86 dated the 12th January, 1963.
- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1963, published in Notification GSR No. 87 dated the 12th January, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-784/63].

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twenty-third Report of the Law Commission on the Law of Foreign Marriages. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-785/63].

MAJOR PORT TRUSTS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME PRESENTATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to move the following:-

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make provision for the constitution of port authorities for certain major ports in India and to vest the administration, control and management of such ports in such authorities and for matters connected therewith be extended upto the first day of the next session".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make provision for the constitution of port authorities for certain major ports in India and to vest the administration, control and management of such ports in such authorities and for matters connected therewith, be extended upto the first day of the next session".

The motion was adopted.

12.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORTS OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be extended upto the 29th March, 1963."

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): This is a constitutional Bill, which is, to some extent, controversial as well. It has to be referred to the various Legislative Assemblies. They are sitting these days. If it is postponed, I am afraid there will be no time for referring it to the Legislative Assemblies. They might get adjourned, and we might not get their response. Therefore, I suggest that we might ask the Joint Committee to expedite and present the report in time, so that it can be considered here and referred to the various State Legislatures in time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): I am Sorry, and partly glad also, that Shri Tyagi raised this point. May I submit that precisely because it is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, we should not hustle it? It should not be taken lightly. I submit that the more time we take in the Committee, the less time we will take in the House.

As regards the other point he has raised, that being a Bill of this kind, it has to be ratified by the Legislatures of the various States, the time-schedule that we have already received with regard to the business of the House of this session is so tight that no piece of legislation can be taken up till the 20th April. As far as I am aware, till the 19th April we will be busy with Railway and General Budgets and the Ministries' Demands. Therefore, there is no point at all in submitting the report of the Joint Committee before the 29th March. Even if it is done on that date, it will not be taken up before the 20th April. Therefore, I submit we are proceeding as we should in the Committee, and the extension of time that the Chairman of the Committee has asked for is very reasonable. The Committee, I am afraid, will not be able to finish the work with regard to these Bills before that date.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, I will put the question to the House.

The question is:

'That the time appointed for the

presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be extended upto the 29th March, 1963."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### CONSTITUTION (SIXTEENH AMENDMENT) BILL

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao** (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be extend up to the 29th March, 1963."

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): I only wish to say that if the amendment which I had suggested in the last session had been accepted by the Minister, this situation would not have arisen today.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): I have no objection to the time being extended, but when an extension is asked for, I think some explanation should be given as to why the scheduled time has not been adequate to go through the whole matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Members had wanted that the reasons be given, I would have asked the Mover, but then other Members stood up to give the reasons.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I am raising this point that when an extension of time is asked for, the House is entitled to know why the extension has become necessary now when earlier they thought they could finish it in time. There may be certain reasons. For instance, certain unions might have represented on the earlier Bill, and the Committee might have wanted to record certain evidence. Therefore, if, along with the request for extension, an explanation is given, if the House is taken into confidence, there will be lesser occasions for raising objections.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have been following a very wholesome practice that the

Mover makes the motion and if any Member wants the reasons to be given, we ask the Mover to give the reasons. I do not think it is required that invariably, when the House also agrees, the reasons must come forward. Whenever it is wanted, we ask the Mover to give them. If the reasons are wanted, certainly I will ask the Mover to give them.

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao:** The Committee has met thrice. We have completed the recording of the evidence. We have to take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. We lost one day on account of the passing away of Shri Datar. On Saturday we met to consider the clauses, but the Members wanted the evidence that was recorded to be supplied to them. It could not be done within 24 hours. We are meeting again at 2.30 P.M. today. We have even decided to sit on working days after the session concludes and we will try to expedite

the report as early as possible. But we feel that the consideration of the two Bills cannot be taken up before the 20th April, as Shri Kamath put it, the House will be busy with the Budget debates. I think this extension of time is necessary and the House may be pleased to grant it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be extended up to the 29th March, 1963."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 19, 1963/Magha 30, 1884 (Saka).*

[Monday, February 18, 1963/Magha 29, 1884 (Saka)]

OBITUARY REFERENCES .	COLUMNS 1-2	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .	COLUMNS 31-33
The Speaker made references to the passing away of Shri Mulchand Dube who was sitting member of Lok Sabha and Shri B.N. Datar who was a sitting member of Lok Sabha and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.		The following papers were laid on the Table :—	
Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.		(1) A copy each of the following papers :—	
<b>RB : INTERRUPTIONS AND WALK OUT DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS :</b>	2—10	(i) Audit Report, Railways 1963, under article 151(1) of the constitution	
Lok Sabha asked the Speaker to convey to the President its deep regret over the disorderly conduct of certain members at the time of his Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together earlier this day.		(ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1961-62, Part I—Review.	
The House agreed that a Committee of the House be appointed to investigate into the affair and to make a report to the House.		(iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1961-62, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts.	
<b>PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS LAID ON THE TABLE</b>	10—31	(iv) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, 1961-62.	
Secretary laid on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1963.		2) A copy each of the following papers :—	
<b>PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS</b>	31	(i) Notification No. CH (1)-6(9)/61 dated the 14th January, 1963 regarding refixation of prices for soda ash, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.	
(i) Secretary laid on the Table the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1963 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President.		(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-1962 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.	
(ii) Secretary also laid on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following two bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 21st January, 1963 :—		(b) Review by the Government on the Working of the above Company.	
(1) The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Amendment) Bill, 1963.		3) A copy of Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (9) of section 32 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.	
(2) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1963.			

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— <i>contd.</i>	COLUMNS	TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORTS OF JOINT COMMITTEES EXTENDED	COLUMNS
(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 :—			24—38
(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (First Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 86 dated the 12th January, 1963.		(i) The time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, was extended upto the 29th March, 1963.	
(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 87 dated the 12th January, 1963.		(ii) The time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 was extended upto the 29th March, 1963.	
A copy of the Twenty-third Report of the Law Commission on the Law of Foreign Marriages.		AGENDA FOR TUESDAY. FEBRUARY 19, 1963/MAGHA 30, 1884(SAKA)—	
TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE EXTENDED		Presentation of the Budget (Railways) 1963-64.	
The time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Major Port Trusts Bill was extended upto the first day of the next session.		Consideration and passing of the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill.	