

Wednesday, February 27, 1963/
Phalgun 8, 1884(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume XIII, 1963/1884 (Saka)

[February 18 to March 2, 1963/Mazha 29 to Phalgun 11, 1884 (Saka)]



FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 27, 1963 | Phal-
guna 8, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rihand Dam

+

- *133. { Shrimai Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri M. L. Deivedi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. Venkata Subbiah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Heda:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shrimati Jamunadevi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Central Zonal Council met at Bhopal
on the 29th January, 1963 to consider
the sharing of water and electricity
generated at the Rihand Dam between
Uttar Pradesh and Madhya
Pradesh: and

2779 (Ai) LSD—1.

(b) if so, what decisions were taken
thereat?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The Central Zonal
Council met at Bhopal on 29th and
30th January, 1963. The question of
sharing of electricity generated at
Rihand Dam between Uttar Pradesh
and Madhya Pradesh was further dis-
cussed at its adjourned meeting held
in New Delhi on 19th and 20th Feb-
ruary, 1963. A Committee, under the
Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Sachdeva,
Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and
Power, was constituted to examine
the matter. The Committee will
meet again on the 18th of March with
a view to finalising its recommenda-
tions.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What
were the terms of reference of this
Committee and what is the date on
which this Committee is going to
meet next?

Shri Hajarnavis: As regards the
latter part of the question, I have
already said that they will meet on
the 18th of March. The terms of
reference are: (a) the quantum of
power which should be made avail-
able to Madhya Pradesh from Rihand
Dam; (b) the price at which power
should be made available from Rihand
Dam; (c) sharing of power from
Matatilla Dam by Madhya Pradesh;
and (d) examination of possibilities
of extending irrigation from Ranga-
War Reservoir and Ken Canal in
Madhya Pradesh by Uttar Pradesh
Engineers.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I
know whether any decision was re-
ached in this meeting? How far is

this news correct that Madhya Pradesh has accepted 25 per cent share not only in electricity but also.....

Mr. Speaker: They are meeting again to finalise it. So, how can he say that now?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल में क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के बीच में एक मीटिंग हुई थी दिल्ली में ? यदि हाँ, तो उस में क्या क्या बातें तय हुई, और कौन सी बात मध्य प्रदेश मांगता है और जिस को उत्तर प्रदेश मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ? यानी प्वाइंट आफ डिस्यूट क्या है ?

श्री हजरतबीस : उन में जो मतभेद थे वे इस बारे में थे कि मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी बिजली दी जाय और किस भाव से दी जाय ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने पूछा था कि अभी हाल में दिल्ली में जो मीटिंग हुई थी उस में मध्य प्रदेश ने कितनी मांग की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने बतलाया कि कौन कौन सी बात हुई थी । किस ने क्या कहा और किस ने क्या नहीं माना ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने पूछा था कि दिल्ली में जो मीटिंग हुई थी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही था कि शेअरिंग आफ इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में कितना कितना हिस्सा हो ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी जो मीटिंग दिल्ली में हुई थी जिस में मुख्य मंत्री मिले थे, मैं ने उस के बारे में पूछा था । उस में क्या हुआ यह मालूम नहीं हुआ ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह अभी जो मीटिंग हुई थी उस के ही बारे में है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमान्, यह बात कहाँ तक सत्य है कि दिल्ली में जब दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री और अन्य मंत्री मिले थे उस समय उस समिति ने एक सर्वसम्मति रिपोर्ट दी थी, और यह तब हुआ था कि अगर वह एक्सपर्ट कमेटी सर्वसम्मति से रिपोर्ट देगी तो दोनों राज्यों की सरकारें उसे मान लेंगी, लेकिन बाद में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने उस से इनकार कर दिया ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: मेरे खयाल में उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्यों को इस मतभेद को और बढ़ाने में मदद नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether as a result of the last meeting any concrete proposals have been sent to the two State Governments for their consideration?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In fact, the two Chief Ministers met in the Central Zonal Council and they decided that a committee of officers should be set up. That committee met twice or thrice. They have arrived at certain proposals but there is no complete unanimity over the proposals. Therefore, they are going to meet again on the 18th.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether any sound principles are going to be decided in this matter so that the same can have bearing in other similar disputes also?

Mr. Speaker: Let not other things come in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any proposal before Government to take a lesson from this dispute and set up some kind of a permanent machinery to go into such inter-State disputes with regard to water and power?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Tyagi: Why were all these controversial points not settled before the launching of this project? Is it the policy of the Government to settle all controversial points or disputes in future before any such project is launched?

..Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not so easy to settle all matters before the project is actually launched. But generally now the Irrigation and Power Ministry goes into the details of every project and if other States are concerned, matters relating to supply of water and electricity are fully considered. Yet, as Tyagiji knows, this Rihand Dam project is a very old project and the State has been reorganised since then. When this project was taken into consideration for the first time, there was the Vindhya Pradesh Government. Therefore, this difficulty has arisen.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : ग्रन्थस्य महोदय, हम लोगों का नाम प्रश्नों में रहता है, लेकिन हमें बार बार खड़ा होने पर भी समय नहीं मिलता ।

ग्रन्थस्य महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है । मेरे दिल में ऐसी बात नहीं है कि आप का नाम देख कर भी मैं आप को समय न दूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bhagawat Jha Azad: Question No. 148 may also be taken along with this.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न संख्या १४८ को भी इस के साथ ले लिया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: Can both be taken up together?

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes, Sir.

Chinese Detenues in India

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*134. { **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Bibhutj Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs

be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chinese detenues who have signified their intention to be repatriated; and

(b) the arrangement made for their repatriation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to Chinese nationals who are interned under the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The number of such persons who have expressed their willingness to return to China is 1443.

(b) Arrangements have not yet been finalised.

चीनी राष्ट्रजन

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*१४८ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भावगवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री मरंडी :
श्री कृष्णदेव त्रिपाठी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २३ जनवरी, १९६३ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या १०१४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितने चीनी राष्ट्रजन नजरबन्द किये गये ; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों को रिहा कर दिया गया है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) केन्द्रीय नजरबन्दी कैम्प, देवली में १८ फरवरी, १९६३ तक नजरबन्द किये गये चीनी राष्ट्रजनों की संख्या २,१६५ है । इस के अतिरिक्त असम, पश्चिम

बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र की स्थानीय जेनों में १४३ व्यक्ति नजरबन्द हैं।

(ख) चीन वापिस जाने के लिए राजी व्यक्तियों को रिहा करने तथा स्वदेश पहुँचाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(a) The number of Chinese nationals interned in the Central Internment Camp, Deoli, as on the 18th February, 1963, is 2,165. In addition, there are 143 detained in local jails in Assam, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

(b) The question of release and repatriation of those who are willing to return to China is under consideration.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What is the hitch or difficulty in sending back to China those detenus who have signified their assent for going back?

Shri Hajarnavis: The Chinese Government had proposed to the Government of India that they would be sending ships, but so far no detailed proposals have come as to when the ships would arrive. When they arrive, we will certainly make the necessary arrangements.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether a number of detenus have expressed their abhorrence against the attack of China on Indian soil and whether their cases have been considered?

Shri Hajarnavis: The Government did not think it necessary to ascertain their views.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि जो चीनी भारत में नजरबन्द हैं उन में से अधिकांश ने इच्छा प्रकट की है कि वे साम्यवादी चीन में न भेजा जाय ? क्या इस संबंध में कोई प्रकाश डाला जायेगा ?

श्री हजरतबीस : २,००० लोगों में से १४०० लोगों ने कहा है कि वे साम्यवादी चीन में जायेंगे। करीब करीब २१०० लोग

नजरबन्द हैं, उन में से १४०० ने कहा है कि वे साम्यवादी चीन में जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो नहीं जाना चाहते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं ने पूछा था कि कितने लोग हैं जोकि नहीं जाना चाहते हैं और उन की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे भी कोई हैं जिन्होंने न यह कहा हो कि वे साम्यवादी चीन में नहीं जायेंगे ? उन के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : हम लोगों ने निश्चित सवाल पूछा था कि कितने जाना चाहते हैं। जिन्होंने कहा है कि जो जाना चाहते हैं, उन का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा। जो नहीं जायेंगे उन के मामले में आगे विचार करना होगा।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : जो नहीं जाना चाहते हैं उन का क्या प्रयुक्त होगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं ने कहा कि इस सवाल पर हम फिर गौर करेंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that some of the Chinese internees have written to their Indian relatives in Assam to the effect that they are very well looked after and are very happy in the internment camps and if so whether this has been brought to the notice of China who has complained of oppression of these people?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: What China has said in this connection is absolutely wrong. I am glad one of the leaders of the Opposition also feels that the arrangements made for them is very satisfactory because the detenus themselves have written to their relatives. Therefore, I said it is just propaganda which is being made by China. Whatever they have said about the difficulties of the detenus has no basis.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the attention of the Chinese Government was drawn to the Statements made by the Chinese detenus either in camps or otherwise to the effect that they are very well looked after and that the propaganda line adopted by them is utterly false?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have already replied to that and it has been brought to the notice of the Chinese Government also.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it a fact that these camps are also inspected by the International Red Cross Society and if so, what is the opinion of the international Red Cross Society?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They did visit the camps. They were on the whole satisfied with the arrangements. They made a few suggestions. We have complied with those suggestions.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether these Chinese nationals detained include any of them detained from the Ladakh area?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry I cannot give that detail.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या इन लोगों को ग्राम बंदियों में ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जा रही है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या दी जा रही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं इस का जवाब पहले श्री कामत के सवाल के ऊपर दे चुका हूँ। उन को कोई ज्यादा अलग रियायत नहीं कुछ मामूली थोड़ी सी २५-३० पैसे की ज्यादा रियायत है लेकिन ऐसी बात क्यों है इस का जवाब मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that amongst these detenus there are some who are suspected of espionage—there are allegations of espionage against some and if so, is there any proposal before the Government to bring them to trial on espionage charges?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no such proposal yet.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Manpower Training Programme

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- *135. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hemj Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back the Government constituted a technical manpower committee called "Thacker Committee" to draw up manpower training programmes to ensure a large force of trained manpower in relation to the assessed needs both of Defence and of key sectors of the Plan; and

(b) if so, whether this committee has made any specific recommendations in this regard, and the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

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

(b) As recommended by the committee, the Government of India have sanctioned accelerated training programmes for engineering craftsmen, wireless operators, mechanics, motor drivers and auxiliary nurses, and initiated various measures, in consultation with the professional or academic bodies concerned, for accelerating courses and increasing the output of graduates and diploma holders in engineering, and doctors.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: One of the main recommendations of this committee appears to be to shorten

the period of training for doctors and engineers. If this proposal is accepted, would it not lead to inefficiency creeping into these highly technical professions?

Shri Hajarnavis: That aspect of the matter was considered by the committee. They felt that the period could be shortened without any substantial loss in efficiency. In any case, the matter has finally to be approved by the Universities and professional bodies. The Government are quite sure that they will consider this aspect seriously.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In view of the fact that many more industrial training institutes are going to set up to meet the increased demand for craftsmen in the country, may I know what steps are being taken by the Government to provide well trained teachers in these institutes?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): This is part of the main scheme. The training of trainers as well as trainees—both these things are parts of the combined scheme. We are setting up institutes. In fact, all the State Government have been asked to implement the various proposals which have been put forward by that Technical committee of which Prof. Thacker is the Chairman. For example, for craftsmen, it has been suggested that they have to train about 60,000 engineering craftsmen, and they will have a course of about six months or so. Similarly, for each and every work, a definite target has been fixed up, and the State Governments are actually in the process of implementing this scheme.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि संकट काल की स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जनशक्ति प्रशिक्षण का जो कार्यक्रम है इसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र कब से आप कार्यान्वित कर सकेंगे;

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जनशक्ति में समझा नहीं। यह तो इसके लिए है जो खास तौर पर इंजीनियर्स और डाक्टरों की कमी पड़ रही है उसको पूरा करना है उसके लिए जसा मैंने कहा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को यह स्कीम भेजी जा चुकी है। उन्होंने स्कूल खोले है या अपने कालिजों में नम्बर बढ़ाया है वह काम शुरू तो हो गया है मगर उसे बहुत तेजी से करना है और एक जिम्मेदारी से आगे करना है।

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the names of the States which have requested the Central Government to provide them with facilities, and what steps have been taken by the Central Government in this regard?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The State Governments have not asked for any special facilities from the Centre.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the expenditure on these schemes will be borne entirely by the State Governments or whether it will be shared between the State Governments and the Central Government and if so, up to what percentage?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Why should the hon. Member invite or ask the Central Government to undertake the burden? Let the State Governments move in the matter first.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this man-Power committee has made recommendation towards the reorganisation of engineering education with a view to drawing up a balance between the austerity needed by the emergency and the needs of sound training?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, they have done that. They have broadly considered every matter in the context of the emergency, and, therefore, they have suggested a reduced course of training. As my colleague has said, naturally, the universities and other bodies will have to be consulted, although all the Ministries concerned of the Government of India

have agreed to those proposals. So, we have received such recommendations from that committee.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या इस प्रशिक्षण कार्य को करने के लिए जो व्यक्ति रिटायर हो चुके हैं उनकी सेवा से लाभ उठाया जा सकता है, यदि ऐसा हो, तो उसके लिए आप क्या यत्न कर रहे हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हां, पूरा लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। इतना ही नहीं कि जो अभी रिटायर हुए हैं उनकी सेवा में लाभ उठाया जाय बल्कि यह भी कहा है कि जिनकी उम्र ६० वर्ष से ऊपर है वह भी अगर ट्रेनिंग के काम में आना चाहेंगे तो उनकी भी हम लेंगे।

Shri Ranga: Is it proposed to take some special steps and give facilities for the displaced goldsmiths so that they may be able to get some training in preparing the new type of jewels and also in getting alternative employment in various other industrial spheres?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If they want to become doctors or engineers, we shall certainly welcome them.

Shri Ranga: I am talking of the industrial sphere.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the remaining recommendations of the Thacker Committee will be considered afterwards?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, in fact, it is a continuing committee; that is, the Thacker Committee is a continuing committee, and they will be sending up their proposals off and on, and those proposals will certainly be implemented. Of course, Government will have to give their final opinion on the recommendations of the committee, and then they will be implemented.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know a reaction of the universities and

the reaction of the National Medical Council towards the proposal placed by the Thacker Committee in regard to the reduction of the period of training for medical graduates and also the relaxation of the restrictions on rural service by them?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: So far as doctors are concerned, this recommendation has been agreed to by the Medical Council of India as well as the Ministry of Health and has been communicated to the State Governments and universities and Medical colleges by the Medical Council and the Health Ministry for implementation.

दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी

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*१३६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती
श्री ६० मदनमदन राव :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी के प्रचार में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये यदि सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था सम्बन्धित की है तो कितनी:

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये कोई विस्तृत योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(५) क्या दक्षिण भारत में हिंदी माध्यम का विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की प्रस्थापना अभी भी विचाराधीन है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) से (घ). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या L. T—863/63]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको अंग्रेजी में बताने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जब यह कहा

जाता है कि एक विवरण टेबल पर रख दिया गया है, तो उसको हर एक माननीय सदस्य समझ सकता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : शिक्षा मन्त्री जी ने संसद् के पिछले अधिवेशन में इस प्रकार के एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए बताया था कि दक्षिण भारत के जितने भी विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में हिन्दी चल रही है, उनके हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को प्रगति देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और विचार कर रही है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन वेंकटेश्वर यूनिवर्सिटी, केरल यूनिवर्सिटी, मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटी और मैसूर यूनिवर्सिटी, इन चार यूनिवर्सिटीज को ग्रांट्स देता है। उन में हिन्दी डिपार्टमेंट्स नियुक्त किये गए हैं, उनके लिए और रिसर्च वर्गों के लिए ग्राण्ट्स दी जाती है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : शिक्षा मन्त्री ने बताया था कि मैसूर राज्य ने गुलबर्गा में हिन्दी माध्यम का विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का अनु-रोध किया था और इसी प्रकार की चर्चा आन्ध्र प्रदेश की राजधानी हैदराबाद के लिए भी थी। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या अभी तक वे सुझाव विचाराधीन हैं या वे निर्णय की कोटि में पहुँच चुके हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहाँ तक हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में विचार किया गया है और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन से भी मशवरा किया गया था। उसकी राय यह थी कि इस समय वहाँ पर विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा। इस बारे में मिनिस्ट्री विचार कर रही है। अगर वहाँ पर कोई हिन्दी माध्यम की संस्थाएँ खुलें, तो उनकी उचित सहायता दी जायगी।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री इस तथ्य से अवगत हैं कि दक्षिणात्य

जनता संस्कृत-परिपुष्ट हिन्दी को भली प्रकार समझती है और इसलिए क्या उन संस्थाओं को इस प्रकार की हिन्दी का प्रचलन करने के लिए सहयोग दिया जायगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हाँ, सहयोग देते हैं, मदद करते हैं।

Shri Narasimha Reddy : In view of Government's intention to spread South Indian languages in the North, are there any proposals to establish a Malayalam University in Calcutta, a Tamil University in UP and a Canarese University somewhere in Rajasthan?

Mr. Speaker : Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : May I know whether all the South Indian States have made Hindi a compulsory subject in schools or whether there is any State which has not done so

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava : Except in Madras State, Hindi has been made a compulsory subject in all the States.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, एक ओर जब कि दक्षिण के लोग इस कदर उत्साह से हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं, इस समाचार में कहाँ तक सत्यता है कि मद्रास में हिन्दी की जो अनिवार्य परीक्षा ली जाती थी, उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कदम तीन-भाषाई फार्मूले से कहाँ तक मेल खाता है और क्या मद्रास सरकार को इस के लिए पुनः सहमत कराने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह समाचार, सही है और मद्रास सरकार स इस बारे में बातचीत की जायगी।

Shri Heda : May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the conference of Hindi Pundits or Vidwans in Madras State where they have desired and requested their own State Governments to make Hindi a compulsory subject?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have also read that news.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि जिन स्थानों में हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है, चूँकि वहाँ के नौजवानों को नौकरियों के लिए परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी में प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए बाध्य किया जाता है, इसलिए वे नौजवान अधिकतर असफल हो जाते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

डा० का० ला० भीमाली : यह प्रश्न तो इसमें से नहीं उठता है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह सच है कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयों का अभी माननीय मंत्री ने उल्लेख किया है और जिन को यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन सहायता दे रहा है, उनको जितनी सहायता दी जाती है, शिक्षार्थियों की हिन्दी की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की अभिलाषा बहुत अधिक होने के कारण वह सहायता पूरी नहीं पड़ती है ? यदि हाँ, तो उस सहायता को बढ़ाने के विषय में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

डा० का० ला० भीमाली : अगर माननीय सदस्य उस स्टेटमेंट को देखें, जो कि टेबल पर रखा गया है, तो वह पायेंगे कि बहुत सी योजनाएँ हैं, जिन के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी की शिक्षा दी जाती है और हिन्दी का प्रचार हो रहा है । मैं उनको यह भी बताऊँ कि भारत सरकार की शत-प्रतिशत सहायता से टीचर्ज कालेजिज स्थापित किये गए हैं, जिन में अध्यापकों की ट्रेनिंग हो रही है । वे अध्यापक फिर जाकर हिन्दी की शिक्षा देने में मदद करेंगे ।

श्री त्यागी : माननीय मंत्री एक बात का जवाब नहीं दे सके हैं । उस का जवाब दे दिया जाए ।

My hon. friend had enquired what steps Government were taking to encourage South Indian languages in the North.

Mr. Speaker: That was not relevant to this question.

Dr. M. S. Aney: On a point of order, Sir. Can a question be asked partly in English and partly in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: We are evolving a new language here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Composite language?

सीमित भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा परीक्षा

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*१३७. { श्री भक्त वर्शन :
 { श्री भावत झा आजाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६२ के तारान्तिक प्रश्न संख्या २६५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सीमित भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा परीक्षा कराने की योजना के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : योजना अभी विचाराधीन है ।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : श्रीमन् इस प्रश्न का पहली बार जो उत्तर दिया गया था, वह लगभग छः मास पूर्व दिया गया था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय होने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है और इस बीच में कौन सी खास अड़चनें सामने आई हैं ।

श्री हजरतबीस : देरी इस लिए हुई है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों से इस बारे में विचार-विमर्श करना पड़ता है और उन की भी सलाह लेनी पड़ती है । कई प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने इस का विरोध किया है । अगर उन सब की सलाह से योजना बनानी है, तो जरूर देरी लगेगी ।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बता सकते हैं कि कन कन राज्यों ने

इस का समर्थन किया है और जिन राज्यों ने इस का विरोध किया है, वह किन कारणों से ?

श्री हजरनबीस : मैसूर, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश ने इस का विरोध किया है ।

ग्रन्थस्त महोदय : कारण क्या है ?

श्री हजरनबीस : उन का कहना है कि इस में वही लोग आयेंगे, जो कि पहले परीक्षा में फेल हो गए हैं । उन का कहना है कि अगर पहली बार वे नहीं आ सके, तो उन को दोबारा मौका न दिया जाए ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it a fact that the very principle that those who are already in Government service should be allowed a higher age in the examination is under consideration, or has this principle already been established and further consideration is being given?

Shri Hazarnavis: Naturally, the competition will be open to persons who are of a higher age than that prescribed for competitive examinations. Those who have already entered Government service should be allowed an opportunity to move up to a higher level and also go to other departments.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I wanted to know whether the State Governments which have opposed this scheme have challenged the very principle that those who are in a higher age group should be accepted in service or not.

Shri Hazarnavis: That is so. They object to this principle.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What will be difference between this limited training and the full training?

Shri Hazarnavis: Training, I conceive, would probably just be the same.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: If the majority of the States have accepted the scheme and only three States have not accepted, why is the scheme not being but through?

Shri Hazarnavis: An attempt will be made further to persuade them. There is also still some difference of opinion among the various States that have agreed on principle regarding details about implementation.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): May I add only one sentence? I can appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members. Because some delay was taking place, we are holding a conference of all the Chief Secretaries perhaps on the 5th and 6th of March, so that the differences are discussed and thrashed out across the table.

Consolidated List of Scheduled Tribes

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{ **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
*138. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri B. K. Das:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision for preparing a consolidated list of Scheduled Tribes on all-India basis; and

(b) if not, when this will be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b) Various proposals received from State Governments for revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still under consideration. There is however no proposal for the preparation of a Consolidated, i.e. common list of Scheduled Tribes on an all-India basis. It is hoped that final decisions on the proposals of the State Governments will be taken soon.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any list of such people who are recognised as scheduled tribes in

one part of the country but not recognised in another part has been prepared; if so, what is the total number of such people according to the 1961 census?

Shri Hajarnavis: Those details are not with me. If the hon. Member writes to me, I shall certainly be glad to give that information.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether it is a fact that this matter was discussed in the conference of the Chief Ministers, and whether it is also a fact that some of the Chief Ministers objected to the preparation of this consolidated list; if so, what is the difference of opinion among the Chief Ministers in this respect?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I do not exactly remember whether some of the Chief Ministers opposed the revision of the list. Preparation of a consolidated list is a different matter. In fact it will have to be prepared Statewise because conditions differ from State to State. In so far as the revision of the list is concerned, it has taken sometime and we have now to expedite it especially in view of the Delimitation Committees which have been set up. I hope we will try to finish this work soon.

श्री बड़े: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कंसोलिडेटेड लिस्ट तैयार करने का काम कब से आपके विचाराधीन है, कितने सालों से विचाराधीन है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: मैं ने खुद माना है कि इस में देरी लगी है। मगर इसका कारण यह है कि जिन को नया शामिल करना होता है, जिन को नया लेना होता है, उस पर बहुत सी आपत्तियां होती हैं, बहुत से एतराज होते हैं और अगर किसी को काटना होता है, लिस्ट में से छोड़ देना होता है तो उस पर और भी ज्यादा आपत्तियां होती हैं। इस वास्ते मामले में बहुत ज्यादा सोच समझ कर चलना होता है।

श्री बड़े: कितने अंशों से यह विचाराधीन है, यह मैंने जानना चाहा था ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: मैं कुछ इसके बारे में पक्का तो नहीं कह सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि हम इस काम में अब बहुत जल्दी करेंगे। बल्कि हमारा विचार यह भी है कि जो ६-७ मार्च को चीफ सैक्रेटरीज की कॉन्फ्रेंस हो रही है, उस में भी इस मामले को रखा जाए और बहुत सी बातों को तय कर लिया जाए।

श्री ६० च० सोय: क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि छोटा नागपुर से जब अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोग असम में जाते हैं और वहां बस जाते हैं तो उन लोगों को वहां आदिम जाति के लोग शुमार नहीं किया जाता है ? अगर हाँ तो उनकी जानकारी है तो इसकी क्या वजह है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: अलग अलग प्रदेशों में अलग अलग जातियां और ट्राइब्स हैं। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जिन को एक जगह ऐसा माना जाता है उनको दूसरी जगह भी ऐसा ही माना जाए। बिहार में जो ट्राइबल्स माने जाते हैं वे उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं माने जाते हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि मेरे खुद के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं और गवर्नमेंट उनको शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स मानती ही नहीं है।

Shri Basumatari: Arising out of the reply given by the Minister that a tribal shifting from one State to another State is not treated as a tribal may I know why some tribals in the same State are not taken as tribals even in their own State? Is it because of the declaration of Scheduled Areas? There are 6½ lakhs of such tribals in Orissa and 12½ lakhs of such tribals in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: All these matters will be looked into when we are finalising this list.

श्री ५० सा० बास्पाल: अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में

अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग होते हुए भी उनको सूचि में माना नहीं गया है। इसी प्रकार से राजस्थान में जोधपुर में भी आदिवासी हैं और उनको भी सूचि में माना नहीं जाता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक स्टेट के बारे में अलग अलग इस तरह से सवाल अगर पूछे जायेंगे तो पंद्रह स्टेट्स हैं और पंद्रह स्टेट्स के बारे में बताना मुश्किल हो जाएगा...

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मैं यही जानना चाहता था कि क्या इस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा ?

श्री हजरनबीस : उस पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know if the Government of India have laid down any criteria to be applied to find out whether one is a tribal or a Scheduled Caste and if so how these anomalies arise?

Shri Hajarnavis: There are no anomalies. First of all the Government takes into consideration whether an area is inhabited by people who have the same common characteristics. The criterion mentioned for a tribal is do they have a tribal way of life? If that criterion is satisfied, they are put in the schedule. The criterion for the Scheduled Caste is: Is there still remaining a vestige of untouchability? If these criteria are satisfied by a substantiated group of people in an area, that particular community is put in the schedule. It is obvious that no declaration can be made in respect of one individual or a few perhaps.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether it is proposed to take the members of the communities concerned into confidence before finalising the revision of such lists?

Shri Hajarnavis: We shall be happy to receive suggestions from hon. Members.

Civil Defence Plan

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Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri R. G. Dubey:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

*139. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Shri Heda:

Shri Hem Raj:

Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri B. K. Das:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Smt. Savitri Nigam:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recast their civil defence plan in consultation with foreign experts;

(b) the main features of the plan and revised instructions issued; and

(c) what has been spent by Centre and by States on civil defence till now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b) The report submitted by the U. K. Expert on Civil Defence is under consideration.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether instructions were issued from the Centre that glass-panes from windows and ventilators of factories should be removed, that sandbags should be collected, and trenches should be dug, and if so, if such instructions had been issued, may

I know who is responsible for the issue of such instructions and making a mess and exposing the Government to ridicule, and whether such instructions have since been withdrawn?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The House, I hope, will appreciate that these instructions were issued at a time when the situation was almost extraordinary and abnormal; there was a sudden attack and later on certain advances on our frontiers by the Chinese. At that time we had certain schemes of air-precautions and those instructions which were there already were sent to the State Governments, but then we had confined those instructions to the northern States which are on our borders; especially we wanted immediate action to be taken in Assam and North Bengal. So, these instructions were issued. It was also said in fact that we should keep our schemes ready. It was not essential everywhere to start digging trenches or declare or practise black-outs. However, I do not think that those who acted on those instructions did something which was wrong.

In so far as the question regarding expenses is concerned, may I inform the hon. Member and the House that the Uttar Pradesh Government informed us that they did not spend a single pie over the digging of trenches and the expenses have been very little indeed. Of course, when we got time, when the tension was a little reduced, we looked into the matter again and advised the State Governments to give up digging of trenches and the practising of black-outs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if we are still acting on certain Codes which were available in 1939 and 1940, or we have a different basis now in the light of the various developments that have taken place all over the world? May I know what is the basis for our civil defence programme now?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: 1943—that is going very far back. Some kind of plan was ready in 1953. We had revised the whole plan. Yet, things are changing so rapidly, and therefore we thought it advisable to consult one of the experts although conditions differ very much in England and in our country. In England, their civil defence is with a view to prevent any kind of nuclear attack. In our country, I do not think that kind of attack is to come about. But still, Gen. Irwin suggested that even against conventional attacks, such as bombs or bombers, etc., we have to make certain preparations. Some of them have to be implemented immediately; others have to be kept ready on paper so that they could be implemented when the time so demands it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister, in answering a question of mine on Monday—the day before yesterday—said that “as soon as the emergency arose in India, the attention of the State Governments was drawn to the Civil Defence Manuals which had been prepared much earlier;”.... and “The Home Ministry has sent”—on the day he replied or just before that perhaps—“to the State Governments further suggestions about civil defence measures more suited to the possibilities in India.”

In between these two stages of mental make-up.....

Mr. Speaker: What is his question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister has answered the question in a different manner. The background must be there.

Mr. Speaker: Now he may come to the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In between these two stages of mental make-up, in Delhi alone, according to reliable Press reports, over 100,000 shelters and trenches were proposed to be

dug during November and December and an elaborate civil defence manual of do's and don'ts was also issued by the Government. Now am I to understand that all these efforts were completely wasted, that the civil defence manual of do's and don'ts has also been withdrawn and is there any proposal before Government to issue new do's and don'ts, so that people's lives may be saved in the event of an air attack?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I did not say anything else. What the Prime Minister had said was quite correct that we have sent revised instructions and we do propose to send further instructions because, as I stated, Gen. Irwin had made certain recommendations, and in the light of those recommendations, we may have to send further instructions to State Governments. So far as Delhi is concerned, the do's and don'ts—those instructions—are there and will be there, because they are more or less a permanent type of instructions. We have stopped the digging of trenches very soon, about a month or a month and a half before. So, there is no sort of special problem in that regard.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयम् स्वीकार किया है कि खाइयाँ खोदने का काम जरा जल्दबाजी में किया गया था। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम दिल्ली की खाइयों को ढकने में कितना समय लगेगा क्योंकि खतरा है कि कहीं किसी की टाँगें न टूट जायें या कहीं मच्छर न पैदा हो जायें।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं, कोई खतरे की बात नहीं है। वह ऐसी जगह पर खुदी हुई हैं कि माननीय सदस्य की टाँगें उन में नहीं पहुँचेंगी।

Shri P. K. Deo: While these trenches and shelters were being dug in Delhi and a similar effort was being made in Lucknow, is it not a fact that the Prime Minister's statement came out from Lucknow that these are all useless and they create panic? Is there

no co-ordinated approach to this problem?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion that there is no co-ordination.

Shri Ranga: Is there any co-ordinated plan?

Shri P. K. Deo: The State Governments issued some instructions. The Prime Minister said,.....

Mr. Speaker: His question has been modified by his leader. Is there any co-ordinated plan in respect of this?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is co-ordination and may I say that what the Prime Minister said has been completely vindicated by such an expert as Gen. Irwin.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how far Government has succeeded in establishing village volunteer forces in the country, what will be their total strength and the amount to be spent on them?

Shri Harjarnavis: That, Sir, is being attended to by another Ministry—the Ministry of Community Development. The question may be addressed to them.

Shri Ranga: Have Government so far succeeded in reconciling the point of view of the Prime Minister with the activity of the Chief Minister in West Bengal and was their attention drawn to the controversy that arose over these conflicting instructions and attitudes?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not quite follow the question. The Prime Minister said something about West Bengal.

Shri Ranga: Was not the attention of the Minister drawn to what the Chief Minister said in West Bengal?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes; he said something there in the Assembly. As I said, in regard to two matters—digging of trenches and black-out—the Prime Minister felt that it should not be practised now. In the same con-

section, he had said something about West Bengal. I do not think there was anything else which he said about this.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government has given instructions that A.R.P. exercises should not be held in towns and, if so, what are the reasons for giving such instructions?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We said so; but, as I said, it was confined only to two things. It was never said that other measures like enrolment of home guards or dividing the city into wards and having wardens should not be adopted. It was also suggested that volunteers should learn fire fighting, rescue operations, first-aid and also those other steps concerning civil defence were to be practised. They were adopted and they are actually being practised at present.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if some steps are being taken now to have these civil defence measures in the rural areas also because most of these steps during the emergency were taken in the urban areas?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, Sir, rural areas are comparatively safer; yet, so far as enrolment of home guards and their training is concerned the scheme is the same and it has to be implemented in the rural areas also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस योजना के मातहत नागरिकों पर से हथियारों की पाबन्दी हटाने का भी विचार सरकार का है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं, हथियारों का उपयोग सिखलाने का विचार बरूर है लेकिन पाबन्दी हटाने का नहीं है क्योंकि कभी-कभी तो वीरे ही देख कर डर मानूम होता है ।

Private Oil Companies

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- *140. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
- Will the Minister of Mines and

Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of permitting expansion of private oil companies in India has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The private sector refineries have already been permitted to operate at the maximum capacities available with them, which are in excess of licensed capacities. As regards their proposal for substantial expansion, all aspects of the problem including the likely additional demand for petroleum products and the best way of meeting it are under consideration.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know what is the necessity for the expansion of the private sector refineries when the public sector refineries proposed during the Third Plan period together with the existing capacity in the private sector would have met the needs of the oil production at the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is so far as the end of the Third Plan period is concerned. We have taken account of all the necessities, and the expansion in the public sector and the private sector refineries has been tuned to meet that demand. But the question which is under consideration is as to what will be our requirements later on in the Fourth and the Fifth Plan periods, and we shall consider all aspects before coming to a certain decision.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether as a condition for allowing the expansion of the private sector the foreign oil companies have agreed to modify the existing refinery agreements?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Unfortunately, they have not agreed to revise the existing agreements, but I hope that as understanding develops between us we

will be able to persuade them and better conditions will then prevail for the oil industry.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जब तक एसी और बरमा शैल को जो ज्यादा कोटा दिया गया है वह वापस नहीं लिया जावेगा तब तक हमारी सरकार का व्यापार नहीं बढ़ेगा

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : कोई चीज वापस लेने का हमारा इरादा नहीं है। जो कन्सेशन दिया गया है एक्सपैन्शन में बरमाशैल और एसी को वह दे दिया गया क्योंकि उस से फारेन एक्सचेंज की बचत होती है। एप्रोमेंट मंजूर करें या नहीं, या रिवाइज करें या नहीं, इस प्रश्न पर बातचीत हो रही है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह खुद अपने इंटरैस्ट को देखते हुए उसे मंजूर कर लेंगे।

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the proportion between public sector and private sector and what efforts are being made to step up the proportion, so far as the public sector is concerned?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Recently, it has been decided that the public sector refineries should be expanded so that they may be able to produce by the end of the Third Plan period about 50 per cent. of the petroleum products. As we go into the Fourth Plan, all these questions will be considered, keeping in view the Industrial Policy Resolution, which guides us.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether large-scale expansion of the private sector oil companies will in any way hamper the expansion of the public sector oil companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. Within a time-limit if the private sector refineries are expanded in an unlimited way, surely they are going to affect the economy, distribution and profitability of the public sector refineries. All those questions are before us and, we are quite cautious.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: May I know whether it is a fact that the cost

of production of the private sector oil companies is less than that of the public sector oil companies? If that is so, what efforts are the Government making to reduce the cost of production in the public sector refineries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is very difficult to compare the cost of production. The refineries that came into being about 8 or 9 years ago, certainly have certain advantages, so far as economy is concerned because the costs are now increasing. Therefore, it is not correct to analyse and compare the costs.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the private oil companies are allowed to repatriate their depreciation cost and if so the amount?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: According to normal practice, dividends, profits and certain other items are allowed to be repatriated. So far as depreciation is concerned, special funds are presumably provided by the oil companies. So far, perhaps, the oil companies have not repatriated the sums meant for depreciation. They have kept it separately for their use.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that the private oil companies have already been forbidden from expansion of their capacity much beyond that stipulated in the refinery agreement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, no doubt they have expanded beyond the licensed capacity, because that had some advantages for us because it saves foreign exchange. For every ton of imported petroleum product we have to spend more foreign exchange than on the import of a similar quantity of crude oil. Therefore, we have allowed that.

Indian Education Service

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{ **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
*141. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
{ **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 443, on the 23rd January, 1963, and state:

(a) whether the replies from some of the States which were still awaited have since been received from them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether final decision for setting up an All-India Education Service has been taken by Government; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Replies from a few State Governments are still awaited.

(c) and (d). Do not arise because the views of all the State Governments are not yet known.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमारी एजुकेशन कमेटी के रहते हुए और इतने एजुकेशन बोर्ड्स के रहते हुए बई सर्विस जारी करने की क्या जरूरत महसूस हुई ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस मामले पर कई स्तरों पर बहुत गहराई से विचार किया गया है और अन्त में पिछली बार जब नेशनल इन्स्ट्रेशन कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी, उस ने सिफारिश की थी कि इस तरह की सर्विस कायम होनी चाहिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अब इस सर्विस के चालू होने में कितना समय लगेगा और यह कब तक शुरू हो जायेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अभी आप ने कहा कि इस की जरूरत नहीं है और अभी कहते हैं कि यह कब तक शुरू हो जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अगर इसे आना ही है तो वह चाहते हैं कि यह जल्दी आये ।

2779 (A) 1510-2.

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जब उस पर सब राज्य सरकारों के जवाब आ जायेंगे तो इस पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सही है कि अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने इस योजना का समर्थन किया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने स्मरणपत्र देने पर भी उत्तर नहीं दिया है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह सही है कि अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने समर्थन किया है और जिन का जवाब नहीं आया है वह हैं पंजाब, राजस्थान और आंध्र प्रदेश । आंध्र प्रदेश ने प्राविजनली एपी किया है लेकिन उन्होंने ने कहा है कि अंतिम जवाब हम बाद में देंगे ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Do Government propose to hold up this scheme which has been agreed to by all the States except two?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have not received replies from these States, but there are some States, like, Madras, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, who have not favoured this scheme. When we have received replies from all the State Governments, the Home Ministry will examine the matter in consultation with the State Governments.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government has made up its mind even before the views of all the State Governments have been examined with reference to so many other factors which might be implied in this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: How can Government make up its mind? Government is in consultation with the State Governments.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that there is some apprehension in the minds of the State Governments that their educational personnel will suffer in this all-India pattern? If that is so, have any adequate provisions been

made for safeguarding the interests of those educational personnel?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: As I said, when we have received the replies from all the State Governments, I feel sure that the hon. Home Minister will consult the State Governments and take necessary action.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि आल इंडिया एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस और आल इंडिया एजुकेशन सर्विस के अधिकारों में क्या फर्क होगा, उन के पे स्केल वगैरह में क्या फर्क होगा या यह दोनों बराबर होंगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवाली : अभी इस के डिटेल्स नहीं बनाये हैं लेकिन सिद्धान्त में यह बात एक बार मान ली जाये तो उस के बाद ही फिर डिटेल्स तय किये जायेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Ranga: Sir, the next question, Question No. 143, can also be taken up with this.

Mr. Speaker: If it can be conveniently answered, the next question also might be answered along with Question No. 142.

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes, Sir.

Advisory Committee for the Chief Commissioner of Andamans

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- *142. { **Shri Yashpal Singh;**
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri Heda;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri A. S. Saigal;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new advisory committee is proposed to be constituted to assist the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, what would be its constitution and precise functions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). An Advisory Committee to be associated with the Chief Commissioner has been constituted.

Constitution.—The Advisory Committee consists of the Member of Parliament representing the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Senior Vice-President of the Port Blair Municipal Board, other non-official members of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, Rani Chhanga of Katchall and two representatives of village Panchayats to be nominated by the Chief Commissioner.

Functions.—The Chief Commissioner would seek the advice of the Committee on matters relating to:—

- (i) administration involving general questions of policy;
- (ii) economic, social and educational development of the Islands and welfare of the people in general.

अन्वमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह

*१४३. **श्री बेरवा कोटा :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्वमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह के प्रशासन में स्थानीय जनता को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ख) इस द्वीप समूह में रहने वाली अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अब तक कितनी अनुराशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के लिये क्या उपबन्ध किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) द्वीप समूह के प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित मामलों में अन्वमान तथा निकोबार

द्वीप समूह के चीफ कमिश्नर और गृह मंत्री के साथ सम्बद्ध सलाहकार समितियों में स्थानीय जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। राज्य योजना समिति, अभिन्यास समिति श्रम सलाहकार समिति तथा ऋण सलाहकार समिति में भी उन के प्रतिनिधि हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विशेष विकास के लिये पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण क्षेत्र के अधीन ६.५० लाख रुपये की कुल प्रबंधित राशि में से दिसम्बर, १९६२ तक १.०१ लाख रुपये।

[(a) Local people are represented on the Advisory Committees associated with the Home Minister and with the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands on matters relating to the Administration of the Islands. They are represented on several other local committees, namely, State Planning Committee, Layout Committee, Labour Advisory Committee and Loan Advisory Committee.]

(b) and (c). Rs. 1.01 lakhs upto December, 1962 out of total provision of Rs. 6.50 lakhs made in Third Five Year Plan for special development programmes for welfare of Scheduled Tribes under sector—Welfare of Backward Classes.]

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस वक्त चीफ कमिश्नर के लिये सलाह बोर्ड नियुक्त करने के बजाय सीधे जनतंत्र के अधिकार इस द्वीप समूह को क्यों नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं और यदि सरकार का ऐसा इरादा है तो यह अधिकार कब तक दिये जायेंगे?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: उस का शासन सीधे गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में ही है और वह उस का यहां से प्रबन्ध करती है। एक कमेटी अभी तक थी वह कमेटी कम मिलती थी। मैं उस का चेयरमैन था। इसलिये यह मुनासिब समझा गया कि एक स्थानीय कमेटी बनाई जाये और चीफ कमिश्नर उस का चेयरमैन

हो ताकि वह बराबर मिलते रहे और अपनी सब बातों पर वहां विचार करते रहें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मेरा मतलब नेजिलेचर से है, नेजिलेचर अबसेम्बली से है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: अभी वहां और जरा काम बढ़ने दीजिये तब देखा जायेगा।

Shri Heda: May I know whether there would be any basis for nominating the members, that is, whether they would be nominated on the basis of being representatives of particular interests, region or class? On what basis will they be nominated?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the Advisory Committee?

Shri Heda: Yes.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There are only two nominations to be made. The rest are more or less *ex-officio*, Chairman of the Municipal council or Member of Parliament. Two nominations should naturally go to those tribes who are not represented or to women. That would be more or less the basis on which nominations will be made.

श्री बेरबा कोटा: क्या गृह मंत्री जी ने हाल में अंठमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह का दौरा किया था? इस दौरे में वह कितने दिन तक वहां पर रहे और इस दौरे का उद्देश्य क्या था?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या माननीय सदस्य को इस पर भी एतराज है?

श्री बेरबा कोटा: इस द्वीप समूह में कौन कौन सी भाषायें चलती हैं और प्रशासन में अंग्रेजी के सिवा और कौन कौन सी भाषायें प्रयुक्त होती हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो बिल्कुल दूसरा सवाल है।

Shri Ranga: May I know why is it that the Government has not yet thought fit to spend Rs. 1.6 lakhs or

so out of Rs. 6 lakhs—that too is a paltry sum—allotted for tribal welfare in view of the fact that the tribals of Andaman and Nicobar are the least developed people?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would only like Shri Ranga to go there and see whether they are really less developed.

श्री त्यागी: उन को काला पानी कर दो ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He is so afraid. I am not sending him to Andamans.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have led the way. You have gone first.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have led the way. The total is for the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Ranga: Six lakhs have been allotted.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Rs. 6.50 lakhs for the Third Five Year Plan, for 5 years.

Shri Ranga: You have spent only Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: How many years have passed out of the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Ranga: This is social welfare.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I inform the hon. Member that all the amount could not be spent immediately? There are hostels being built; then, for the supply of books, scholarships etc., have to be given. They will be given year to year. It will take sometime. We will spend all the money. He need not bother about that.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिन्दी निदेशालय का बाहर भेजा जाना

*१४४. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को दिल्ली से बाहर भेजा जा रहा है; और

(ख) सरकार की यह कार्यवाही निदेशालय के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में किस प्रकार सहायक होगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) और (ख). दिल्ली में स्थान की कमी के कारण भारत सरकार के कुछ कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर भेजने का प्रस्ताव है। बाहर भेज जाने वाले कार्यालयों में से केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का एक हिस्सा भी शामिल है। स्थान की अव्यविक कमी होने के कारण निदेशालय का बाहर भेजा जाना अनिवार्य जान पड़ता है।

Exploration of Oil in Cauvery Basin

*145. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to offer the Carvery basin to any foreign company to prospect for oil;

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made so far in this direction; and

(c) the basic reasons for Government to reverse their initial decision that the Cauvery basin be explored under State auspices?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). This area was one of the areas which

were declared in May, 1980 as open for grant of licences and leases, on negotiated basis, to private parties in participation with Oil and Natural Gas Commission. No satisfactory offer from any private company has been received for this area. Meanwhile, preliminary work is being carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Crimes in Delhi

- *146. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Marandi:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Berwa Kotah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of burglaries, murders, attempts at murder and stabbing cases separately in the Capital during the last three months; and

(b) in how many of such cases Government employees were involved as uplrits or victims?

The Minister of Home Affairs Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(From 1st November, 1962 to 31st January, 1963).

Cases Reported

No. of Government servants involved

		As culprits	As Victims
	Cases reported		
Burglaries	374	2	47
Murders	12	-	1
Attempts to murder	11	2	1
Stabbing	67	-	1

Reservation of Posts for War Service Candidates

- *147. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reserve certain vacancies for War Service Candidates; and

(b) whether any percentage has been fixed for this purpose?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Government would take appropriate measures to provide suitable employment opportunities to War Service candidates in the event of their demobilization from the Army.

Development of Multipurpose Schools

*149. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his ministry has drawn up a programme of intensive development of a selected number of multi-purpose schools in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme; and

(c) what are its financial implications?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T.-864/63].

Personality Test

*150. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision taken by Government regarding the number of marks to be allotted for personality test in All India Competitive Examination; and

(b) what are the reasons governing the decision?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Singareni Collieries

*151. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishancharnder Seth:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 444 on the 23rd January, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any settlement has been reached with the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the extent of participation in the equity capital of Singareni Collieries Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The details of the financial participation by the Central and the State Governments respectively in the equity capital of the Singareni Collieries Co. are still under consideration. The matter could not be settled yet because the terms and conditions on which the State Government want the Government of India to advance them funds for investment in the Company have not been finalised. In the meantime, the status quo is being maintained i.e., the Andhra Government has been permitted to retain its existing ratio of 60 per cent. in the equity capital of the Company. Further, in order that the Singareni Collieries Co. may go ahead with its development programme, loans totalling Rs. 4.5 crores have already been advanced to the Company directly by the Central Government during the last two years.

Oil Exploration in Assam and NEFA

*152. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

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

(a) whether there is a scheme for oil exploration in Doom Dooma in Upper Assam and adjacent areas of NEFA;

(b) if so, what is the precise scheme; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken to implement the same?

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

(b) The scheme is to carry out detailed seismic surveys and follow these up with test drilling in favourable areas as indicated in the surveys.

(c) Preliminary work is in hand to commence the seismic surveys early in March, 1963.

बिहार में तेल की खोज

१९६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खान और ईश्वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य में तेल की खोज के लिये जर्मन और इटैलियन कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो उनकी शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन कम्पनियों ने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया है और यदि हां तो अब तक की इनकी खोज का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

खान और ईश्वन मंत्री (श्री को० बे० मालवीय) : (क) से (ग). वर्तमान समय में बिहार प्रदेश में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा तेल-अन्वेषण का कार्य किया जा रहा है। प्रायोग का भारतीय दल आचार्यक, चुम्बकीय

और भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण कार्य कर रहा है। तकनीकी सहायता कार्यक्रम (Technical Assistance Programme) के अन्तर्गत जर्मन का सहाय गणराज्य सरकार द्वारा आयोग को भेजी गई एक जर्मन भूकम्पीय पार्टी भी सहायता कर रही है। राखोल क्षेत्र में ई० एन० आई० (E.N.I.) की एक उपसगी संस्था अर्थात् नैसर्ग स्नाम आफ इटली की सेवाओं को प्रयोग करते हुए उ० ई० आघार पर व्यवस्थापन करने का प्रस्ताव है। आगामी प्रीम्स हाल में इस क्षेत्र में व्यवस्थापन के कार्य को आरम्भ करने की सम्भावना है।

Research Scheme in Pediatrics

197. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the University Grants Commission for giving financial assistance for fostering research schemes in pediatrics in all Universities in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when the proposal will be given effect to?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Article 311 of the Constitution

198. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees organisations have in a memorandum requested Government not to amend Article 311 of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir. Some memoranda, including one by All India Postal Employees Union, Class III, and another from all-India Telegraph Traffic Employees Union, Class III, New Delhi, have been received, advocating the abandonment of the proposal to amend Article 311 of the Constitution.

(b) The amendment intended to Article 311 of the Constitution is contained in the Constitution (Fifteenth) Amendment Bill, 1962. As the Bill is referred to the Joint Committee of the Houses, all the proposals relating to the amendment are subject to the discussion and decision of the Committee and the debate and decision of Parliament.

Selling of Hair-loom by Ex-Rulers

199. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the ex-rulers have been permitted to sell their hair-loom?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): By a notification issued on 19th January, 1963, the hair-loom jewellery of Rulers recognised by the Central Board of Revenue under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 has been permitted to be sold for investment in the 6½ Gold Bonds, 1977, without incurring any penalty.

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में छूटछात

२००. { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में छूटछात दूर करने के लिये मिस्र सरकार ने योजना बनाई है कि सर्वार्थ छात्रों

को हरिजनों के छात्रावासों में मफ्त रहने की सुविधायें दी जायेंगी; और

(ख) क्या इस योजना को देश के अन्य भागों में भी प्रारम्भ करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती जन्मशेखर) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार को मैसूर की दस्तुस्थिति का पता नहीं है। परन्तु स्वीकृत निति यह है कि हरिजनों के लिए कोई अलग छात्रावास नहीं होने चाहिए क्योंकि इससे छूतछात बनी रहेगी। पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण से सम्बन्धित राज्य मंत्रियों की जुलाई १९६२ में हुई बैठक में इस निति का समर्थन किया गया था।

Archaeological Excavation Near Rajnagar Station in Darbhanga

201. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of undertaking excavation of the ancient underground fort known as Balirajgarh situated at a distance of 14 miles from Raj Nagar Railway Station (N.E.R.) in the district of Darbhanga (Bihar) has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Excavation work will be undertaken shortly.

Teaching and Examination System

202. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back a committee was appointed by the University Grants Commission to suggest changes and improvements in our teaching and examination systems; and

(b) if so, whether this committee has submitted its report?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report is available in the Parliament Library.

Oceanographic Research

203. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi;**
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) the progress registered by oceanographic research in this country during the last five years;

(b) the programme of development for the next ten years in this field;

(c) whether it is proposed to develop any academic university courses in oceanography in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Oceanography is a comparatively young science in India. Some work was being done at Andhra & Kerala Universities, the Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam, and Directorate of Scientific Research of the Navy. The most important new development is the constitution in 1960 of the Indian National Committee on Oceanic Research, which is to advise on all aspects of oceanic research. India is also participating in the International Indian Ocean Expedition.

(b) An Oceanography Research Unit of the National Geophysical Research Institute and a Biological Centre are being set up at Cochin and Ernakulam respectively.

(c) and (d). Academic courses are provided at the universities of Andhra, Annamalai and Kerala.

Indian Oceanographic Expedition

204. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) whether the recent Kistna oceanographic expedition has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof showing the cost incurred, the number of participating scientists and the savings effected by the expedition by the decision to return to Bombay without touching Aden and by curtailing other scheduled rack-probes?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली उत्पादन

२०५. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती पिथौरागढ़ व उत्तरकाशी जिलों में बिजली पैदा करने की कुछ योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन योजनाओं का विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) क्या समीपवर्ती जिला नैनीताल की खटीना तहसील में भी इन बिजली योजनाओं का विस्तार किया जायेगा ताकि इस इलाके का विकास सम्भव हो सके ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजूरवीस) : (क) भारत सरकार ने यह मंजूर कर लिया है कि अगर विदेशी मुद्रा की कटिनाई न पड़ी तो वह पिथौरागढ़ पावर प्रोजेक्ट और उत्तरकाशी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देगी ।

(ख) पिथौरागढ़ नगर को बिजली देने के लिये २.६५ लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से १४२ किलोवाट शक्ति का एक डीजल आयल से चलने वाला बिजली घर लगाने का विचार है । उत्तरकाशी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत १२.०४ लाख रुपये की लागत से अग्नी गंगा (कालीगाढ़) नदी के दायें किनारे पर एक पावर चैनल और उत्तरकाशी नगर में २०० किलोवाट का एक बिजली घर बनाया जायेगा ।

(ग) इस बारे में विचार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कर सकती है ।

Russian Experts at Sibsagar Project

206. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 439 on the 23rd January, 1963 and state:

(a) whether all the Russian experts helping the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on its Sibsagar Project in Assam who were withdrawn have been asked to go back to the project;

(b) if not, the reasons for not being deputed to their original places; and

(c) when they are likely to be posted there?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of the Soviet experts withdrawn from Assam in November, 1962, two experts and one interpreter have since returned to USSR as their term of service in India expired. Out of the remaining experts posted in various projects in the Gujarat area, two have since been transferred back to the Sibsagar Project. Four new experts who were intended for Gujarat Region have been directed to Sibsagar Project instead of withdrawing those experts who had been earlier posted there so as not to disturb the work in Gujarat Region.

Oil Reserves in Kalol and Ankleshwar

207. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri P. R. Patel:

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

(a) whether there are bigger oil reserves in Kalol and Ankleshwar than estimated earlier; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase the drilling operations and the capacity of the Gujarat refinery for the purpose?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The capacity of the Koyali refinery is now proposed to be expanded to 3 million tons a year and it is estimated that the production of crude from Ankleshwar together with Kalol and other oil fields of Gujarat will meet the above requirements fully. The programme of development of these fields is being intensified to meet the above requirements.

Drilling Operations

208. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling operations have been carried out near Eluru, West Godavari District by Singareni Collieries Company;

(b) if so, the extent of deposits of coal found; and

(c) whether the company propose to start mining operations in this area?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Drilling operations are still being carried out near Eluru in West Godavari District by the Singareni Collieries Company.

(b) The number of holes drilled so far is four, some of which have shown only traces of coal and a large quantity of carbonaceous shale. Further drilling is in progress for determining the extent of coal deposits in this field.

(c) If, after completing sufficient number of bore-holes, the existence of a reasonable quantity of coal capable of economic extraction is proved, the Singareni Collieries Company will consider the question of starting mining operations in this area.

Deep Mining in Kothagudim

209. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) when the management of Singareni Collieries propose to undertake deep mining in Kothagudim; and

(b) the quantity of coal deposits available for deep mining?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Singareni Collieries Company propose to sink two shafts upto a depth of 800 to 900 feet within the next 12 to 18 months in Kothagudim.

(b) Drilling is in progress for proving the extent of reserves. It is, however, expected that the reserves would be of the order of 50 to 60 million tonnes.

Alleged Sale of Banned Books

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some books such as "Nine Hours to Rama" "The Lotus and Robot", "Nepal" which have been banned by the Government of India are sold freely on the pavements of Connaught Place, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, why no action has been taken to stop the sale of such books?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Enquiries made show that it is not correct to say that the books referred to are sold freely on the pavements of Connaught Place. A few stray copies may have been available, but there is nothing to show that they

were imported after the ban was imposed.

(b) Does not arise.

श्रीसत आयु

२११. श्री गोकर्न प्रसाद :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस समय भारत में लोगों
की श्रमिक आयु का पता लगाने के लिये
हाल में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम
निकला है; और

(ग) अन्य देशों की तुलना में हमारे
देश में श्रमिक आयु कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती
चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग). ऐसा
कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। परन्तु
पिछली जनगणना में इकट्ठे किए गए
आंकड़ों से, जिनकी सारणियाँ बनाई जा
रही हैं, लोगों की वर्तमान श्रमिक आयु का
हिसाब लगाया जा सकेगा।

Central Secretariat Service

212. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will
the Minister of Home Affairs be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers who have
so far been sent for Executive training
from Grade I of the Central
Secretariat Service and still in service
together with the names of States in
which they were trained;

(b) the age of officers who are sent
for Executive training; and

(c) the steps Government have
taken so far or propose to take to
utilise the services of officers who
have acquired experience in District
Administration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Home Affairs, (Shrimati Chandra

Sekhar): (a) 77 Grade I officers of the
Central Secretariat Service have so
far been deputed for executive training
in the States. They are as follows:—

1. Assam	.. 1
2. Andhra Pradesh	.. 3
3. Bihar	.. 4
4. Kerala	.. 1
5. Maharashtra	.. 6
6. M.P.	.. 4
7. Madras	.. 18
8. Mysore	.. 4
9. Orissa	.. 1
10. Punjab	.. 10
11. U.P.	.. 21
12. W.B.	.. 4

Out of them, 76 officers are still in
service.

(b) Officers below 45 years of age
are considered for this training.

(c) As the officers continue in
service for a long time after training,
the Government of India obviously
benefits from the training.

Engineering College at Jaipur

213. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will
the Minister of Scientific Research and
Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Central Government have postponed
setting up of a regional Engineering
College at Jaipur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) for how long it has been post-
poned?

The Minister of Scientific Research
and Cultural Affairs, (Shri Humayun
Kabir) (a) to (c):

Due to the present national emer-
gency, it is proposed not to start any
new engineering college in 1963-64.

हिन्दी जानने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी

२१४. श्री बैरवा कोटा: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों और विभागों में काम करने वाले कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) इनमें कितना प्रतिशत उन कर्मचारियों का है जो (ग) हिन्दी-भाषी हैं; (ख) जो अहिन्दी भाषी हैं, पर हिन्दी में बोल, समझ और लिख सकते हैं; और (ग) जिन्हें हिन्दी में काम-काज करने का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस): (क) लगभग ६ लाख, परन्तु औद्योगिक, वर्क चार्ज्ड, और ४५ वर्ष से ऊपर की आयु के कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर, जिनके लिये कि हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य नहीं है, संख्या लगभग ६.३ लाख है।

- (ख) (१) २०%
(२) २६%
(३) १०%

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Delhi

215. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided and spent for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Delhi in 1961-62 on

(i) Economic welfare;

(ii) Educational Development;

(iii) Health, Housing and other schemes; and

(b) the amount provided for the above schemes in 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandra Sekhar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. L. T.-865/63.)

Crimes in Union Territories

216. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases in the Union territories during 1962-63;

(b) details thereof Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether such cases as compared to the previous years are in the decline or not; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Kerosene Oil

217. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No 383 on the 14th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to restrict and regulate the use of Kerosene oil;

(b) the actual production and requirement of Kerosene Oil for internal use; and

(c) the total consumption used for cooking purposes only?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Oil distributing companies were directed to regulate release of stocks to prevent hoarding. Some State Governments viz. Maharashtra and the Ad-

ministrations of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura opened fair price shops for the sale of Kerosene, while some other State Governments e.g. Gujarat, Rajasthan and the Administrations of Tripura and Delhi have promulgated orders to regulate the distribution, sale and price of Kerosene.

(b) The present annual requirement of products falling under the group 'Kerosenes' (comprising Kerosene Superior, Kerosene Inferior and Aviation Turbine Fuel) i.e. 26 million tonnes, as against the annual production capacity of 1.4 million tonnes.

(c) Due to non-availability of reliable statistics, it is not possible to make an accurate estimate of kerosene used for cooking purposes only.

Tin Reserves

218. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some tin reserves have been found in India recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Copper Deposits near Gangtok

219. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big copper deposits near Ranikhola near Gangtok have been found; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The occurrences so far noted in the area do not indicate any large scale copper deposits.

(b) Does not arise.

Archaeological Finds at Sasni in Aligarh

220. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3000-year old objects have been found extensively on some ancient mounds at Sasni-Aligarh District and Ygyakhera in Etawah District of U.P. by Aligarh University History Department; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Some objects have been found at Sasni and some other places in Aligarh district and at Kusak, near village Ygyakhera, in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh, but none in Etawah district.

(b) The objects consist mainly of pottery known as Painted Grey Ware which is considered to have been in use about 1000 B.C.

Kozhikode Regional Engineering College

**221. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:**

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

(a) whether any progress has been made in the construction of the buildings for the Kozhikode Regional Engineering College;

(b) whether the college is now functioning and whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by students for want of adequate class rooms; and

(c) when the buildings are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The workshops and some of the laboratories are under cons-

truction, and they are expected to be ready for occupation by June 1963. The construction of a 400 student hostel will begin shortly.

(b) The College started functioning in August, 1961, in a part of the new buildings of the Kerala Polytechnic at Kozhikode. Facilities have been provided at the Polytechnic, both for the instruction of the students and for their lodging and no particular difficulty has been experienced by them.

(c) The construction of college buildings, hostels and staff houses has been undertaken according to a phased programme, that is expected to be completed by June, 1965.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers for Emergency Commission

222. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 { Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any bar for I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers for applying for emergency commissions in the army;

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

(c) the number of such officers who have applied for emergency commissions during the emergency?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). There is no bar against All India Service officers applying for emergency commissions in the Army. But it has been decided that as a general rule, officers of the All India Services are not to be released for military service. It is of vital importance that an efficient civil administration should be maintained during the emergency and that the civil services should be capable of bearing the additional burden thrown upon them by requirements of internal security, organisation of civil defence, work

relating to civil supplies, etc. The policy of Government that even during the emergency there should be the minimum possible dislocation of the development programme is a further reason why depletion of civil service cadres would be undesirable. The cadres of the All India Services and many of the other higher services are even now undermanned.

An exception to this general rule may be made only in cases where an officer possesses any special qualifications for military service and it is considered that his employment in military service would be of greater value to the country than his continuance in the civil post.

(c) Information is not readily available.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers

223. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 { Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether under any circumstances, I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers can apply to change their State after they are allotted to a particular State; and

(b) whether any allowances are given to officers who are posted outside their State?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) I.A.S./I.P.S. Officers can apply stating the reasons for a change of their cadre after their allocation to a particular State. Their requests are, however, examined on merits and according to certain settled principles.

(b) No.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in Punjab

224. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers who have been appointed by direct recruitment and those by

promotion in Punjab during 1961 and 1962?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The requisite information is as indicated below:

Service	No. of officers appointed in Punjab during			
	1961	1962		
	By direct Recruitment	By pro-motion Recruitment	By direct Recruitment	By pro-motion Recruitment
I.A.S.	10	9	10	Under consideration.
I.P.S.	2	—	3	—

Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme

225. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students sent to foreign countries at the expense of the Government of India under the Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme during Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes among them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Eight.

(b) None.

Scholarships for Training in Foreign Countries

226. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships given to students from Punjab for training in foreign countries under scholarships schemes administered by his Ministry during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of students amongst them belonging to Scheduled Castes?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Hamayun

Kabir): (a) 18 scholarships were given to candidates from Punjab for studies|research|training in foreign countries.

(b) None, Sir.

Grants-in-aid to the Non-official Organisations

227. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants-in-aid paid to Harijan Sewak Sangh, Depressed Classes League and other such Private institutions by Central Government during 1961 and 1962; and

(b) the schemes on which the amount has been spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-866/63].

As the grants are given for a financial year and not for a calendar year, information has been given for the financial years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

गुरुकुलों को सहायता

२२८. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुरुकुलीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में आधुनिक विषयों को सम्मिलित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री० का० ला० श्रीवाली):

(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता के लिये गुरुकुल-मान्यता प्राप्त सभी संस्थाओं में आधुनिक

विषयों के अध्यापन की सुविधा पहले ही से है।

New Universities in Madhya Pradesh

229. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government are planning to start three Universities at Indore, Gwalior and Raipur; and

(b) if so, what help the Central Government are extending?

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

(b) The University Grants Commission do not give any grant for the establishment of new Universities. They extend help for the development of existing Universities.

Despatch of Coal to Pakistan

230. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total monthly allotment of wagons for loading of coal despatched to both wings of Pakistan during 1962?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The allotment of wagons for export of coal to both wings of Pakistan during 1962 is given below:

Month (1962)	Allotment (in wagons)
January	4655
February	3730
March	4179
April	4813
May	4932
June	4860
July	6518
August	5213
September	4465
October	4498
November	4649
December	4032
Total	56,544

Lecturers in Delhi University

231. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the the Minister of Education be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain colleges of the Delhi University lecturers and senior lecturers are yet to be given the revised scales of pay as sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in 1961; and

(b) if so, the colleges in which this is yet to be implemented and the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The revised scales of pay, sanctioned by the University Grants Commission, have been introduced in all the colleges of the University of Delhi. A few individual cases of re-fixation of pay in the revised scale have not yet been approved by the Commission as full information has not been received.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में देशी शराब का मूल्य

२३२. **श्री बरवा कोटा :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दिल्ली में देशी शराब की कीमत कम कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या शराब सस्ती होने से जो मजदूर वर्ग या अनुसूचित जाति के लोग शराब पीते हैं उन पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा; और

(ग) इस विषय में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस): (क) शराब की फुटकर बिक्री की कीमत सरकार तय नहीं करती।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

**अश्लील चित्रों वाले पेन और लाइटर्स की
बिक्री**

२३३. श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या गृह-कार्य
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह बात सच है कि दिल्ली
व भारत के अन्य बड़े नगरों में सरे
बाजार इस प्रकार के पेन व लाइटर्स
बिकते हैं जिनमें महिलाओं के नग्न चित्र
एवं अश्लील मुद्राएं छपी रहती हैं;
और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त सामान की बिक्री
और वितरण को रोकने के लिये कोई
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री
(श्री हजरतवीस) : (क) और (ख).
यह सच नहीं है कि ऐसे पेन और लाइटर्स
दिल्ली में सरे बाजार बिक रहे हैं, परन्तु
हाल ही में कनाट प्लेस का एक दुकानदार
एक ग्राहक को अश्लील चित्र वाला
बाल पाईट पेन दिखाते हुए पकड़ा गया।
दिल्ली पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की
धारा २६२ के अधीन मामला दर्ज करके
न्यायालय को भेज दिया है। अन्य बड़े
नगरों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को
जानकारी नहीं है।

and I request that he may make a
statement thereon:—

"The reported intrusion of armed
East Pakistan policemen into Indian
waters in the Ganges in the
Murshidabad district of West Bengal
on the 18th February, 1963 and the
opening of fire by them."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Sbrimati Lakshmi Menon): The Government of West Bengal have reported that on 17th February, 1963, at about 08.45 hours, an Indian patrol party found a Pakistani boat in Indian waters (and also on Indian soil), at Hazrahati Char, PS. Jalangi, District Murshidabad, manned by one Pakistani police personnel, in uniform, and three other Pakistani nationals, all armed with guns. As soon as they saw the Indian patrol party, the Pakistani party opened fire on them. Simultaneously, firing also started from the Pakistani side of the river. The Indian patrol party returned the fire, in self-defence and succeeded in over-powering the Pakistani police officer and his party. One Pakistani boat-man, however, jumped into the river and escaped. Three persons, including one Pakistani police officer, were arrested. Two guns, one rifle, some ammunition, a pair of binoculars and the boat were seized. It is also reported that the Pakistani police had first tried to drag some Indian fishermen and their boats to Pakistan.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INTRUSION OF ARMED EAST PAKISTAN POLICEMEN INTO INDIAN WATERS IN THE GANGES ON 18TH FEBRUARY

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance
2779 (Ai) LSD—3.

A protest about the intrusion by the Pakistani party into Indian territory was lodged by the Government of West Bengal with the Government of East Pakistan on 20th February, 1963. Earlier on the same day, a protest had been received from the East Pakistan Government, alleging the arrest of 3 Pakistani nationals from, what was described in the protest as, "Pakistani territory". The Government of West Bengal refuted the allegation made by the Government of East Pakistan and reiterated that the Pakistani nationals were arrested after

[Shrimati Laxmi Menon]

they had intruded into Indian territory and resorted to unprovoked firing on an Indian patrol party.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that such intrusions have become quite common into West Bengal territory and also in view of the fact that these people come with arms, binoculars and all that, may I know what specific steps the Government have taken to ensure the security of these borders and also may I know where these arrested people have been kept?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The arrested people have been under custody. I cannot say where exactly they have been kept.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member be very particular to know where they have been kept? They have been kept in safe custody.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Because I am not so sure about it. From past experience I know that sometimes the people who are arrested on the borders, that is, Pakistani personnel or Pakistani policemen are released by our Government, but, on the other hand, our people who are arrested have been kept there and they have not been released. So, I want to make sure that this is done, and no unilateral release is made.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): May we know the rank of the arrested officers?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As regards the first part of the question which the hon. Member has stated, all precautions are taken to see that border intrusions do not take place.

12-07 hrs.

NATIONALISATION OF BANKS IN BURMA

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister will now make a statement on the nationalisation of commercial banks in Burma.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): With your permission, Sir, I would like to make a brief statement in reply to the notices which have been received from certain members regarding the recent decision of the Government of Burma to nationalise commercial banks.

As the House is aware, Indian banks and moneylenders have played a notable part in the past in assisting the growth and development of the Burmese economy. Until comparatively recent times, and even about eight or nine years ago, foreign banks, including those incorporated in India, continued to account for the bulk of the deposits, and provided a very substantial part of the credit needed by various enterprises. But in recent years, there has been a marked change in the position.

With the establishment of the State Commercial Bank of Burma in 1954, the exchange banks tended to become, even before the recent nationalisation, relatively less important. Other developments in Burma's economy also led to a significant reduction in the volume of deposits and other business handled by these banks. The deposits of the state commodity and other boards ceased to be available to them; and counterpart funds, arising from the sales of surplus agricultural commodities by the United States were also deposited, either with the Union Bank of Burma or with the State Commercial Bank, and were not available to the exchange banks.

Indian banks which were already well-established in Burma still continued to operate there, in spite of these rapid and far-reaching changes, as they were in a position to assist some important sectors of the Burmese economy and to provide the facilities necessary for handling import and export trade. At the time that the decision to nationalise the banks was announced, five Indian banks, namely, the State Bank of India, the Punjab

National Bank, the Central Bank of India, the United Commercial Bank and the Indian Overseas Bank were functioning in Burma, and they had in all seven offices in that country. The total deposits of these five Indian banks amounted to a little less than Rs. 10 crores, and formed approximately 10 per cent of the deposits of all commercial banks. The advances amounted to approximately six per cent of the total advances of the commercial banks, but as was perhaps inevitable in the conditions which existed these advances were mostly granted to Indian traders or were in the nature of bills arising out of Burma's trade with India and other countries.

The Indian banks had no local capital, as they were not separately incorporated in Burma. The funds originally remitted to the branches of these banks in Burma by the head offices in India, amounting to a few lakhs, represented an initial capital outlay. But as branch adjustments, on account of several transactions which were taking place from day to day upto the 23rd February, 1963 affected or altered the extent of this capital liability to the head offices in India, it is not possible for me at this stage to indicate the exact position at the time of the nationalisation, except to say that the amount of capital which is involved, and which is due to be repatriated to India, cannot perhaps be very large.

I have already indicated, Sir, in this statement that Indian banks functioning in Burma were able to adapt themselves in recent years to the several changes which were taking place. I feel that these banks had a useful contribution to make to the further growth and diversification of the Burmese economy, and were in a position to assist in developing trade and other economic ties between India and Burma.

We are not aware of the exact reasons why the decision to nationalise the banks was ultimately taken by the Revolutionary Council. Presumably,

however, banks have been nationalised in Burma, in pursuance of a broader and more general policy decision, involving control over imports and exports, over essential commodities including rice and rice-milling and all new industrial enterprises. Some of these decisions as the House is aware, were forecast recently, in an announcement made a few days ago at Rangoon. It is neither desirable nor necessary for me, in a statement of this kind, to deal with these broader issues relating to the policy and programmes of another Government. I do not propose, therefore, to say anything more on this subject.

Our interest in this matter at the present stage is to ensure that the properties and other assets of the Indian banks will be transferred to the proposed new committee of management in an orderly manner and will be taken over at a fair and reasonable valuation, that all the amounts due to be remitted or reimbursed to the head offices of the banks in India, including unremitted profits, staff security deposits, provident and guarantee funds, and other similar items, will be remitted or paid promptly in free foreign exchange which we can accept, and that the Indian employees who are due to be transferred to other offices or branches in India, in view of the recent developments, will be allowed to come back to India and also to bring to India all their savings and other assets.

We hope, Sir, that the Government of Burma will take a fair and reasonable view regarding these matters and settle the dues of the Indian banks to their satisfaction. Our Ambassador is also in touch with the Government of Burma.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
(Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: It is a detailed statement which has been made.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the basis of compensation that is to be allowed for this nationalisation of the banks in Burma has been communicated to us, and whether this nationalisation will affect our foreign exchange position?

Shri Morarji Desai: The basis has not yet been communicated to us. As regards the second part, I do not think it can substantially affect just now.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Are Government going to use their good offices with the Burmese Government to find out from them if the compensation is to be paid according to the book value of the shares or according to the market price of these shares? Also what will happen to the branch of the nationalised State Bank of India?

Shri Morarji Desai: These are matters which will have to be negotiated.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to re-lay on the Table:—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under the proviso to clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution:—

- (a) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Second Amendment Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1644 dated the 8th December, 1962, [Placed in Library See No. LT-698/63.]

- (b) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Third

Amendment Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1689, dated the 15th December, 1962. [Placed in Library See No. LT-699/63.]

- (ii) a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (a) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1729 dated the 22nd December, 1962.

- (b) The All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1730 dated the 22nd December, 1962.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-700/63]

MINERAL CONCESSION (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES AND COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to:—

- (i) to relay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1707, dated the 15th December, 1962, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

- (ii) to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Rules 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 315, dated the 2nd February, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-860/63.]

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT (FIRST AMENDMENT) ORDER AND ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The International Copyright (First Amendment) Order 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 246 dated the 23rd January, 1963, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-846/63.]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st March, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-861/62.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXTRADITION ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 35 of the Extradition Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 55, dated the 5th January, 1963; issued under section 1 of the said Act.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 56, dated the 5th January, 1962; issued under section 3 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-858/63.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FREIGHT CONCESSIONS TO EXPORT TRAFFIC

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): On behalf of Shri Swaran Singh, I beg to make a statement regarding freight concessions to export traffic moving by rail.

The House is aware that a large number of export commodities, the number of which at present stands at 66 including Manganese ore, have been allowed concessions in railway freight from specified producing centres to specified ports. The quantum of concession over the normal tariff rates ranges from about 5 per cent in the case of iron ore to about 50 per cent in the case of manganese ore and several other commodities.

The House will be glad to know that it has now been decided, after detailed study of the position and after consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of International Trade), that the railway freight concessions for export traffic should cover a larger number of commodities than hitherto.

(i) On manganese ore, it has been decided to rationalise the freight for export movement. The revised freight on export manganese ore will be as attached to the statement. Though the temporary concessions on export manganese ore which were announced last year for one year have been modified, the new schedule provides for a substantial concession on a rationalised basis over the basic tariff rates.

(ii) The extent of reduction on other commodities ranges from 25 per cent to 50 per cent from the normal tariff rate. The more important additional commodities, to which the concessions are now being extended, are groundnut oil and vanaspati, cotton textiles, iron castings, tin containers, steel tubes, electrical fans, oil mill machinery, diesel engines, fish dried and salted, sewing machines bicycle and bicycle parts, steel trunks steel

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

furniture, power alcohol, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon and cast iron spun pipes. Further, in case of certain commodities on which concessions are allowed at present, the same concessions will now apply from any booking station to any port instead of from specified stations to specified ports.

The revised freight tariff on manganese export ore, which for the longer distances is on the basis of the lowest standard rate, will be exempt from the levy of the additional surcharge.

In order to promote exports and to assist export traffic, the Ministry of Railways are continuously having studies made for different commodities in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the representatives of the Trade concerned.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating concessions as now granted. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-862/63.]

12.18 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 H. S. Pandey and seconded by Dr. K. L. Rao on the 20th February, 1963, 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 Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1963."

Shri Muthiah was in possession of the House.

Shri Muthiah (Tiruvclveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by the hon. Member, Shri Pandey. India is fortunate in having a philosopher-statesman at the helm of affairs at this juncture. Plato said in his Republic centuries ago that kings should be philosophers and philosophers should be kings. Today in India, we have the greatest philosopher of the age as head of State. Dr. Radhakrishnan is a rajarishi in the line of Janaka, Asoka, Akbar and Marcus Aurelius. He is the greatest interpreter of Indian philosophy and culture to the West and the greatest exponent of western philosophy and culture to India and the East and is thus a cultural bridge between the East and the West. He got the highest tributes from two different types of men—from Marshal Stalin in 1950 and 1952 and from Mahatma Gandhi in December 1917 just a month before his death. This speaks volumes of his greatness.

Now I come to the Address. The Address sums up the objectives and achievements of our Government after independence. The ultimate objective of our Government is the establishment of a democratic and socialist society based on justice, social, economic and political, with liberty of thought and expression, belief and worship, a society which guarantees to all the citizens of the country the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter, education, medical facilities and employment and which eliminates the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and reduces to the minimum the differences in income between the different sections of the society. This laudable objective is being pursued by planned economy. The three Five Year Plans were formulated with this end in view.

There has been phenomenal progress in several sectors of the economy in this first two Plan periods and this

progress is being pursued in the Third Plan. But I have to point out here that our march towards our socialist objective is slow. There is imperative need to increase the pace of socialist reconstruction to meet the Chinese communist challenge on the ideological front. There is a likelihood of anti-national and anti-social forces getting strength during the Emergency, and our Government have to be very vigilant and watchful.

Now, let me take up agriculture, which is the most important sector. Agricultural production has increased considerably—From 54 million tons in 1952 it has come to 80 million tons in 1962. Intensive agricultural programmes such as the package programmes have been introduced and they have led to increase in per acre yields. In spite of all these measures, we have not yet obtained self-sufficiency in agricultural production and we are still importing food grains from abroad to the tune of several crores. The pace of agricultural production is slow on the whole. To reach the target of 100 million tons before the end of the Third Plan, positive encouragement has to be given to the farmers. Positive steps have to be taken such as fixing remunerative floor prices for foodgrains and speedy supply of fertilisers and cheap credit in time. Fertiliser factories have to be started in every State. At least one big fertiliser factory must be started in Madras State in the public sector. I would appeal to the Government to start without delay the proposed fertiliser factory in Tuticorin for which a licence was issued years ago. There is urgent need for more positive co-operation and help from the agricultural department to the cultivating farmers. A strong agricultural base, like a strong industrial base, is vital to national defence.

I shall now come to industry. Industrial progress has been rapid since 1951. Industrial production is increasing fast. Steel production is steadily

growing and the steel plants in the public sector are being expanded. Here, I have to express regret that the proposed steel plant at Salem or Neyveli included in the Third Plan has not yet materialised.

Coming to oil resources, oil production in the public sector is on the increase. Oil exploration is being conducted in Punjab, the Gangetic plain, Assam, Gujarat and the Cauvery Basin. I request the Government to start drilling operations at Arantangi in Tanjore district without delay. I also appeal to Government to start an oil refinery in Madras State, preferably in Tuticorin. I learn, the Minister of Mines and Fuel has already seen the place and approved of the site. Therefore, I strongly recommend Tuticorin as the most suitable place for establishing the new oil refinery in Madras State in view of its development into a major harbour.

Coming to education, let me say that enormous progress has been made in the field of education. A large number of schools and colleges have been started, including engineering, medical and technical colleges. Special stress is laid on scientific and technical education. In this connection, I would make a plea on behalf of teachers in schools and colleges. They should be provided with sufficient housing accommodation. Teachers in schools and colleges in Madras State, so far as I know, are suffering very much for want of housing accommodation, and I would request Government to make special grants to schools and colleges in order to relieve them of this great difficulty. We know that the teachers are the backbone of society and it is they that are shaping the future leadership of the country, and they have to be content and happy. Therefore, I request the Government to make special grants to schools and colleges in order to provide the teachers with sufficient housing accommodation.

[Shri Muthiah]

I would urge here that in order to increase the patriotic fervour of the students in schools and colleges, in the Madras State, the national anthem should be sung in every school and college just before the classes begin. I was professor for a long time in a college in Tinnevely, and from my experience, I say that the national anthem is not sung either in the schools or in the colleges; and I would request the Government, particularly the Education Ministry, to issue instructions to the heads of institutions that the national anthem should be sung in every school and college in order to rouse the patriotic spirit of the students. Patriotic songs and films about Bharat Mata should be popularised in every State in the regional language.

With regard to power, a number of schemes have been initiated and I would appeal to the Government to speed up power production in view of the emergency. It is heartening to hear that an atomic power station is to be established very soon at Kalpakam in Madras State.

A word about Panchayati Raj. Panchayati Raj has wrought a real revolution in rural India and it has given good training to millions of villagers in self-government and self-help. It has made possible the full mobilisation of rural India to meet the challenge of national defence.

I find certain omissions in the Address of the President. He has not made any mention about port development and new railway lines. I would make a request to the Government, on this occasion, to speed up Tuticorin harbour development. The construction work of the Tuticorin harbour has not started yet. Actually, the construction work has not begun. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to speed up the development work of the Tuticorin harbour. The work is extremely slow. Out of Rs. 12½ lakhs sanctioned for 1962-63, only

Rs. 5 lakhs have been disbursed. I request the Government to allot at least Rs. 50 lakhs immediately in order to start and speed up the construction work.

I would also make an appeal to the Government here to open the long-pending Tirunelveli-Kanya Kumari line. This scheme has been there for a long number of years, and yet the Government have not moved to start this new railway line. It is a very vital line. Kanya Kumari, as we all know, is a very important pilgrim and tourist centre, and it is but proper that this new railway line should be started in order to connect Kanya Kumari with the rest of India. The cost of construction, after all, is very cheap.

Next, I like to join all the other Members of the House in urging the Government, to give immediate help and relief to the poor goldsmiths who are now thrown out of employment because of the Gold Control Rules.

With regard to non-alignment, I should say that it is a sound policy. It has stood the test, and it has been appreciated by both the power blocs. It gives a good lead to the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa. By virtue of this policy, we are getting substantial aid from both the power blocs—American and Russian. This irritates China, and one of her motives for invading India is her desire to drive India into the western camp and deprive India of the support of Russia and her allies, and to compel Russia and her allies to join the side of China completely against India.

With regard to relations with Pakistan, the President has rightly stressed the urgent necessity of India living in friendliness with Pakistan. Pakistan is our nearest neighbour.

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

Shri Muthiah: Please give me two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He may take just one minutes,

Shri Muthiah: With regard to the Chinese aggression, the President has said that it is the over-riding issue before us. The freedom of our country is more dear and precious than anything else. When freedom is lost, everything is lost. The nation's activities, therefore, are being concentrated on the defence of our country. Our armed forces are expanded. Arms and ammunition are produced in large quantities day and night in our ordnance factories. Military aid is being obtained in a large measure from friendly countries. The third Plan is being reoriented to give priority to defence needs.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :
शाबाश, चलते चलो ।

Shri Muthiah: A vigorous drive has to be urgently launched now to raise the morale and spirit of the people in all the States, since they seem to have fallen into a mood of complacency. The President's heroic declaration that we cannot and will not submit to dictation, backed by military force, is a clarion call to the nation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He must close now.

Shri Muthiah: One word more, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should react and respond at least to the second bell. We are hard-pressed for time.

Shri Muthiah: May the sage counsel of our President and the far-sighted statesmanship of our Prime Minister....***

Mr. Speaker: It will not be recorded. The Press also will not report it. **Shri Chandak**

श्री चांडक (छिंदवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर सदन में पिछले चार दिनों से चल रही बहस के बाद आज मुझे यह मौका मिल रहा है कि मैं भी अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करूँ और इसके लिए मैं आपको इंदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सदन के कायदे का उल्लंघन करे उसे स्वामी जी कहते हैं कि शाबास इसी तरह चले चलो । मैं माननीय सदस्य को समाप्त करने के लिए कह रहा हूँ और आप उनको मेरी आश का उल्लंघन करने पर शाबाशी दे रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि चलते चलो ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो आप की बात नहीं मान रहा वह मेरी क्या मानेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन यह तो आप के लिए ठीक नहीं है कि जो मेरी बात न माने उसे आप इस तरह शह दें कि चले चलो ।

श्री चांडक : राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति, ध्येय और उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डाला है और सब बातों का ठीक रीति से वर्णन किया है । महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने जो भाषण दोनों हाउसज की संयुक्त बैठक में १८ फरवरी, को दिया उस से हमारा उत्साह बढ़ता है, हमें प्रेरणा मिलती है और हमें बल भी मिलता है । राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश चीन ने हमारे ऊपर नग्न आक्रमण किया है उसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने काफी जोर दे कर रहा है ।

इस हाउस में हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों की ओर से कई प्रकार की तकरीरों की गईं और जो यहां अमेडमेंट्स इत्यादि आये हैं उन से भी उनके इरादों का पता चलता है । यहां विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों की ओर से आपत्तियां उठाई जाती हैं और बारबार यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे युद्ध-प्रयत्नों में ढिलाई हो रही है । उनकी ओर से यह भी कहा जाता

[श्री चांडक]

है कि लीडरशिप को बदल दिया जाये। यह भी कहा जाता है कि इमरजेंसी खत्म की जाये और पश्चिमी राष्ट्र जोकि हमारी मदद करते हैं उन के बारे में भी शक व शंका जाहिर किया जाता है। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में इस बात के ऊपर काफी प्रकाश डाला है।

जहाँ तक चीन के आक्रमण का सवाल है उन्होंने अपने एड्रेस के पैराग्राफ १२ में इस बात को साफ तौर से कहा है :—

“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 other matters lose significance”.

हमारी सरकार और प्रशासन इस दिशा में विलकुल कटिबद्ध है। इस हाउस ने जो संकल्प ता० १४ नवम्बर, को किया है और जो प्रस्ताव पारित किया है उस के द्वारा इस हाउस का ही नहीं बरन् सारे राष्ट्र का चीनी आक्रमणकारियों को भारत भूमि से हटाने का दृढ़ निश्चय प्रकट होता है। उस पर हम कटिबद्ध हैं और मैं नहीं देखता की शासन की ओर से किस प्रकार डिलाई हो रही है ? राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस बात को साफ कहा है कि शासन की ओर से सब प्रकार के जरूरी मेजर्स लिये जा रहे हैं। युद्ध प्रयत्नों को मजबूत करने के लिए सब संभव कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। देश को फौजी दृष्टि से मजबूत किया जा रहा है और जहाँ तक डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है, हर तरह से देश को डेवलप किया जा रहा है। विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से शासन पर डिलाई बर्तने का जो दोषारोपण किया जाता है, यह सब बात इसीलिए कही जाती है। मानों

शासन पक्ष से ज्यादा उन में देशभक्ति की भावना हो और इसीलिए यह महज ऊपरी देशभक्ति दिखलाई जाती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बातें और किस उद्देश्य और नीयत से कही जाती हैं ? लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा अपना खयाल है उससे युद्ध के प्रयत्नों में विरोधी डिलाई ही पहुंचा रहे हैं। वे उनको मजबूत नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं। उनका इरादा यह है कि किसी तरह से युद्ध प्रयत्न ढीले पड़ जायें।

जहाँ तक नीन एलाइनमेंट का सवाल है इसके ऊपर भी विरोधी पक्ष वालों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। इंडिपेंडेंट पार्टी के लोग कहते हैं कि भारत को पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों से गठबंधन कर लेना चाहिए। इस नीन एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी जिसके कि जन्मदाता हमारे नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं, पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में इस पालिसी पर अमल करने से यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि यह नीन एलाइनमेंट को हमारी वैदेशिक पालिसी ही है जिसने कि हमें भरपूर डिवीडेंट दिया है। इससे मुल्क का फायदा हुआ है। हम नहीं चाहते कि हम किसी से दुश्मनी करें। हम किसी पर आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहते। हम सब से मित्रता रखना चाहते हैं और सब से मित्रता रखने की नीति पर चलते हुए जहाँ से भी हमें मदद मिले वह सब मदद लेना चाहते हैं। इंडिपेंडेंट पार्टी कहती है कि हमें पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों के साथ फौजी गठबंधन करना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि वे जब स्वयं आपके साथ गठबंधन करने को तैयार नहीं हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि आप ही स्वयं क्यों उन के साथ यह गठबंधन चाहते हैं ? हम किसी के साथ भी फौजी गठबंधन नहीं करना चाहते। हम सब से मैत्रीपूर्ण नीति बर्तना चाहते हैं। जो मदद वे करते हैं, हथियारों के या अन्य तरीकों के, उन में किसी प्रकार का बन्धन वे नहीं लगाना चाहते तो फिर आप ही इसके लिए क्यों इतना आग्रह करते हैं यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती ? हमारा तो सभी के साथ

ऐसी पूर्ण सम्बन्ध है और जो कोई भी मित्र के नाते हमारी मदद करेगा हम उन सब की मदद लेना चाहते हैं अब चाहे वह रूप हो चाहे अमरीका हो। जब ऐसी बात है और वे स्वयं अपनी इच्छा से हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं तो मैं नहीं देखता कि आप के कहने में या इस तरह की बात करने में कौन सा तथ्य है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने जहां तक हमारे डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है विकास का सवाल है यह बात साफ तौर से कहा है :—

"A strong agricultural base is a pre-requisite of national security".

"Industry is essential for defence".

कृषि और उद्योग इन दोनों चीजों पर काफी जोर दिया गया है। इस दिशा में काफी प्रगति हुई है और उस प्रगति का वर्णन भी किया गया है। जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर का सवाल है यह बात मानी हुई है कि बगैर कृषि के आधार के हमारा चाहे कोई भी उद्योग हो और चाहे रक्षा का प्रयत्न हो, कोई भी बलवान और मजबूत नहीं हो सकता। उस तरफ बहुत काफी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। जहां तक मेरा खयाल है एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रही है। खाद, पानी और बिजली आदि सब बातों का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है लेकिन जिस परिमाण में होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। खेती के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की बातें तो सब लोग करते हैं लेकिन कृषक की ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। जो खेती करते हैं और जिन पर कि देश का अन्न उत्पादन बढ़ाना निर्भर करता है उन की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। उन को दिक्कतें और तकलीफें क्या हैं उनको समझने की बहुत कम कोशिश की जाती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस ओर एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर विशेष ध्यान दे और किसानों की जो भी दिक्कतें हैं उनको दूर करें

और उनको अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए सक्रिय प्रोत्साहन दें।

किसानों के लिए खाद, पानी और बिजली की समुचित व्यवस्था सरकार करे, क्योंकि इनके बगैर कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं सकता है वहां अनाज के भावों का जो सवाल है, कीमतों का जो सवाल है उनकी तरफ भी सरकार ध्यान दे। आप जानते हैं कि यह सामान्य बात है और हर एक को पता है कि पांच सालों में दो साल अच्छे आते हैं, दो साल बुरे आते हैं और एक साल सामान्य होता है इसलिए इसका ध्यान रखते हुए कीमतों को निश्चित होना बहुत आवश्यक बात है।

मैं कपास पैदा करने वाले एरिया से आता हूं। अनी हाल की हो बात है और मैंने देखा है कि इन साल कपास के दोनों भावों में—फ्लोर रेट और सीलिंग रेट जो बांथा गया है उन दोनों भावों में ४००-४५० रुपये का फर्क है।

और इन वर्ष जो भाव निकले थे, उसे सौ रुपये खंडो यानी एक बिंदु पर बांथा पच्चोस रुपये भाव कम हो गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन प्रकार के भाव बांधों से क्या फायदा होगा। आज तितान बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि भाव इन प्रकार से बांधे जायें कि कम से कम उन्हें मिनिमम रिम्बुनरेशन मिलना चाहिये और फ्लोर और सीलिंग रेट में सौ रुपये से ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये।

इस सदन में कई मित्रों को तरफ से कहा गया कि स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा मदद दे रहे हैं। यह सही है और हम चाहते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योग पतों और बड़ें, लेकिन स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को दृष्टि से जो कुछ भी मदद की जाती है, वह आखिरकार बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस हाउसिज को मिलती है। जो रुपया इकट्ठा नहीं कर सकता है, उसको रुपया मिलता भी नहीं है। यदि कोई छोटा इंडस्ट्रीज लगाना चाहता है, तो उसके मार्ग में भी बहुत सी अड़चनें रहती

[श्री चांडक]

हैं। इसलिए छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज पनप नहीं पाती हैं, बढ़ नहीं पाती हैं। इस और शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने को-ऑपरेशन, को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज, को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट और पंचायत राज इत्यादि की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया है। यह सही है कि पंचायत राज के स्थापित हो जाने से हमारे युद्ध-प्रयत्नों में काफी मदद मिलगी। हम सब चाहते हैं कि हर एक को काम करने और अपनी शक्ति लगाने का मौका मिले। जो श्रम बैंक खोले जा रहे हैं और हर एक गांव में जो विलेज, वालिटेजर फ़ोर्स बनाई जा रही हैं, उससे हर एक को प्रयत्न करने का मौका मिलेगा, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के बारे में जो यह दिखाया जा रहा है कि उनका बड़ा भारी नम्बर हो गया है और बहुत काम हो रहा है, वस्तुस्थिति उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है। मेरा अपना अनुभव यह है कि कल जो क्रेडिट सोसायटीज थीं, वही सैंकड़ों की तादाद में, और नाइट, सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज में परिवर्तित कर दी गई हैं। मेरा अनुमान है कि अस्सी सैंकड़ों सोसायटीज ऐसी हैं, जो न तो सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव का काम करती हैं और न कर सकती हैं। उनको ज्यादा मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। आज की सोसायटियाँ चाहे नम्बर की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ी दिखाई दें, लेकिन वे निरुपयोगी हैं। वे सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज का कोई खास काम नहीं कर सकती हैं। मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज भी ठीक तरह से फंक्शन नहीं करती हैं। आज किसान की कपास को कोई नहीं ले रहा है, आज उस की कोई डिमांड नहीं है और मिल वाले मनचाहे भाव पर उस को ले रहे हैं। अगर ये सोसायटीज ठीक तरह से काम करती होतीं, तो यह स्थिति न होती।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने विलेज डेवेलपमेंट और कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के कामों की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक उन के सिद्धान्तों और विचारों का सवाल है, उन के कार्यक्रमों का सवाल है, वे बिल्कुल ठीक हैं, लेकिन उस में काम बहुत कम हो पाता है। अगर मैं दो शब्दों में कहना चाहूँ, तो मैं कहूँगा कि कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट इज इलिफेशन ग्राफ बर्क और बेस्ट ग्राफ मनी। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि शासन में जो एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट, पी० डब्ल्यू० डी०, हेल्थ, रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट, एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट हैं, ये सब पमनिन्ट हैं। तो कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट उनके बाहर कौन सा काम करता है? ? जहां तक मैं ने देखा है, उसके द्वारा केवल यही काम होता है कि ग्रामों में छोटी छोटी कच्ची सड़कें बन जाती हैं, जो कि धूपकाल, ग्रीष्म, में बनती हैं और बारिशों में खत्म हो जाती हैं। और कुछ स्कूल और दवाखाने आदि बनते हैं तथा तलाबी, खाद, बीज आदि बांटा जाता है। यदि वह काम परमानेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स को मजबूत कर के किया जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हो सकता है और इस के साथ ही साथ एक बहुत बड़ी फौज से छुटकारा मिल सकता है, जिसकी जीप-गाड़ियाँ रोज दौड़ती रहती हैं। उन जीप-गाड़ियों पर बहुत पेट्रोल भी खर्च होता है, हालांकि उन का उपयोग पिकनिक्स और सिनेमा देखने के लिए होता है। इकानोमी की दृष्टि से उन जीप-गाड़ियों को बचाया जा सकता है। मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि इस बात की ओर भी शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, as the time is very limited. I must confine my remarks to only a few important matters which I consider it necessary to emphasize. I am very happy that most of the members are deeply concerned with all of them and they have been urging the Government to take some suit-

able steps in those very matters which are causing equal concern.

One of the biggest problems facing the agriculturists in this country is the price that they get for the crops that they have raised. Many hon. Members have referred to this point and the last speaker also emphasized the need for early action in the matter. Government also accept the contentions of the farmers, but, I am afraid, they have not been able to do anything. Only this morning there was an assertion or statement in the papers by Shri Patil that "fair return must be assured to the agriculturists." At the same time, we find that no steps are being taken whenever the prices are falling. The President has also emphasized the importance of agriculture; so does the Prime Minister now and then. One of the effective steps indicated by my friend who just sat down is streamlining the administration, so far as agricultural production is concerned.

Nowhere else in the world is extension, which always refers to agriculture, divided into two separate parts. Unfortunately, in this country there is an extension directorate in the agricultural department as well as a Community Development Department which are supposed to do exactly the same thing. What we have done is to divide one activity into two and then we ask and strive for co-ordination and co-operation. I hope at least the Chinese invasion will bring us to our senses in this matter. This is the almost unanimous demand of anybody who understands agriculture, irrespective of whether he is a member of this House or an expert in agriculture. The Indo-American team appointed by the Government of India to consider the administration of extension in the country has unanimously recommended or stated that the way in which agricultural production is being looked at is haphazard and that that was not the way to do it. I also do not understand how after the establishment of Panchayati Raj Com-

munity Development can have any locus standi or any separate existence. The BDOs and the agricultural department officers have now been transferred to Panchayati Raj and yet the Community Development Department has not shown any signs of even diminishing the personnel under it. The President speaks about economy. We know the way in which Government economises. It always lays down a percentage.

Mr. Speaker: It is always better if a reference is made to the address of the President than to the President himself. The reference should be to his speech, instead of naming the President.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: By my reference to the President I was always meaning his address to the members of the House. He has pointed out in his address that measures of economy are being implemented. It also says that efforts are being made to stop waste. But what generally happens is that at the time of framing the Budget or even in between the Finance Ministry asks the Ministries concerned to cut it down by about 10, 15 or 20 per cent. This is not the way to economise because generally—and it is my experience—only the more beneficial activities are cut down.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Do you not keep a margin for that while framing your Budget? You already keep a margin that you have to cut it down by 10 per cent.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There might be some little margin but it is not there always. Generally this economy descends only upon those things which are of greater importance. I will give you an instance. We had worked out a scheme for training of young farmers for which only about six training centres were to be established in India. There was a provision for that in the current year. Everybody, that is, the Planning Commission, the Community Development Ministry and

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the Agriculture Ministry, had agreed and the expenditure involved was only about Rs. 60,000/-. Yet, the emergency descended only on those Rs. 60,000/- though it was admitted that this was important and necessary. This is how the economy is exercised.

The President's Address also refers to the intensive agricultural production programmes. But what is going to be its effect? I think, this programme will not give the results and the farmers will be averse to taking the advice of the Departments to produce more if the present situation continues. Recently I went to Kerala. There in the two package programme district it was claimed that the production of paddy had increased by 25 to 30 per cent. Granting that this has happened, when we see that the price of rice there has come down from Rs. 210/- to Rs. 160/-, just see, examine and consider the situation of the farmer. In order to produce more, naturally, he must have put in greater labour, he must have bought better seeds, he must have probably taken more loans from the co-operatives and thus produced more. He has added to the availability of food in India, but what is his budget going to be? It is going to be a minus and a deficit budget. He has not only lost all the extra expenditure that he has incurred, but he is going to get on the whole less money than when he produced less. If that sort of thing is going to continue the purchase programmes are bound to fail. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government to come forward and remedy this situation. This refers to the rice growers of Kerala.

Now the turn of the wheat growers is coming very fast. There is a bumper crop all over the country and already the prices are falling. I think, Government has come to the conclusion that Rs. 14/- a maund should be the least price which a farmer should get. If it is correct, then, let them announce it. For heaven's sake allow or ask the co-operatives to purchase it. Government has made an illegiti-

mate and illegal profit of crores of rupees on the sale of fertilisers. The Government was not entitled to do that. I hope, some farmer will go to the Supreme Court and get a writ from the Supreme Court that the Government was not right in getting this profit from the sale of fertilisers because they had announced that they were going to sell the fertiliser on no-profit-no-loss basis. Yet, I think, last year a profit of about Rs. 12 crores was made.

But apart from that, I have a constructive suggestion to make. I do not want merely to condemn the Government. Let them pool this profit made out of the sale of fertilisers and set it apart with additional, at least equal amount from their own revenues for the sake of helping the co-operatives to purchase foodgrains so that the farmers' interests do not suffer. If they do that, then alone some incentive for the farmers to produce more will remain.

The last speaker also pointed out the condition of the co-operatives. A very large number of people are going into the co-operatives but there is a large number of co-operative which are not viable. Unfortunately, the hon. Prime Minister himself intervened in it. There was a Survey Committee's Report which was accepted by the Government. One fine morning he got up and said that in accepting those recommendations, they had made a mistake. The mistake has been pointed out by many people including a man like Shri V. L. Mehta. But unfortunately that is not being yet corrected.

Lest my time should be over, I want to refer to a very vital question which, unfortunately, very few hon. Members have touched upon. I refer to the condition of other Backward Classes. During the time of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad a sum of money was set apart for grant of scholarships to backward classes. I am sure, all these other Backward Classes will always

remember Maulana Azad with gratitude. They were given scholarships along with other Backward Classes. At the present time what does the term 'Backward Classes' mean? It means only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is an attempt to obliterate the facilities which were given to the other Backward Classes. This is completely wrong. A lot of praise and publicity is being given to certain decisions of High Courts and so on on the subject. That merely indicates from what castes.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is a recent circular from the Home Ministry that it has to be not on the basis of caste but of economic standard.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is what I do not want. I want the facilities which were given to people on the basis of caste to continue. You may call me a retrograde man or a reactionary person, but those facilities which had been given once must not be discontinued.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even if he is a Minister's son?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, you can put a financial limit, but the facilities and scholarships which were given ought to continue. Otherwise, it will lead to lot of trouble. I would like to appeal to the Home Ministry that facilities given once ought not to be discontinued.

Unfortunately, what **Shri Datar** had given was also taken away later on. He had issued a circular saying that wherever there are not sufficient number of Tribal or Scheduled Castes boys available for admission in technical institutions, the vacancies should be given to the other Backward Classes. Later on, a circular was issued by the Home Ministry withdrawing that circular. I think, it is wrong. It is all very well to talk about castelessness and so on. I can understand that. But these are all protestations and hypocritical talk. Everyone of us is steeped in caste. There is not a

shadow of doubt about it. Some people succeed in hiding it whereas other people do not.

Who had designated these castes as Backward Classes? It was the State Government who had indicated that these castes are backward. Many of the Scheduled Castes people admit that these castes are more backward than even the Scheduled Castes. Yet, an attempt is being made in the name of castelessness which is nowhere to be seen to deprive these people of these scholarships. They have never asked for reservation in employment. All that they have asked for is the continuance of the scholarships. When you feel that everybody has come to some minimum level, you can discontinue them, but till then this facility should not be taken away. So, I hope the kind Home Minister who is sympathetic and very just will see that he does not force the pace of a very desirable social reform. There is no doubt about that. I for one can speak with great emphasis because I have myself never believed in caste. I had the courage to marry out of my caste 36 years ago. So, I am an opponent of caste; I am an enemy of caste. Yet, I feel for these Backward Classes, for those people who are grouped under that. To deny them these facilities is today a disservice to the country as a whole.

Lastly, I would like to say that I feel rather disappointed with the Address of the President because I agree with the contention even of the Opposition that there is no semblance of an urgency or an emergency indicated in the Address. We have got an opponent whose every citizen works at least eight hours a day. We do not know—we are in such darkness—what roads, what aeroplanes, what preparations are being made across the border. Yet, so far as we are concerned, there is hardly any indication of what threat lies before us. I suggest that there should at least be 100 Sainik Schools started. There should be arrangements for recruitment to the rank and file, not merely by advertising and interview, but

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certain institutions should be established so that property trained and equipped persons with a proper mentality and spirit will be available to us for our Armed Forces.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode):
Mr. Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to make my maiden speech.

13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We had been listening to many learned speeches on the Motion of Thanks. Though in agreement with the sentiments expressed in the Address in general, I am greatly disappointed, disconcerted, even a little shocked when I find that there is no mention of any steps proposed to improve our lot. There is nothing new or unwarranted by facts in our complaint that the South is neglected.

I got elected to this House on the 13th of August last year. On the 17th of the same month, *The Eastern Economist*, in one of its leading articles, critically analysed "The D.M.K. Victory at Tiruchengode". With your permission, I would like to quote certain relevant passages from that article:

"The announcement on August 13, that Mr. S. Kandappan the D.M.K. candidate Oct., etc . . . must cause the Congress Party furiously to think."

I am afraid that their ferocity resulted in envisaging a blanket ban on our party. But, the editor had something else in mind when he said that the Congress must think furiously. For, further on, he says:

"There is some considerable doubt whether, in fact the South even as represented by the Congress Party is at all satisfied with economic progress being made in all the four States, Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala. In-

deed, the Minister of Finance of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Brahma-nanda Reddi, writing in the *Financial Express* has quoted critically the Indian Institute of Public Opinion figures to show that the progress in the South has been lower in the Second Plan and is likely to be lower in the Third Plan than comparable areas in the North, West and East. This follows on Mr. Venkataraman's forceful statement nearly a year ago at a meeting of the National Development Council based on the same figures, not yet refuted. It cannot, therefore, be suggested that the D.M.K. accusation that there is discrimination against the South is entirely the slogan of one Party. It is not indeed clear that even if it were a slogan of one party, it would greatly affect the structure of political opinion. The volume of economic discontent in the South is large, much larger than the Central Administration in New Delhi is willing to recognise."

Instead of heeding to this voice of reason, the Government dreams of solving issues by curbing the activities of the D.M.K. Whatever stand we may take in regard to the proposed 16th Amendment of the Indian Constitution, the result will be the same, namely the dethronement of the Party in power in Tamilnad in the 1967 elections, or even before if the people are willing. Removal of regional disparities will go a long way in consolidating the unity of this country about which the present Government seems to be so much interested. I am at a loss to understand why they deliberately miss the track. I do not wish to deliberate more on this except quoting a few more lines from the same article:

"The Congress Party can only ignore this warning at its peril. Even the tremendous figure of Mr. Kamaraj Nadar will not be able to arrest decline, unless

positive measures are taken both to control prices and to accelerate economic development in the State of Madras. It is likely, if the economic discontent can be significantly allayed in the next three years, far less will be heard of secession. In any case, a policy of economic development for the South beyond the Plan must be conceived without delay."

The poverty that afflicts the South is great. Particularly the position of Tamilnad is appalling. There can't be anything more miserable than to be poor. To borrow an expression from our poet Valluvar:

"One may sleep in the midst of fire, but by no means in the midst of poverty."

Especially, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to the shameless beggary that is still predominant in our part of the country. Anybody who visits our place can see innumerable beggars, men, women and children, roaming about, half naked. It is a disgrace to this country. There can't be any excuse for this Government to allow beggary to thrive in this land after sixteen years of Independence. I must say that this Government has failed in discharging one of its constitutional obligations. If it thinks that is answerable only to God and God alone, let me here recall a saying from our sacred Kural:

"If the Creator of the world has decreed even begging as a means of livelihood, may He too go begging and perish."

It is Hegel, I think, who described State as "God walking on the Earth". I am afraid, if this dishonourable state of affairs continues uncorrected, even the most tolerant among us will be tempted to view this Government as "Devil Incarnate".

I hope the Government will take some steps for the sake of retaining their power if not for the betterment

of our people. Much has been said about the failure of the Government to control prices. While the cost of production and cost of living is shooting manifold, making the poor peasants borrow more and more, bartering their all, the Government is allowing the prices of foodgrains to go down. Can anything be more suicidal? Any layman can understand that our economy will be sounder if the fall in prices of foodgrains were preceded by a similar fall in the cost of production. I am apprehensive that this pyramid on its peak, this topsy-turvy economy, trying to move on its head, may topple down at any moment, destroying the security of a peaceful living on both fronts, rural and urban. As has been rightly pointed out in the Presidential Address, we all know that "A strong agricultural base is a pre-requisite of national security". I would ask one pertinent question: is there any scope even at the end of the Third Plan of achieving a strong agricultural base? I think I am correct in stating that as early as 1951, this Government had arrived at a conclusion not to import foodgrains from abroad. Even after twelve years since that conclusion, we are still importing, and what is worse, the import had been steadily increasing, reaching its highest in 1960-61. It is regrettable that, with all its trumpeting about Grow More Food campaigns and package schemes, the Government had miserably failed to achieve self-sufficiency in this vital sector. I am told that our Food Minister is now busy with his "Eat more Iddlies" campaign. We will be only too glad to comply with his request. But, let him take care that the supply is adequate to meet the demand of the growing numbers.

I pass on to another acute problem which, if it is not attended to in time, may lead to an increase in the number of beggars. I mean the crisis that is facing the handloom industry. Weaving is an honourable trade and occupies a place next only to agriculture. Let me humbly submit in this House that the Government can afford to be perpetually in search of markets for the export of handloom

[Shri S. Kandppan]

fabrics, whereas the poor weavers cannot afford to be in perpetual starvation. The search for foreign markets, ever changing and un-reliable by its very nature, will not solve the problem. The handloom industry is on the brink of a very grave crisis. The Government will do well to concede the demand of the weavers to reserve certain varieties of cloth exclusively for handloom. I feel it is high time unless something enduring is done to sustain the industry against the unequal competition from the mills, tens of thousands of weavers may have to face an even worse fate than that of the goldsmiths.

As regards the Gold Control policy of the Government, I really feel sorry that this Government, in its jealousy for the rich metal which it did not possess much, debased the metal itself. Instead, they might have enforced a ceiling on holding as some honourable Members were pleased to suggest. The question of Thali is a sentimental one in the South. When Shri Ranga drew the attention of the House to this particular matter, some hon. Lady Members from Andhra Pradesh intervened, saying that they could defend themselves. None doubt their strength to defend themselves. I may tell that it is not a problem for them only. I do not know whether all will be pleased with this 14 ct. gold. I have seen ornaments made of 14 ct. gold. Let me remind this House and our Finance Minister the dictum that all that glitters is not gold.

In the statement laid on the Table by the Finance Minister on the 20th of this month, he says, "not everybody who calls himself a goldsmith is dependent wholly on the making of ornaments". As far as Tamilnad is concerned, I can challenge this statement and the truth is far from it. If there is ever any artisan who is completely ignorant of any other trade except the one in which he is engaged, it is the goldsmith. It is also curious that our Finance Minister has taken so much pains to prove the smallness of their

number. Granting that their number is small, does the Minister mean to say that they can be allowed to rot for the sins of the rich and that of the smugglers? His life is as worthy as that of our Finance Minister's and let me, with your permission, quote a few lines from the immortal Shakespeare:

"The poor beetle that we tread upon

In corporeal sufferance feels a pang as great

As when a giant dies."

No less a person than Shri Sri Prakasa, former Governor of Madras and then of Bombay, in a Republic Day article in the *Indian Express* has got the following to say:

"I do not pretend to understand much economics either of gold ornaments or of paper currency. But, like many others, I have also wondered how the accumulation of gold in Government coffers can fight the war."

And then he asks:

"If it is to lie fallow in the vaults of banks treasuries, it seems that it can fight the war from there as well as it could have done from the necks and hands of our womenfolk."

I am in complete agreement with these words.

As for his aim at social reform, I can only say that it is ill-timed. I insist with all the emphasis I can command that something must be done immediately for the sake of goldsmiths as well as for the sake of gold.

This problem of employment leads me to that of population. While inaugurating the seventh International Congress on Diseases of the Chest at New Delhi on Wednesday last, our Prime Minister is reported to have expressed concern over this, "the most elusive and serious internal problem

in the country today'. He also seems to have stated that 'We have to continually strive to find ways and means to check this menace'. Our Tamilnad Government which is always liked for its good behaviour and obedience, by the Centre, worked itself to its full capacity and checked the population growth considerably. But with what result? Do you think that it goes unrewarded? I regret to state that Tamilnad is going to lose three seats in the Lok Sabha if an election comes. My State could have expected anything but this. I can only wish that our Government in Madras learn some wisdom and arrange their affairs prudently with the Centre.

Before concluding, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very, very important matter. We feel proud about the slogan that we have given to the world, namely peaceful coexistence. I would like to know from my generous-hearted Hindi-speaking friends who are almost scattering their good-will, if I may say so, for the good of mankind, whether they consider that their own countrymen in the South are at a loss to co-exist peacefully without a compromise on their freedom of expression. It may take days to exhaust all that I want to say on the language problem. I shall confine myself to one or two observations. When I took my affirmation in Tamil before you, Sir, in the august body of this House, I was verily elated and felt proud of my freedom, but when the House proceeded with its business, to my utter dismay, I found myself all of a sudden converted into the position of a deaf and in no way better than a deaf while so many Hindi-speaking friends, advantageously placed by a mere accident of their birth, were indulging in the luxury of speaking in their mother-tongue. How painful, wounding and even humiliating it was to a self-respecting man to be dubbed as an inferior when he was deluding himself that he would partake in all the deliberations of the House like any other sitting along with him.

This country is said to be the seventh largest in the world. Is it too much to ask to provide for a system of simultaneous translation? In 1958, the Government of Madras has drawn the attention of the Central Government to this important matter. In its memorandum on Official Language, at page 12, in paragraph 41, we find the following sentence, which I would quote with your permission:

"While endorsing these views as far as they go, the Government of Madras would invite attention to their suggestion that consideration should be given to the proposal that a system of simultaneous translation should be instituted in the Parliament."

The man who was mainly responsible for this move now occupies a position in the Centre. I wish him well. But it is mortifying for us that he seems to have forgotten his earlier petition. Perhaps, he is busy learning Hindi to please his Hindi-speaking friends or bosses, I know not what.

As long ago as 1952, a well-known scholar of international repute, Dr. A. L. Mudaliar of Tamilnad suggested in a letter to the then Speaker, Shri Mavalankar that a system for simultaneous translation may be installed in the Parliament. In the reply he received, some difficulties in executing his suggestion were pointed out, the main difficulty being that it would retard the development of Hindi. If such is still the motive of the Government, I may bluntly tell them that all their talk about parliamentary democracy is nothing but a myth of megalomaniacs. I am afraid that this Government in its intoxication with the love of Hindi is ignoring the elementary claims of different nationalities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri S. Kandappan: May I have five minutes more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should try to conclude now. Still, we have a large number of speakers who are wanting to speak.

Shri S. Kandappan: We have got still 20 minutes left for our party, and nobody from our party has spoken so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken 15 minutes. He should try to conclude now.

Shri S. Kandappan: There cannot be a more dangerous slogan than 'All in Hindi' or 'All for Hindi'. Slogans can work havoc when they are put forward without adequate consideration of all their implications. Only the other day I happened to look at a Fiat car with its number-plate in Hindi. There is one Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan at 24, Regal Buildings, where a few days ago, I purchased a blanket. I could not make out anything from the cash bill because everything including the numbers had been written in Hindi. The fanatic way with which the spread of Hindi is envisaged is really amazing. My friends are repeatedly telling me to learn Hindi. It is for me to decide. In case they force, as in fact they are doing at present, my answer is that I hate it. To declare Hindi as the national language simply on the numerical strength of its speakers is like declaring the black cock or the crow instead of the peacock as our national bird.

Shri Elayaperumal (Tirukoilurse): I rise to support the motion moved by my hon. friend. It is a privilege for me to associate myself with this motion for thanking the President for his gracious Address.

The President's Address contains many vital things. Though it is short, the contents are great. This country owes a deep debt of gratitude to our national leaders for their part in our struggle for Independence, and, thereafter, economic regeneration. They

have spent long years of hardships and suffering. But my hon. friends in the Opposition Benches, without realising the past and the present history are criticising our Government and their policy.

The policy of non-alignment followed by our Government has been a great success. We have completed two great Five Year Plans, and now we are in the middle of the Third Five Year Plan. We have constructed dams, and we have produced power, and we have also made available to our farmers better seeds and fertilisers. But I do not think that we have achieved so much of increase in food production. What is the reason? There is something wrong with our policy in regard to agriculture. Unless we are able to fix a remunerative fair price for the agricultural produce, I do not think that the agriculturists will take interest in producing more. The price of foodgrains and other things is increasing day by day. I request Government that the price level should be maintained.

Now, I want to say something about agricultural labour. Agricultural labourers are suffering very much. The Minimum Wages Act was passed in the year 1948, and the time-limit was also extended three times for bringing it into force, but it has not been implemented in all the States.

We have heard so many speeches during the last four days, and those speeches contained charges against Government. But it is true that the Members spoke from different angles. When the country is in crisis, I cannot understand why our Communist friends are making a huge cry against the UK and USA Governments instead of appreciating their timely help to India. I am reminded on this occasion of what our Prime Minister has often remarked, namely that there are various kinds of superstitions in the country. I believe that superstitions in religion are somewhat less dangerous compared to the superstitions that we are practising in politics and

economics. I am afraid that unless the Communist Party of India is able to free itself from these kinds of superstitions it will lead the masses from bad to worse. I would request the hon. Members from the Communist Benches not to create any confusion among the labourers.

Now, I want to say something about the DMK. My hon. friend Shri S. Kandappan has spoken just now. I do admit, that he can criticise the policy as he has done. But I am sorry to inform the House that my hon. friends from the DMK want to go back and secede. I am not prepared for that, and the people of the south will not accept that. The DMK themselves have no faith at all in regard to their policy. If I go into their old history and the new policy, it will create a bad atmosphere. But I will say this. First, they called their movement the "Self-respect Movement". Then they changed it into 'Dravida Kazhagam'. After their leader's marriage, they came out from Dravida Kazhagam and formed an association called 'Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam'. They have no faith in God. Now my hon. friend is pleading for 'thali'.

Shri S. Kandappan: I quoted from Valluvar. It is not my own.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You had your say.

Shri Elayaperumal: They have no faith in religion. They have no faith in God. They have no faith in 'thali' also.

Shri S. Kandappan: I quoted from the Poet.

Shri Elayaperumal: They have condemned not only our national leaders of the north, but also religion and God. Now they have joined hands with Shri Rajagopalachari, who has faith in God, and the Swatantra Party which is not in favour of the labouring classes. They have no affinity with the poor people; they have no sym-

pathy for the downtrodden. They are creating confusion amongst the youngsters in the backward classes, especially the Scheduled Castes, with the help of some cinema stars in Madras State. I request Government to take note of this and deal with the situation.

There is a verse in Tirukural whose author my DMK friends very much love:

*"Palkuzhuvum pazh seyyum
utpakaiyum vendalaikkum kolku-
vumbum sera illadu Nadu".*

It was stated by the great saint, Tamil poet: 'What is a true nation? A true nation should not have too many small 'or petty groups consisting of greedy and unscrupulous people who create internal trouble which jeopardises the smooth running of the Government'.

I wish to say something about the language policy. We have accepted Hindi as our national language. No one in this country should deny it. People in the south are taking keen interest in studying Hindi. But I request hon. Members, and the House and people outside not to press it. If we want to help the nation or the nation's language, I request them not to press it by force. If you press this, it will create and bring about a bad result. I make a plea to hon. Members, especially the Hindi-speaking Members: If you want to unite India, it is better to allow English as an associate language after 1965 for government purposes. Otherwise, it will give room to the anti-social elements in the south to carry on their activities.

I welcome the gold control policy. At the same time, I request Government to put a ceiling on individual gold holdings. Lakhs of goldsmiths are suffering due to this new policy. I request Government to provide alternative jobs to them so that they can earn their daily bread.

I want to say something about the crores of the down-trodden people.

[Shri Elayaperumal]

We are more than six crores in India. We believe in Hinduism. But unfortunately, these people are neglected not only by the illiterate masses but also by the educated, and even politicians. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, was a unique person. We continue to pay homage to him. He considered it as a national problem and was working until his death for the cause of the down-trodden. Nowadays, the political leaders are saying that it is a communal problem. No one is prepared to bring it before this House, when there are not even equal opportunities or equal rights in society.

What would be the fate of these six crores of down-trodden people? Most of them are agricultural labourers. They are semi-starved and half-naked. They get inferior foodgrains for their daily food. According to the Constitution, Untouchability is abolished. But it exists everywhere even today. The Minimum Wages Act was passed in 1948. But it was not implemented. I request Government to instruct all States to implement it. The Untouchability (Offences) Bill was passed by the House, but the executive authority is not implementing it well.

I would ask the Government only two or three questions. How many Scheduled Caste people are appointed in the foreign service or in Embassy service? How many educated Scheduled Castes have been given posts in the foreign service? Have all the Ministries and heads of Departments filled up their quota reserved for Scheduled Castes in appointments from 1947 to 1962? People may think these are silly questions. They may be silly questions, but these are things which have not been implemented by us from 1947 to 1962. I request Government to take all these things into consideration and do the needful for these unfortunate people.

With these words, I support the Motion.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank the President for his excellent Address in which in very few words he conveyed the sentiments of the entire country. The President has rightly spoken of the need for the unity of the nation in this hour of our trial. It appears from the debate, to which I have listened all these days, that the unity of purpose which was witnessed throughout the length and breadth of the country after the Chinese invasion is gradually vanishing, and some of us have again started thinking in terms of parties and other sectional interests. This is a very undesirable development which should be discouraged by all those who have love of the country above all other things.

The sense of national unity must be strengthened because the Chinese threat is not yet over. As a matter of fact, chances of breaking of the cease-fire are always there. The Chinese have agreed to the Colombo proposals only in principle. We do not know what are actually are their reactions to the details of these proposals. I would like to say that this period of respite should be utilised for strengthening our defences so that even if the Chinese break the cease-fire suddenly, we may not again be caught unprepared. Naturally, for doing all this there is nothing so essential as national unity and the consciousness of common objectives to defend our beloved motherland and to repeal any attack on our sacred soil. It is only in this broader context that I appeal to all the hon. Members of the House not to develop any sense of complacency, because the Chinese may betray us again any day. We should profit from our past mistakes.

In this context, I would like to refer to history. Whenever India was disunited, the opportunity was taken by foreign invaders to come into our country. A similar thing happened in the times of Chandra-

gupta Maurya, but due to the sagacity of his great adviser, Kautilya, he managed to bring Mudra-Rakshasa to his fold, and with a united India we could drive out the Greek aggressors. When Jayachandra, in his feud with Prithvi Raj, invited the Pathans to come to India, Vishakhadutta tried to warn the country of the dangers by writing the drama Mudra-Rakshasa, but unfortunately heed was not paid to it and we had to pay the price. So, I think we have enough lessons in history, and in that context it is national unity that is of the utmost importance in this hour of our crisis.

I say all this because I am inclined to think that the Chinese will not rest until they have achieved their objective, that is taking over the rich oil fields in Assam, over which they have an eye. We know how short of petrol China is. It is also not outside the mark to say that the last two great world wars were fought mainly for oil resources. Kaiser, and his successor Hitler, tried their utmost to get into the Middle East, but they failed.

It is quite common knowledge that the Chinese have no oil resources, and they depend on the Soviet Union for oil supplies. Some people even say that the Chinese were forced to declare a unilateral cease-fire because the Soviet Union refused to supply oil to them if they persisted in their aggressive activities against India. I cannot say how far this belief is well-founded, but this much is certain that the Chinese have an eye on Assam oil, and as such it is very essential that we be vigilant about defending this vulnerable part of our country.

We should learn from our past experience as to how peculiar and unconventional the Chinese are in their methods of war, and how treacherous they can be to achieve their objectives. So, the President has rightly summed up when he said:

"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."

Now, I would like to make a few observations about the Colombo proposals. As I have stated before, they are not very clear in implication. They are merely a means to an end, that is, the vacation of the aggression from our land.

In this connection, I would like to say something about non-alignment and our defence. The Chinese invasion has been very useful to India in one way. It has shown us who our real friends are, on whom we can depend for assistance in our peril. The great Western Powers and the Commonwealth countries that come to our rescue really deserve our sincerest thanks. While the Soviet Union tried to dissuade China from persisting in its mad adventure, the Western Powers gave us military equipment which was most urgently needed to maintain our supply line in Ladakh and NEFA, which could not be reached except by big transport planes. We should make the best use of the goodwill that the Western Powers and the Commonwealth countries have for us as a result of the Chinese invasion, and do whatever we can to make our defences fool-proof against any possible aggressor. Fortunately we are a non-aligned country and so we are quite justified in getting help from the Western Powers as from the Soviet Union. Since the Soviet Union would find it difficult to arm us against their comrades with the same ideology, we should not embarrass them by depending too much on the so-called Sino-Soviet rift. This rift is only a domestic quarrel, and a news item in the *Times of India* of Tuesday quoting from the *Pravda* is a pointer in this direction. I do not want to take the time of the House by quoting it *in toto*, but it is certainly alarming.

Now, a few words about Pakistan. The fourth round of talks between

[Shri Elayaperumal]

India and Pakistan are soon to be held in Calcutta, and I certainly wish it all success. At the same time, I have my apprehensions that the talks may fail. The reason is not that we are not considerate to Pakistan, but because Pakistan has never followed a positive policy in foreign affairs. Its one aim is to humiliate India in any way it can. That is why she is now wooing China, so that we may be blackmailed. Pakistan is also trying to blackmail the United States and is even putting pressure on them not to give us arms aid. But I feel President Kennedy knows global strategy better and so will not be misguided.

The struggle against Chinese expansionism is not an isolated problem to be dealt with by India alone. It is a world problem, and a threat to all those who believe in the good things of life. So, we should not feel any sense of inferiority in our making use of the US arms for defending ourselves against China, nor should the United States feel any sense of superiority that they are helping us. We are fighting for the cause of the freedom of the world, as the Allies did during the last World War.

So, whether Pakistan comes to terms with us or not, it is not our headache alone. It is equally a matter of concern to those who have encouraged it by too much of spoon-feeding in the past.

There are some who think that if we do not come to terms with Pakistan, it may attack us and it would be difficult for us to face two enemies at the same time. But to them I would say that even if you give the entire green valley of Kashmir to Pakistan on a platter, it would not give us any assurance that it would not attack India if it suits its interests. The whole history of the creation of Pakistan is a sad history of the pursuance of a negative policy, and the same tradition still persists so far as the leaders of Pakistan are concerned. They are to-

day playing the role played by Italy when France was attacked by Hitler. The leading article in the *Statesman* of the 26th instant on Mr. Bhutto's statement at Dum Dum Airport on his way to Peking is a pointer to the way the wind is blowing.

Now about the emergency and development. The President has rightly observed, and so also our sagacious Prime Minister, that our industrial base should be enlarged and the Third Plan should be so refashioned that we can develop our defence potentialities.

As the time at my disposal is short, I would end by quoting how the President has concluded his speech with the most appropriate words:

"Uttisthata jagrate prapya—varan nibodhata"

These are the words of a great saint who was not content with the spiritual development alone but also that of the material growth of the country so that there would be no poverty and squalor in the country which is our goal in a socialistic pattern of society to which we are committed. This also applies equally to the vacation of aggression from our country. This is most apt when we are celebrating the birth centenary of this great son of India.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, while sincerely joining in the vote of thanks that is being proposed to the President for his kind Address to the joint session of the two Houses, I regret that the Address makes no reference or shows no concern about a matter that we see growing in the country—I mean the imbalance in the economic development of the country under the Five Year Plans. I do not say the Government are following deliberately a policy to that effect but the policy they are following makes certain regions or certain parts of the country which are already rich, richer while allowing certain other parts to remain poor or become poorer still. You can see the

difference or disparity between one part of the country and another part. This is a matter that concerns the real integration of our country. There is emotional integration as we have seen during this Emergency and wherever there is an opportunity that shows itself up in the fullest measure. We have all been witnesses to the fact that this emotional integration is a real and live factor in the country but now this emotional integration alone cannot be sustained; it has to be maintained by economic integration. I regret that this kind of integration is not being deliberately followed by those who are in charge of making and implementing the Plans. We do not find that this principle of economic balance necessary for the integration of the country, for strengthening the integration of the country is not being kept in view by those who formulate the Plans or execute them.

Members belonging to all Parties, whether to the Congress or to the Opposition parties, have pointed out in this House this disparity in the economic development between one part of the country and another to a very large extent. Therefore, any further economic development of that State can only depend upon industrialisation of the country. But the industrialisation so far in Kerala has not been much of a help. In place of a thousand crores of rupees which this report envisages as being indispensable for the proper development of Kerala, the first two Plans gave only about Rs. 79 lakhs worth of industries to Kerala in the public sector. Only one DDT factory was established during the first two Plans and the amount of investment involved is Rs. 79 lakhs. Of course, during the present third Plan period an investment of Rs. 45 crores is being promised to the State but even this does not come near the amount that is required, according to the techno-economic survey. Kerala which I have the honour to represent is, I may say, the greatest sufferer in this respect. It is a rich in certain

classes of agricultural resources. She has to a large extent exploited those resources but yet we find that she is in no way benefited by the economic development that is going on in the country. It has got the densest population in the country. It has got the highest percentage of unemployment and under-employment, though in the matter of literacy it stands the highest in the whole country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member speak louder; he is not audible.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Educated unemployment is the most acute in that problem State.

There has recently been a techno-economic survey of that State by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. That report has been published a few days ago and it has got certain very pertinent things to say about the position of Kerala. It points out the disparity between Kerala and the other States and gives facts and figures so that there could be no doubt about the great disparity that exists.

The report points out that if Kerala has to achieve the per capita income of Rs. 410 which comes near the anticipated target of per capita income for all India by 1971, an amount of Rs. 1,000 crores has to be invested in the development of Kerala during the present decade, that is, from 1960 to 1970. The present income of Kerala at 1956 prices is only Rs. 240, per capita. So, this is one main recommendation of the survey which I referred to. It also points out that the economic development for achieving this target can be only in the industrial field because Kerala, topographically and in the nature of land, suffers from certain handicaps. There are not many wide or large plains. Yet, she abounds in certain agricultural resources and those resources have already been exploited. According to that report, at least a hundred crores of rupees per annum should have been spent on Kerala from 1960 onwards.

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

Even the much-improved figure so far promised for the Third Five Year Plan period comes only to Rs. 45 crores. I am mentioning all this because Kerala has really got a case and can really feel aggrieved about the way in which she has been treated in the matter of economic development. This must be rectified during the Third Five Year Plan period and also during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The Techno-Economic Survey puts Rs. 400 crores as the amount that is required during the Third Five Year Plan and about Rs. 600 crores during the Fourth Plan period. If Kerala has to come up anywhere near the anticipated level of all-India per capita income of 1970—I do not say of all-India level, because it is too much more to be reached—at least Rs. 400 crores plus Rs. 600 crores have to be found for the public sector in Kerala.

The disparity between one State and another is really a very regrettable thing. If India was following a policy of *laissez faire* economic freedom, then we may justify the haphazard development of the country,—one part of the country having advantage over another part of the country, but now, we are following a planned economy, and there is no justification for such a disparity to exist in the country under such an economy in the country. This, I think, is not a matter which could be ignored any further, because it is not only the life of the people of the State that is being affected but it will affect the integration of the whole country. The affected would feel that they being as good citizens as those in any other part of the country, are also entitled to the same standard of living as is being enjoyed by those in other parts of the country.

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

Shri Muhammad Ismail: So soon? Now, with regard to the Chinese question, there is a misunderstanding and confusion in the minds of some people. Some people feel that when

the Opposition speak of non-alignment and criticise the manner in which that policy of non-alignment is being carried out, they are against it. It is not so. What the bulk of the Opposition want is, or what the bulk of the Opposition opinion is, the mobilisation of all the available resources for strengthening the defence of the country. That is all they want. They are not against non-alignment. But what they want is, we must not only mobilise all the available resources in the country but we must also get hold of the resources that are available to us from abroad. Simply because one country is hesitating or is not keen or does not want really to help us, that is no reason why we should not get the help that is being proffered by other nations and countries of the world. This is what is in the minds of, and what is meant by, the bulk of the Opposition parties. We want the help of all the countries, but if one country, say Russia, desists from helping us, there is no reason why we should forgo the help of the other countries. That is the contention of the Opposition. Leave alone that party or that bloc or that country which does not realise that the danger we are facing in the shape of Chinese aggression is really a danger to the world. We must realise it and we must go and get the assistance from other countries. This will really set the whole world together in one sense. Apart from securing the liquidation of the Chinese aggression, it will help the whole world in another way. It will in a way be an effective cure for the cold war, for the bloc conflict in the world. When one bloc sees that it is the other bloc that is helping us in this important matter, that bloc would not sit quiet. It will also come in, to our aid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: By following our non-alignment policy in this manner we shall be helping not only

ourselves but also the world. Can I not have one minute more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; your time is up. He can take other occasions.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I have got one or two important things to say—about our relations with our neighbours like Pakistan, and one or two other things which are of importance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shiv Charan Gupta.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks moved by my hon. friend and colleague, Shri Pandey for the inspiring and illuminating address of our respected President. The President's Address gave broadly the achievements and main events of the last year and programme of action of the coming year. This is not the occasion to expect an account of detailed functioning of the Government at this stage, which would of course be available during the discussion on the budget. I think some of my hon. friends like Shri Maurya were misled to offer criticism on this account.

Some Members of the Opposition appear to have confusion in their minds. Out of their anxiety to have a dig on the Government, they have forgotten the circumstances under which the emergency was declared last October. On the one hand, they complain that the Government has created an atmosphere of complacency by accepting the Colombo proposals; on the other hand, some of them demand that the emergency be ended. They want to breathe hot and cold in the same breath. It is not correct that the emergency is on paper as was stated by one of the hon. Members—Shri Dwivedy—nor it is correct that there is no effect of emergency in New Delhi as was alleged by an hon. Member, perhaps Shri Yudhvir Singh. The country stood as one man against Chinese aggression. The people have

so far donated about Rs. 46 crores and more than one lakh tolas of gold to the National Defence Fund. Tens of thousands of workers have worked round the clock in ordnance factories, and in the railways and several other activities of the Government have been speeded up to strengthen the defence effort. Is it not on the call of New Delhi? Does it not show that New Delhi is fully seized of the situation and is taking all possible steps to promote the defence effort?

Some of the hon. Members forget that by their loose utterances they try to run down the efforts of the people, demoralise them and try to weaken the defence effort. In the last five months, the Government had to reorient, reorganise and strengthen the defence and administrative set-up to shoulder the new responsibilities. In the emergency, new needs arose and the Government has taken steps to fulfil them. The requirement of medical and technical personnel for the defence, increased defence production, strengthening of railways, transportation and communication systems of the country, introduction of compulsory NCC training scheme in the universities, expansion of activities of home guards, national rifles and national discipline schemes and many other schemes were attended to by the Government promptly. The attitude of the Government has been very clearly stated in paragraph 9 of the President's Address, which states:

“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.”

It is not understood in what more unequivocal terms the President could summarise the situation which the country is facing.

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

Some of my friends, particularly of the communist party, have alleged that the emergency has been misused. Sir, is it misuse to arrest the pro-Chinese communists in the country? Is it misuse to arrest a few so-called ultra-patriots who, in the name of nationalism and patriotism, tried to dig the roots of the country? Is it misuse to arrest some anti-social elements who indulged in profiteering? If it is misuse, it is commendable and the Government should continue to use these powers in the interest of the defence of the country. The emergency has touched every man and woman in this country. They are now engaged in real work. The emergency powers have been used to the minimum only where necessary.

14 hrs.

There is always room for some mistake in the execution and in detailed functioning. In a democratic life, room for difference of opinion is there. Some of the friends may not agree with the policies of the Government. They are at liberty to criticise the Government and to propagate their view-point, but there should be no difference of opinion as far as the strengthening of defence is concerned. Therefore, under the present circumstances, when we accept this basic requirement of the situation, all our criticism, all our thinking and all our actions should be directed towards strengthening the defence. We should create no confusion on this account and take no steps to demoralise the people. The experience of the last few months has, however, left a different impression. That is, most of the time opposition parties were engaged in making capital out of the situation and the question of defence did not get paramount importance in their speeches and actions. Some of the friends, for reasons better known to them, try to blur or disturb the image of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in the eyes of the people. There should be no misunderstanding

about the attitude of the Congressmen about this matter. Panditji is not merely an individual. He is the symbol of certain ideals. He is the symbol of the Nation. He is the symbol of democratic socialistic order of society. The policy of peace and non-alignment has withstood rough weather many a time. He represents the urges and aspirations of the people of the country. The country is not going to put up with any nonsense about him from whatever quarter it comes, and the Congressmen will stand as one man to defend his ideals, policies and programmes, on which alone depends the future of this country.

The country has basically to depend upon its own strength, upon its own sacrifice and upon its own will to survive. Others can only help and assist. We should be always thankful to all the countries who help us in our economic development or in our defence effort.

While we consider this problem, there is the basic requirement in the country, namely, whatever provisions are made or whatever physical targets are decided upon, they should be achieved within the time prescribed. In the last two Plans, there has been some thinking on this account, but I am afraid there has been no concerted effort on this score. It is stated that the Plan has to be implemented at many levels—national, State, district, block and village. At each level, in relation to the tasks assigned, there has to be co-operation between different agencies and an understanding of the purpose of the Plan and the means through which they are to be secured. Further, it is stated that for the execution of any programme or project, the primary need is to fix specific responsibility on the agency concerned and, within it, on particular individuals. Within defined limits, each individual should be given full responsibility and, with it, the necessary measure of support and trust. If he fails in the dis-

charge of his responsibility, he should be replaced. But, so long as he holds the office with which he is entrusted, he should accept all its obligations, and, equally he should be placed in a position effectively to discharge them. It is further stated that a necessary condition of placing specific responsibility and providing the means for fulfilling it is that success or failure should be judged by the test of results. This is possible only if in the planning stage care is taken to specify the tasks to be undertaken, the means to be employed, the obligations of the various agencies or individuals concerned and the time sequence in which different operations must flow and dovetail into one another.

While I mention this, I wish to point out that, particularly at this critical juncture, when the Chinese threat is there, it is all the more necessary that from top to bottom in every sphere of the administration, there should be fixation of responsibility and all the targets should be achieved. If we do not do it, all our efforts are likely to be hampered and it might prove to be a very great risk.

I was surprised to hear my friend, Shri Gopalan, saying that he did not approve of the 14 carat gold content provision in Gold Control Order. Some of my other friends also objected to this. But is it not a fact that this gold control order is a revolutionary step in the right direction in the country? Is it not a fact that by this order, a radical change is proposed to be undertaken in the thinking of the country as a whole? If that is so, then other details regarding unemployment of goldsmiths, etc. should be looked into. I hope Government will take all possible steps to ensure means of livelihood for them. But at present, an atmosphere is being created in the country that the gold control order is not a correct order. A situation is being created in which attempts are being made to stultify the various provisions laid down in this order. This is a very incorrect attitude. If we continue like

this, then many of our revolutionary steps which are proposed to be taken to lead the nation to progress and prosperity will not be successful. Therefore, while we discuss these vital matters, we should understand what are the basic objects behind them and we should try to promote them, rather than stand in their way.

At present, we have to look at everything from the point of view of the defence of our country. At present the ruling clique of the Chinese is our enemy. There is one more enemy, the internal enemy, who is equally important and whom we have to face, namely, the enemy agents, the saboteurs, smugglers, profiteers, hoarders and corrupt officials. We should take strong action against them and should plug all loopholes which enable them to carry on their nefarious activities. It is necessary to put down these elements also in the country to face the external enemy.

In conclusion, I would say, the mind of the Government is sound, the heart of the people is strong and the morale of the jawans is high. The country has full confidence in the leadership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in his ideals of democratic socialistic order and in the policy of peace and non-alignment. Our cause is just, our cause is right. Let us march ahead resolutely. Victory will be ours.

श्री शशिरंजन (पपरी): अपने मित्र पाण्डेय जी द्वारा प्रेषित प्रस्ताव का मैं भी पूर्णतया समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं था कि वह विस्तारपूर्वक सब कार्यों का व्यौरा सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करते लेकिन उन्होंने सूत्र रूप में सब मसलों पर सरकार की जितनी गतिविधियाँ हैं, उन पर पूरा पूरा प्रकाश डाला है।

श्रीमन्, मेरी जानकारी में हमारे राष्ट्रपति प्रजातांत्रिक देशों के विरुद्ध राष्ट्रपति होंगे जो देश की किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी से इतना

[श्री शशिरंजन]

कुछ सम्बन्धित न रहने पर भी राष्ट्रपति के पद पर सुशोभित हुए हों। इस से यह सिद्ध होता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी का एक अपना व्यक्तित्व है और अपनी एक प्रतिभा है। इसके अलावा हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी में एक और विशेषता है। वह यह है कि तब इनकी प्रसिद्धि का, तब इनकी ख्याति का अभ्युदय हुआ था जब ये काशी विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के रूप में महर्षि महामना मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में चमके थे। आज जब इनकी ख्याति शिखर पर है तो ये राजर्षि डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में विराजमान हैं। मैं...

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : ब्रह्मर्षि के रूप में हैं।

श्री शशिरंजन : जी हां, मुनिये तो।

मालवीय जी और राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी के समकालीन होते हुए भी इन से हमें दो तरह की प्रेरणायें मिलती हैं। इनका व्यक्तित्व एक तो आध्यात्म की ओर संकेत करता है और दूसरे हमको अपने सामाजिक जीवन, समाज के प्रति और विश्व के प्रति हमारा क्या कर्त्तव्य है, उसकी ओर संकेत करता है। आज हम इस परिस्थिति में हैं कि जब हमें अपने इन पक्षों की ओर, अपने आध्यात्मिक गुणों की ओर तथा अपने मानवीय आदर्शों की ओर अग्रसर होते हुए इस विकास के क्रम को त्वरित करना है। हमारी पार्टी के अन्य मित्रों ने सरकार के तथा राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में व्यक्त कार्यों और कार्य-प्रणालियों के ऊपर प्रकाश डाला है। अतः मैं कुछ मूल विषयों पर आपका ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहता हूँ।

आज हमारे देश का एक लक्ष्य होते हुए भी, उसकी प्राप्ति के अनेक सैद्धांतिक विरोधात्मक विचार प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं जिन

की वजह से हम राष्ट्रीयता की दृष्टि से, सुदृढ़ और सुसंगठित नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। कुछ हिंसा और अहिंसा की भी बात की जाती है। मन वचन और कर्म से किसी प्राणी को कष्ट पहुंचाने का नाम हिंसा है। हिंसा में कष्ट पहुंचाने की प्रवृत्ति या उसकी चेष्टा प्रधान रहती है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : चाहे बाबला कुत्ता ही हो ?

श्री शशिरंजन : जरा मुनिये तो। घबराइये नहीं।

हमारी कोई भी प्रवृत्ति किसी को कष्ट पहुंचाने की नहीं है। बल्कि हमारा तो उद्देश्य यह है कि मानवता की प्रतिष्ठा की जाए, मानव मूल्यों को अघिष्ठित किया जाए। जो आततायी हैं, अनधिकारी हैं, मानव स्वातंत्र्य का अपहरण करने वाले हैं उनका हमें प्रतिकार करना है चाहे वह शास्त्र से हो या शस्त्र से। हमने शास्त्र का आश्रय लिया, पन्नाचार किए, सबूत पेश किए और परम्परा और इस्तेमाल का आश्रय लिया पर काम-याब नहीं मिली। अब हम शस्त्र का आश्रय भी लेंगे और

हतो वा प्राप्स्यसि स्वर्गं जित्वा वा भोक्ष्यसे महीम्।

के आधार पर लड़ेंगे। अतः हम जो भी इस देश की सीमा पर कर रहे हैं और जो करने का विचार है वह अहिंसा ही है और होगा। हमारी प्रवृत्ति मारने की नहीं है बल्कि न्याय और धर्म की प्रतिष्ठा की है। जो भी इस अहिंसा की लड़ाई में किसी न किसी रूप में काम आएगा उसे अग्रदूत की संज्ञा मिलेगी और जो विरोधात्मक विचार प्रस्तुत करेगा उसे मृत्यु-दूत की संज्ञा मिलेगी न कि अग्रदूत की।

शान्ति के बारे में बहुत सी बातें की जाती हैं। शान्ति एक आपेक्षित तत्व है, रेलेटिव

फिनोमिनन है इसका प्रादुर्भाव मनुष्य में या समाज में जो दो विरोधी शक्तियाँ हैं, उन के हो रहे संघर्ष से हुआ है। मनुष्य में या समाज में जिसे हम कह सकते हैं देवासुर संग्राम वह चलता रहता है। जब हमारे अन्दर की देव-शक्तियों की विजय होती है तब हम कह सकते हैं कि सात्विकी शान्ति की स्थापना हुई है और जब मनुष्य के अन्दर या समाज के अन्दर आसुरी शक्तियों की विजय होती है तब तामसिक शान्ति की प्रतिष्ठा होती है। मानवता की विजय के बाद जो परिणाम होता है, जिस शक्ति की प्रतिष्ठा होती है उसका जो प्रभाव होता है उसे सात्विकी शान्ति कहा जायगा। जब आसुरी शक्ति पर मानवीय शक्ति की विजय होगी यानी सात्विकी शक्ति की प्रतिष्ठा होगी तब राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जीवन में, एक सुन्दर तथा शालीन परिवेश को स्थापना होगी, मानवीय गुणों, तथा प्रतिभाओं का बहुमुखी विकास होगा। तब सम्पत्ता, साहित्य, संस्कृति और कला का सृजन होगा।

श्रीमन्, भारत ऐसी ही शान्ति, सात्विकी शान्ति की प्रतिष्ठा चाहता है। पर चीन जिस शान्ति की ओर इंगित करता है, उसका मूल आधार है अग्रहरण, जोर-जबर्दस्ती, निर्दोष की हत्या, जिसका परिणाम है तामसिक शान्ति, जिस से त्राण पाने के लिये विज्ञान और दर्शन की अपरिमित देनों के बावजूद भी विश्व के बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र परेशान हैं।

इसमें एटम बम और गाइडेड मिसाइल का क्या दोष है। दोष है उन लोगों का जिन में आसुरी शक्ति प्रबल है और जो उसका गलत इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। हम सात्विकी शान्ति की प्रतिष्ठा के लिए शक्ति की साधना करेंगे, मानवोचित शक्ति को, नैतिक शक्ति को, बौद्धिक शक्ति को और साथ साथ जड़ शक्ति को भी मजबूत करेंगे ताकि जब मानवीय आवेदन (ह्यूमन -

एप्रोच) विफल हो जाय, सात सितम्बर वाली रेखा अस्वीकृत हो जाए, यहां तक कि कोलम्बो प्रोपोजल भी अमान्य हो जायें तो हम जड़ शक्ति द्वारा सात्विकी शान्ति की प्रतिष्ठा कर सकें। इस सात्विकी शान्ति की प्रतिष्ठा में जो भी व्यक्ति या देश कंधा लगायेगा उसका स्थान सन्निधि में होगा। अतः सात्विकी शान्ति को कायम रखने के लिए जड़ शक्ति के साथ सारी मानवोचित शक्तियों को जागृत तथा मजबूत रखना होगा। सिर्फ शान्ति शान्ति चिल्लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा और उसी तरह से लड़ाई लड़ाई चिल्लाने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। शान्ति के लिए या लड़ाई के लिये हमें शक्ति की साधना करनी पड़ेगी, नैतिक शक्ति, बौद्धिक शक्ति, शारीरिक शक्ति और इन सब को एकत्र कर सामूहिक रूप से आदर्श को उपलब्धि के लिए इन्हें लगाना होगा। जब हम ऐसा करेंगे तभी कामयाबी मिलेगी।

अभी तक जितनी भी बातें सदन में हुई हैं छींटाकशी की हुई हैं या उसके विरोध में हुई हैं। पर दरवाजे पर आक्रमणकारी खड़ा है, हमें पामाल करने के लिये तत्पर है, उसका मुकाबला कैसे करेंगे, इसकी कोई महत्वपूर्ण बातें यहां नहीं हुई हैं या कहिये कम हुई हैं। ये आपसी मतभेद का समय नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि संकट का भी समय नहीं है। हां परीक्षा का समय जरूर है। हम इस परीक्षा में कैसे कामयाब होंगे इसको विचारने की जरूरत है। छोटी छोटी बातों तथा व्यक्तिगत आक्षेपों से, खास कर ऐसे समय में सुरक्षा की अहमियत पर आघात पहुंचता है। हम लोग व्यक्तिगत रूप से और सामूहिक रूप से जब अपने को देश की सुरक्षा के लिये जिम्मेवार मानेंगे तभी कामयाबी हो सकती है। पर बिना नैतिक शक्ति और बौद्धिक शक्ति को विकसित किये, भौतिक शक्ति का हम बहुत उपयोग भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। किसी देश का इतिहास इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि जिस देश की नैतिक शक्ति जितनी तेजी से बढ़ी है वह देश उतनी

[श्री शशिरंजन]

ही तेजी से विकास के क्षेत्र में, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में तथा हर क्षेत्र में प्रगति कर सका है। शक्ति की करामात का नजरिया हमारे सामने है। रूस क्यूबा से वापिस होने पर प्रतिष्ठा और प्रशंसा पा रहा है, फ्रंट ग्रेड पावर है।

आज इस सदन में ही नहीं सारे देश में सारे विश्व में जो नजारा देखने को मिल रहा है उससे यह जाहिर होता है कि आज आपसी मतभेद हैं हैज एंड हैव नाट्स में। देश की सुरक्षा के लिये बेचैनियों का नहीं है। टाप रैकिंग लोग भी इस सदन में जब भाषण करने चढ़े होते हैं तो एक नजर प्रेस गैलरी पर जरूर डाल लेते हैं।

नानअलाइनमेंट की पालिसी के बारे में भी मे कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। हमारी नानअलाइनमेंट की पालिसी पालिसी आफ एस्केपिज्म नहीं है, तटस्थता की पालिसी नहीं है। बल्कि हमारी पालिसी यह है कि जो भी देश सात्विकी शांति की प्रतिष्ठा के लिये काम करेगा, हम उसके साथ हैं, हमारा उसके साथ सहयोग है, और जो देश तामसिक शांति को प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिये काम करेगा, हम उसके साथ नहीं हैं, हम उससे अलग हैं। नानअलाइनमेंट के हमने यही अर्थ समझे हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में जो कुछ उद्धृत है कुछ शब्द में उस संबंध में भी कहना चाहता हूं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने शिक्षा एज ए होल पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। टेकनिकल एजुकेशन पर उन्होंने बहुत कम कहा है। मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि आज देश में जनरल एजुकेशन की जो प्रणाली है उसे वहीं तक रख कर खत्म कर देना चाहिये। और हमारी शिक्षा जो भी प्रगति भविष्य में हो वह टेकनिकल एजुकेशन की ओर हो क्योंकि टेकनिकल

एजुकेशन की हमारे देश में बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है।

ऐग्रिकल्चर के बारे में भी मेरा यह मुझाव है कि जहां तक प्रोडक्शन के माने का संबंध है, उसका सीधा संबंध ऐग्रिकल्चर या खेती से है। दूसरे जो उद्योग हैं, जिनको हम प्रोडक्शन से संबंधित करते हैं, अच्छा होता कि उनको हम प्रोडक्शन न कह कर कंवर्शन कहते क्योंकि खेती ही एक ऐसी चीज है जिस में एक बीज डालने पर सहस्रों फल निकलते हैं। इस लिये ऐग्रिकल्चर पर हमें पूरा पूरा जोर देना है। सही मानों में वही ऐग्रिकल्चर है। सही मानों में ऐग्रिकल्चर ही इस देश का उद्योग है।

हमारे देश में जो एक-ब-एक नैशनल इंटेग्रेशन चाइनीज एग्रेशन के फलस्वरूप आ गया उसके ऊपर भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कम ध्यान दिलाया है। एक दार्शनिक के नाते मैं ऐसी अपेक्षा करता था कि हमारे यहां नैशनल एंटेग्रेशन कैसे कायम रहेगा, इसकी ओर भी उनका कुछ मुझाव होता। मुभाषचन्द्र बोस की "नेशन" की क्या परिभाषा है उसको आपके सामने रख कर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त कर दूंगा। मुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने कहा था :

"मिट्टी, पत्थर, नदियों, जंगलों और पहाड़ों से देश नहीं बनते हैं धन दौलत कमा लेने या पढ़ लिख लेने और मरने से भी देश नहीं बनते हैं, हजारों लाखों के पैदा होने और मरने से भी देश नहीं बनते हैं—देश बनते हैं वीरों के शौर्य से, वीरांगनाओं के सत्य से और शहीदों के रक्त से। इस भारत देश के निर्माण में हमारे पूर्वजों ने भी इसी प्रकार अपने खून की खाद दी है, माताओं बहनों ने अपने

सिन्दूर चढ़ाये हैं, शस्त्रास्त्रों के लिये ऋषियों ने अपनी हड्डियाँ अर्पित की हैं—आइये, आजादी के इस यज्ञ में हम भी अपनी आहुति दे कर पूर्वजों की परम्परा जारी रखें ।”

इसलिये मैं बहुत विनम्रता से यह आवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधात्मक विचार प्रस्तुत न करके, विरोधात्मक वृत्तियों को जाग्रत न करके हम एक होकर, एकता से उन आतताइयों का मुकाबला करें जो हमारी सीमाओं पर, हमारे दरवाजे पर खड़े हैं । इस समस्या पर हम सब लोग मिल कर विचार करें और कोई एक रास्ता उसका निकालें ।

भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजयनगर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद् का यह अधिवेशन जिन ऐतिहासिक क्षणों में हो रहा है उसका उद्घाटन करते हुये माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में चाना आक्रमण की कई स्थानों पर भिन्न भिन्न रूपों में चर्चा की है । स्वभावतः इन परिस्थितियों में ऐसी चर्चा का होना अपेक्षित भी है । परन्तु पिछले १५ वर्षों में अहिंसा के आदर्श में फँस कर जब इस देश की युद्धप्रियता लुप्त हो गई । बुद्ध के चक्कर में हम युद्ध के नारों को भूल गये, उसी का यह परिणाम था, जिसके कारण हमारे देश को इस संकट का सामना करना पड़ा और हमारे देश को चोट लगी । परन्तु यदि सुबह का भूला शाम को घर आ जाये तो उसे भूला हुआ नहीं कहा जाता । आज हम अपने पड़ोसों राज्यों को देखें कि उन्होंने किस प्रकार से अपनी सैनिक तैयारियाँ की हैं । लाल चीन जिस के साथ हमारा युद्ध चल रहा है, उस के पास इस समय लगभग ३२ लाख स्थायी सेना है ।

14:26 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair].

नगर सेना और जन सेना सहित उन के यहां सेना की संख्या लगभग ३ करोड़ है । इसी प्रकार रूस के पास ३५ लाख स्थायी सेना है तथा १॥ करोड़ के लगभग उन की नगर सेना है । इस के अतिरिक्त जिन नवयुवकों को सैनिक शिक्षण दिया गया है, उन सब को मिला कर उन के पास साढ़े पांच करोड़ है । अमरीका जिस की आबादी १८ करोड़ है, उसके पास इस समय लगभग २५ लाख स्थायी सेना है । दक्षिण कोरिया जो मुट्ठी भर लोगों का देश है, उस ने भी ६ लाख स्थायी सेना अपने यहां रखी है । चांग पाई शेक के फार्मोसा का आबादी १ करोड़ है, लेकिन उस के पास लगभग ६ लाख स्थायी सेना है । इसी तरह से दक्षिण वियटनाम के पास १॥ लाख स्थायी सेना है, थाईलैंड के पास भी १ लाख स्थायी सेना है । लेकिन उन आंकड़ों को देखने के पश्चात् अगर हम अपने देश के आंकड़ों को देखें तो वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में लज्जा अनुभव होगा और उस को कहते समय जिह्वा भी लड़खड़ायेगी । समय की और परिस्थिति की पुकार यह है कि हम अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये अपनी सैनिक शक्ति बढ़ायें और वर्तमान सीमा की रक्षा करने के लिये अपनी सेना की संख्या इतनी अवश्य बढ़ायें कि वह कम से कम २५ या ३० लाख तक पहुँच जाय ।

दूसरी बात जो विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस संकट काल का सामना करने के लिये हमारे यहां अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा की भी अब व्यवस्था की गई है और उसके लिये बताया जा रहा है कि आगामी जुलाई से देश का कोई कालेज या विश्वविद्यालय इस प्रकार का नहीं होगा जिस में अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षण की व्यवस्था न हो । परन्तु मेरा अपना निवेदन है कि अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षण में योग्यता

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री

आनी चाहिये और जिस गम्भीरता से अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षण को क्रियान्वित किया जाना चाहिये, वह अभी तक नहीं आ पाई है। केवल उस का प्रदर्शनात्मक रूप देश में अभी चालू है। अच्छा होता कि इस अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षण के कार्यक्रम को शिक्षा का एक अभिन्न अंग मान लिया जाय और विद्यार्थी उसी प्रकार उस को आवश्यक मान कर उसका शिक्षण लें जिस से देश के महत्वपूर्ण और संकट के समय में उस का उपयोग हो सके।

एक और बात यह है कि जिस समय नेफा में आक्रमण चल रहा था और सेला का पतन हुआ था उस समय सुना है सेला में अपने सैनिकों ने बहुत बड़ा मोर्चा लगाया था लेकिन जब अकस्मात ही सेला का पतन हुआ तो देशवासी चकित रह गये। आखिर हमें हटना पड़ा क्योंकि चारों ओर से चीनियों ने सेला पहाड़ी को घेर लिया था, और उसी में बिप्रेडियर होशियार सिंह जैसे अपने कुशल योद्धा को हमें खोना पड़ा और न जाने कितने आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों को भी हमें अपने हाथों से खोना पड़ा। उस समय ददभरी एक ही आवाज थी जो सारे देश में सुनाई पड़ती थी, और वह यह कि हमारी मिलिटरी इंटेलिजेंस अर्थात् सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग बहुत दुर्बल है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें कुछ और सावधान होकर कार्य करना चाहिये और विशेष रूप से सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में या पहाड़ी इलाकों में जो हमारी मिलिटरी इंटेलिजेंस है उसमें तो बहुत ही कुशल और अनुभवी शक्तियों को नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये।

इस के पश्चात् मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आये दिन जो युद्धबन्दियों की सूची समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित होती है चीन ने आज १८०० युद्धबन्दियों की सूची भेजी, आज १॥ हजार युद्धबन्दियों की सूची भेजी।

लेकिन जब हम यह सोचते हैं कि हम ने कितने चीनी सैनिक युद्धबन्दी बनाये, तो फिर हमारा सिर लज्जा से झुक जाता है। आज चीन से जो लम्बी सूचियाँ चली आ रही हैं कि उन के पास इतने युद्धबन्दी हैं, उस के लिये हम अपने सैनिकों को ठोपी नहीं ठहरा सकते क्योंकि हमारे सैनिकों को तो जहाँ और जैसे मोर्चे पर लगाया गया, और उन को हटने का आदेश जब तक नहीं दिया गया तब तक उन्होंने मुक्तहस्त हो कर भारतीय स्वाभिमान की रक्षा की। परन्तु मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि आप इन सैनिक युद्धबन्दियों को लम्बी सूचियों का परीक्षण करते समय देखें कहीं उस के पीछे किसी उच्च सैनिक अधिकारी का हाथ तो नहीं है। अगर उस के पीछे किसी उच्च सैनिक अधिकारी का हाथ था तो देश की परिस्थितियों की ओर राष्ट्र की पुकार है कि इस तरह के व्यक्ति को जो बड़े से बड़ा दंड किसी देशद्रोही को दिया जाना चाहिये, वह दिया जाय। क्योंकि उसी के कारण भारतीय स्वाभिमान की हानि हुई।

मैं यहां यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि अभी उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के एक सम्मानित कांग्रेस सदस्य श्री विष्ट ने पिथौरागढ़ के क्षेत्र का उदाहरण देते हुए कहा कि वहां की सड़कें बनाने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने जो सामान भेजा था वह चोरी से तिब्बत के इलाकों को पास कर दिया गया, और उस सामान से जहां हमारी सड़कें बननी चाहिये थीं, वहां उससे आज चीनी क्षेत्र में सड़कें बन रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनके इस कथन में कुछ भी सच्चाई हो तो सरकार इस प्रश्न को भी गम्भीरता से ले। इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों के बारे में जाणक्य ने तो अपने नीति शास्त्र में यहां तक लिखा है कि ऐसे राज द्रोह करने वालों को धरती में घासा गाड़ कर उन के शरीर पर बर्फ का थैप कर कुत्तों से उनको टुकड़े-टुकड़े करवाया

जाना चाहिये। अगर इस प्रकार के बाँभत्स बंड आप नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम इस प्रकार के राज द्रोह करने वालों को गोली से तो उड़ाया ही जा सकता है। अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो यह कोई गलत काम नहीं होगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छा हो अगर आप सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का शासन, इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में केन्द्र अपने हाथों में ले लें। लेकिन अगर सरकार इन सब क्षेत्रों को अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकती है तो जैसे मैंने इस सदन में पहले भी कहा है, आज फिर अपने अनुभव और जानकारी के आधार पर दुबारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि असम राज्य की स्थिति धीरे धीरे इस प्रकार का बनती जा रही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसका शासन प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो भयंकर घटनाएँ वहाँ घट रही हैं, उनमें और भी वृद्धि हो सकती है। आप जानते हैं कि पंचमहल में क्या घटना वहाँ घटित हुई है? आठ हज़ार पाकिस्तानी वहाँ आ कर बस गए और एक दिन रात्रि को पाकिस्तानी झंडा वहाँ फहरा दिया गया और घोषणा कर दी गई कि यह क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान का है। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी की जानकारी में ये सब बातें आई होंगी। उधर सीमा पर शत्रु अड़ा हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर असम राज्य का शासन केन्द्र ने अपने हाथ में न लिया तो मुझे खतरा है कि किसी भी समय और भी इसी प्रकार की व्यापक दुर्घटनाएँ वहाँ घट सकती हैं।

जिस समय कोलम्बो सम्मेलन के प्रस्तावों को ले कर श्रीमती भण्डारनायकें यहां आई और उन प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करने वाले दूसरे व्यक्ति भी यहां आए उसी समय से कुछ और लोगों ने दबी भाषा में एक नया नारा आरम्भ किया है। ब्रह्म के सम्बन्ध में उनका कहना है कि कुछ क्षेत्र इस प्रकार का बड़ा है जिसकी स्थिति अस्पष्ट है। बाङ्गालोवी के सम्बन्ध में वे कहते हैं

कि शीतकाल में वह खाली रहता था, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं रहती है कि सैनिक हमारे बराबर वहां रहें। इसी तरह लांगजू और डोला की चौकियों के सम्बन्ध में भी उनके मन में अस्थिरता है। कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों की भाषा सामने आने के पश्चात् सरकार और सरकारी प्रचार एजेंसियां—मेरा इशारा बाल इंडिया रेडियो की ओर है—इस प्रकार का कार्य कर रही हैं कि जो देश हित के विपरीत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज यह स्पष्ट भाषा में बताया जाए कि कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों के बाद आप के मन में कुछ अस्थिरता तो पैदा नहीं हो गई है? क्या आज भी आप उसी स्थान पर खड़े हैं जहां पर आप कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों के आने के पहले थे और जिस समय आपने कहा था कि एक एक इंच अपनी भूमि को चीन से वापस लिया जाएगा और एक इंच भूमि भी चीन को नहीं सौंपी जा सकती है। यदि उस घोषणा में कुछ परिवर्तन आया तो आज आप स्पष्ट इस सदन को बतायें और देश को भी बतायें, ऐसा न हो कि आकस्मात् ही आप कभी अपना प्रस्ताव इस सदन में लायें और तब फिर देश में विपरीत उसकी प्रतिक्रिया आगे चल कर बने। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर दें तो इसका स्पष्टीकरण जरूर करें। यह सन्देह बहुतों को है।

भारत चीन सीमा विवाद जो चल रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में जितने भी सरकारी पत्र आते हैं, उनका स्पष्टीकरण करते हुये भारत के समाचारपत्र भी इस सारे विवाद के सम्बन्ध में लिखते हैं "भारत चीन सीमा विवाद"। लेकिन भारत चीन सीमा विवाद इसको नहीं कहना चाहिये। इसको तो यों कहा जाना चाहिये कि तिब्बत का वह भाग जिस पर चीन का अधिकारित अधिकार है, वह भारत-तिब्बत सीमा विवाद कहा, लेकिन अब यह बात भारत-चीन सीमा विवाद सरकारी पत्रों

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

में और सरकारा दस्तावेजों में लिखी हुई है तो इसका सीधा और स्पष्ट अभिप्राय यह है कि आपने उनकी प्रभुसत्ता को तिब्बत में स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति का भारत में आना अच्छी बात नहीं है।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जब बुद्ध विराम की घोषणा हुई तो उसके पश्चात् हमारे देश के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग जो चीन या साम्यवाद समर्थक है, चाहे वह साम्यवाद पार्टी में हो या उससे बाहर किसी दूसरी पार्टी में, जिन के हृदय में साम्यवादी भावना भरी हुई है, वह इस प्रकार की भावना फैला रहा है कि अब कोई आक्रमण का सम्भावना नहीं है। एक और तो भूटान और सिक्किम का साम्राज्य पर चीन नई खाइयाँ खोद रहा है, पिथौरागढ़ के इलाके में जहाँ आज से कुछ समय पहले उसकी नौ हजार मिलिटरी थी, आज डेढ़ लाख के करीब आ कर बैठ गई है, बोला और लांगजू के पास उनके सैनिक खड़े हैं, लद्दाख के इलाके में अभी तक वह पूरी तरह जमा हुआ है, ऐसी स्थिति में देश में इस प्रकार की भावना भरना कि संकट टल गया है ठीक नहीं है, घातक है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कहने वाले दूसरे रूप में चाऊ एन लाई और माओ त्से तुंग के हाथ मजबूत करते हैं। अगर एक पार्टी विशेष के लोग इसका ही समर्थन करते तो एक बार देश विचार कर सकता था। लेकिन दुःख की बात तो यह है कि एलिंग पार्टी के सदस्यों में भी इस प्रकार के सदस्य हैं जो इस प्रकार की भावना का देश में प्रचार कर रहे हैं। मैं कांग्रेसी साधियों और खास कर शासकीय कुर्सियों पर बैठने वालों से बड़ी गम्भीरता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप थोड़ा अपने घर से सावधान रहें। साम्यवादी ऊंट ने आपके टैंट में भी अपना मुँह डाल दिया है। हो सकता है कि

धीरे धीरे अपने एक दो पैर बढ़ा कर वह आगे फिर चले और एक दिन ऐसा आये कि आपको उस घर से हो निकलना पड़े और सारे घर पर उस ऊंट का ही अधिकार हो जाए। इसलिये आप अपने घर से भी सावधान रहिये और देखिये की कहीं ऐसी स्थिति तो नहीं है कि समाजवाद की आड़ में साम्यवादी ऊंट आपके घर को ही अपने नियंत्रण में तो नहीं करना चाहता।

पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौते की चर्चा चल रही है। जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल बातचीत में भाग ले रहा है उसके नेता सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि भारतीय स्वाभिमान को अनुभव करते हुये ही पाकिस्तान के साथ वह बातचीत करेंगे। लेकिन अब तक का पिछला इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ जब जब भी समझौते की बातचीत हुई है, हमारा अनुभव है, कि हमको बराबर कुछ न कुछ देना ही पड़ा है। छोड़िये उस बात को जब भारत और पाकिस्तान का बटवारा हुआ और किस तरह से हमारी गाड़ी कमाई में से हमको ५५ करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ा। अभी कल की ही यह घटना है कि नहर पानी विवाद पर फिर हमको ८४ करोड़ रुपये देने वाली संधि की दस्तावेजों पर दस्तखत करने पड़े थे। हमने नदियों को मोड़ा, नहरों को मोड़ा और उमको भी उनमें भागीदार बनाया इसी प्रकार जोगेन्द्रनगर की बिजली दी श्रिया का कोयला दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तो जब भी पाकिस्तान भी स.श समझौता हो, वह कुछ वापिस लेने की भावना में होना चाहिये। दुर्भाग्य से अब तक हम देते ही आ रहे हैं, लिया हमने कुछ भी नहीं है। लेकिन अब जब भी कोई समझौता पाकिस्तान के साथ या कोई समझौते की बातचीत चले, उसमें ऐसी कुछ बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारा दिल कांपता है कि कहीं उन्हीं पुरानी बटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति इस समझौते के द्वारा फिर दुबारा तो नहीं होने जा रही है

इस संकटकाल में स्पष्ट भाषा में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता की मनोभावना को देखते हुये पाकिस्तान के साथ अगर कोई समझौता होता है तो वह तभी हो सकता है जबकि आज़ाद काश्मीर का जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के पास है, वह कल और कल नहीं तो परसों हिन्दुस्तान को वापिस दे दिया जाये। इसके अतिरिक्त और कोई समझौता होगा तो भारतीय स्वाभिमान के वह प्रतिकूल होगा और भारतीय जनता उसे कभी नहीं मानेगी।

हमारे जो सैनिक मोर्चों पर लड़ रहे हैं, या सैनिक केन्द्रों में हैं, उनके मनोबल को बनाये रखने के लिये जो समाचार पत्र उन्हें दिये जायें या उनको जो समाचार सुनाये जायें, वह ऐसे हों जिनमें नये वातावरण का निर्माण किया गया हो। राष्ट्र के मनोबल के अनुकूल भावनाओं को बढ़ावा देने वाली बातें हों। लेकिन मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने के लिये आप क्षमा कीजिये, कि आज भी हमारी भारतीय सेना में इस प्रकार के समाचारपत्र जाते हैं जिन में सरकारी कुसियों पर बैठने वाले एक दो मिनिस्ट्रों की तो प्रशंसा होती है, लेकिन बाकी सबकी निन्दा होती है। इस बात को मैं और भी स्पष्ट भाषा में कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में अब तक कभी के इतिहास में अब तक कभी किसी समाचार पत्र के साथ यह घटना घटित नहीं हुई है जब उसके सम्पादक को संसद में बुलाकर भरे सदन के सामने उसकी भर्त्सना की गई हो। लेकिन उसी समाचारपत्र को फिर सेना में भेजना और सरकार का पैसा उस पर खर्च करना और सरकारी विज्ञापन उस समाचारपत्र को देना, एक तरह से इस पार्लिमेंट का अपमान है। जब पार्लिमेंट उस पत्र के सम्पादक की और उसकी नीति की भी भर्त्सना करती है, तब उसके ऊपर गवर्नमेंट का रुपया व्यय करना, कहां तक न्यायोचित है यह सोचने की बात है। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार

को इस दिशा में सचेत हो कर निर्णय लेने चाहियें।

एक आखिरी बात जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के समय यहां पर बहिर्गमन हुआ है, उसके संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका जिक्र करते हुये मुझे कष्ट होता है। मैंने उस समय भी कहा था जिस समय कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के बाद थोड़ी देर के लिये सदन की कार्रवाई हुई थी कि इस बहिष्कार का जहां तक संबंध है, मैं उसका समर्थक नहीं हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि राष्ट्रपति का पद सर्वोच्च श्रद्धा का प्रतीक है। उनके भाषण के समय इस प्रकार की अशोभनीय घटनायें नहीं घटनी चाहियें। इनका घटना राज भाषा के लिये भी अच्छा नहीं रहा। और न ही देश के गौरव के अनुरूप था। लेकिन इन शब्दों को कहने की आप मुझे आज्ञा अवश्य दें कि जिस तरह से माननीय डा० जाकिर हुसैन ने फारसी लिपि में लिख कर सारा भाषण हिन्दी का सुना दिया उसी तरह से अगर हमारे राष्ट्रपति भी एक दो पंक्तियां आरम्भ में देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी हिन्दी में सुना देते और कह देते कि मैं हिन्दी भाषा अच्छी तरह से नहीं पढ़ सकता हूँ इसलिये हिन्दी का भाषण उपराष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर हुसैन आपको सुनायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस अशोभनीय घटना का वातावरण न बनता और देश को भी दुख न होता और राज-भाषा के चाहने वालों को भी दुःख न होता।

इस संबंध में मैं और आगे बढ़ कर प्रासंगिक एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कांग्रेस पार्लिमेंटरी पार्टी में बड़ी दृढ़ भाषा में अंग्रेजी को सहभाषा बनाने के बिल की चर्चा करते हुये कहा कि अंग्रेजी का विरोध करने वालों का डट कर मुकाबला किया जायेगा। यह बात उन्होंने बड़े क्रोध में कही। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज प्रधान मंत्री जी चीन का डट कर मुकाबला करने के बजाय या पाकिस्तान

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

का डट कर मुकाबला करने के बजाय, अंग्रेजी का विरोध वालों का डट कर मुकाबला करेंगे ? क्या यह तलवार घर के अन्दर चलेगी ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बुद्धि-मत्तापूर्ण बात नहीं थी। इस संकटकाल में इस प्रकार की चुनौती देना ठीक नहीं। अगर इस चुनौती का जवाब देश ने भी दे डाला और उसने भी चुनौती देनी शुरू कर दी तो सच मानिये बाहर वालों का मुकाबला करना तो दूर घर के अन्दर उपद्रव शुरू हो जायें।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा था कि मेरे घर में जो अखबार आते हैं मेरा बावर्ची उनको देखकर कहता है कि हम इनको नहीं समझ पाते। क्या हिन्दी का मापदण्ड प्रधान मंत्री जी की कोठी पर काम करने वाले बावर्चियों से बनाया जाएगा या श्री हनुमन्तैया के उस वक्तव्य से बनाया जाएगा जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि दक्षिण भारत में अगर हिन्दी समझी जा सकती है तो वह समझी जा सकती है जिस में ७०-८० प्रतिशत संस्कृत के शब्द हों। इन दोनों में से किस की बात को प्रमाणिक माना जाए ? प्रधान मंत्री जी को कोठी पर काम करने वाले नौकरों की बात को या श्री हनुमन्तैया जैसे व्यक्ति की बात को जो इतने बड़े मँसूर राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं ? लेकिन फिर भी मुझे इतना अवश्य सुख मिला कि चलो प्रधान मंत्री जी की कोठी पर हिन्दी के अखबार जाते तो हैं और उनको कोई पढ़ता भी है। लेकिन जब प्रधान मंत्री जी की कोठी के नौकर और बावर्ची उनको पढ़ सकते हैं तो हमारे इस देश के प्रान्तों और केन्द्र में बैठे हुए सर्वोच्च शासक १५-१५ वर्ष के बाद भी इतनी हिन्दी नहीं सीख सके हैं कि दो पंक्तियाँ भी हिन्दी की पढ़ पायें ? मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी राष्ट्र की राष्ट्र भाषा से अपरिचित होना उस देश के

सर्वोच्च शासक के लिये बड़ी लज्जा और शर्म की बात है। इस के ऊपर भी हमें विचार करना चाहिये। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जिस प्रकार से भारतीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम बना कर आप ने कहा है कि राष्ट्रद्रोह करने वाले व्यक्ति पर भारतीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के द्वारा अंकुश लगाया जायेगा उसी तरह जो दिन रात राष्ट्र भाषा की निन्दात्मक आलोचना करते हैं सरकार को चाहिये कि वह छोटा हो या बड़ा, ऐसे हर व्यक्ति पर अंकुश लगाये जो राष्ट्र भाषा की हर समय निन्दा कर के उस के पद को गिराता है।

मुझे विश्वास है कि इन सारी बातों पर सरकार गम्भीरता से विचार करेगी।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Chairman, coming as I do from the State of Mysore from where you hail, I take this opportunity of participating in this debate at this stage when you are in the Chair.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Provincialism.

Shri Basappa: My hon. friend calls it provincialism, but I cannot forget the fact of your sitting in the Chair and my speaking here as a Member coming from that State. If this can be called provincialism, then I do not know how to express even some joy or thanks on seeing you sitting there. If my hon. friend calls it provincialism, God only must help him, not I.

I have listened with great attention to the various speeches in this House as also the President's Address. I wish to join all other hon. friends in welcoming the President's Address and in offering our thanks because the Address has a great significance in the context of things. We are trying to analyse the various aspects of the President's Address these days.

The President has, in an unequivocal manner, laid emphasis on the various aspects; particularly, the Chinese aggression, which is an over-riding issue and over which all our minds are exercised is dealt with sufficiently well. He has said that we must meet this Chinese aggression effectively. Of course, some people want to know exactly what this effectiveness would be. The hon. Prime Minister has come forward with a clarification in the other House and said that to meet this challenge of the Chinese aggression effectively means that when the Colombo proposals are not accepted in toto by the Peking Government we are left as we were before and it is upto us to take suitable steps at the proper time to remove them from every inch of our land. So, when this clarificatory statement of the hon. Prime Minister is there, no doubt should be left in the mind of any hon. Member here.

The hon. Prime Minister has also indicated that we are doing our best for the jawans' families. We heard it said in this House some time back that there is no mention of any of the things that we are doing for the families of those jawans whom we should remember at this juncture and always. The hon. Prime Minister also has not forgotten to mention these things in the other House.

Then, certain doubts in the minds of hon. Members as to the aid that we should receive from foreign countries and about the so-called air umbrella about which so many people were thinking are also being cleared. At a time like this what is most necessary is a united front, that is, the unity with which we act and the national integration question. I heard the speech of the hon. friend of the DMK. When I compare that with the speeches made by DMK Members some time back, I find that today he differed widely from them. If this is the attitude that they are going to take on an issue which is facing the country, we have to take a strong note of what he has said.

There are, of course, certain disturbing factors, for example, the question of language. I might raise other small questions, like, the inter-State dispute about rivers of this great country. They have brought some sort of a dispute between one State and another. They should not lead us to rivalries between one State and another and between the Centre and the States. These things can be settled at a conference table. To make much of these things at a time when the emergency is showing its ugly face is not the correct thing to do.

Of course, some people may say that to have this kind of a complacency at the time of an emergency is not good. But to have confidence in our ability to remove the aggressor is one thing and to have complacency is another. Of course, nobody would like to have complacency. But certainly we must have that confidence in us to remove this Chinese aggression which is a permanent menace.

The President's Address gives adequate emphasis on our national progress both in the direction of defence and in the direction of our economic growth. When I see some of the statements made either by the hon. Ministers here or by some of the ex-Ministers, like, Shri Panjabrao Deshmukh. I feel a little sorry. It has been stated by some hon. Ministers themselves that the economic growth of this country is very slow to meet this Chinese aggression. Certain other hon. Ministers are also making these kinds of statements. When I compare these with the President's Address where it is stated that our progress is very considerable and all that kind of thing, I wish that greater care should be exercised in the matter of coinciding these two kinds of thoughts on the part of hon. Ministers.

Even on this question of the air umbrella there is a lot of misunderstanding and some people want to take advantage of it in their own way. There is a very large number

[Shri Basappa:]

of people in this country who are supporting our policy but there are two extreme kinds of thinking also represented by some small number of people, that is, the rightists and the leftists, if I may put it that way. The leftists want to see that we do not receive any more help from our friendly countries and that we should be confident of our negotiations with the Chinese, whereas, on the other hand, the rightists want all help even to the extent of having all kinds of military alliance which is very bad and which may take away the independence of our country in one way or another.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): *Are wah!*

Shri Basappa: I have not heard my hon. friend. I leave it at that.

I do agree with some hon. Members that the scope for misuse of this kind of emergency is very great. So, greater care should be exercised during the time of emergency in the matter of economy, efficiency in administration and of dealing strongly with unsocial elements indulging in profiteering, hoarding, corruption and all these kinds of things. Of course, I wish that the hon. Member, Shri S. N. Dwivedy, who spoke from the Opposition Benches, had thrown more light on this aspect of corruption. He had raised certain big issues and I think the Government is seriously looking into these matters. After sufficient enquiry it will punish the people who are involved in it, if that is correct.

The question that is now asked everywhere in the country is, what next after the Colombo proposals have failed. The Chinese Government have not accepted the Colombo proposals *in toto*. What next is the natural question that is asked. As I just said a minute before, we are left in the original position and after consulting the military strategy, that we have to take note of, we can advance and

try to re-occupy the areas which have been vacated by the Chinese which are really ours.

As far as the Kashmir talks are concerned, considerable differences do exist. Looking at the attitude of the Pakistan Government either in the matter of having an agreement with the Chinese at this time or making intrusions into our land and giving provocation now and then or their behaviour in making a lot of propaganda against us in other countries, I think the time has come when we should seriously think whether any purpose will be served by carrying on talks with them.

I very much wish that our relationship with Nepal should improve. Of course, it has been stated here in the Presidential Address that our relationship is very friendly. But, I wish the Government would look into this matter. I understand the Home Minister is going to Nepal very soon. Whether any misunderstanding is left due to the Maha Rana's action or not, we should see that our relations are friendly. Because, the other day, a number of people from Nepal had come here. Our Chief Whip, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave them a party and I was present on that occasion when I saw large number of Nepalese people expressing their sympathy with India and all that. Still, I see now that in the Afro-Asian Solidarity conference, they did not work with us. Now, I read in the papers about their withdrawal from the Kosi Commission. All these things need not happen. There are some difficulties in the matter of supply of petrol. We should not hesitate. We should supply them. Of course there are chances of petrol being smuggled from Nepal to the other territory. We must take precaution to see that our petrol does not go to China or Tibet.

I do not want to dilate too much on our basic policies like non-align-

ment. This policy of non-alignment has not done us any wrong so far. On the other hand, some people attack the non-alignment policy. I do not know what purpose it will serve for us. On the other hand, it may antagonise a big and powerful country like Russia which has all along been very friendly, which has been giving some aid to us. Hence I would advocate that our basic policy should not be given up.

On this question of internal strength, domestic effort and economy in the country,—of course, it is a very big question—the country's slow growth of economy needs further strengthening. The measures that are being taken to improve our economy, holding the price line and the gold control policy should be geared up to meet the situation.

As regards regional justice, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh was vehement about certain backward areas and backward people. Nothing should be done in the name of caste to harm these people and greater care should be exercised to help the backward people or backward areas.

This question of sharing of water is uppermost in the minds of many people because it concerns various States. This difficult question must be solved at the highest level to give equal justice to all.

With these words, I end my speech.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : श्रीमन् कोरम नहीं है ।

श्री ना० गो० रंगा : तीन बजे तक इसकी जरूरत नहीं होती है । अभी पांच मिनट बाकी है ।

श्री कछवाय : डाई बजे तक जरूरत नहीं होती है ।

Shri Ranga: Why do you trouble; let them carry on.

Mr. Chairman: Shri J. Mandal: I think he is absent. Shri Sumat Prasad; Shri Banarsi Prasad Sinha; Shri Brajeshwar Prasad.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): Madam, we are committing a political blunder in trying to come to terms with Pakistan. To quarrel with China which is a friend of Russia under the terms of the Sino-Soviet pact and to parley with Pakistan which is an enemy of Russia under the terms of the CENTO would lead to disastrous consequences. On our border disputes with China, America has been pleased to advise us not to do anything that may antagonise Russia. But, in our disputes with Pakistan, America, by asking us to come to terms with Pakistan is asking us to antagonise Russia.

14.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

American foreign policy has become schizophrenic. Pakistan has got no political or military value. The fear of Russia and America may prevent China and Pakistan from attacking India whether India and Pakistan remain on hostile terms or not. But, if a war breaks out between India and China, Russia will attack, swallow and digest Pakistan, if Pakistan attacks either India or China. But, if in the initial stages of the outbreak of a Sino-Indian war, both Russia and America remain neutral, the result would be that both India and China, would be weakened within a period of 5 to 6 years and the ultimate result will be that both India and China, like Germany, would be divided into two spheres of influence, Russian and American.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Balkanised.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Pakistan does not want to take Kashmir if it entails an obligation on her part to fight against China, in the event of the outbreak of a Sino-Indian war.

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

But America and some sections of Indian public opinion want Pakistan to fight against China, if a Sino-Indian war breaks out.

15 hrs.

It is not in the interests of Pakistan to wage war against China. We should never ask Pakistan to become our ally if we do not want West Pakistan to be swallowed up by Russia. Only Russia and America together and not India and Pakistan together can check China.

The transfer of a few divisions of Indian troops from the Indo-Pakistan frontier to Ladakh or NEFA will not tilt the balance against China which has got fifteen divisions in Tibet alone. Nor will the addition of a few divisions of Pakistani troops on our side tilt the balance against China which has got an army of five million soldiers.

The condition precedent to a political settlement between India and Pakistan is either the withdrawal of Pakistan from the SEATO and the CENTO or the transformation of the SEATO and the CENTO into organs of the UNO or the induction of India, China and Russia into the SEATO and the CENTO or the withdrawal of the Western Powers from the SEATO and the CENTO.

The Prime Minister should request Mr. Khrushchev to send at least one division of Russian troops to be stationed in Kashmir. . . .

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): No, that is not required.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: as speedily as possible, if he thinks that both China and Pakistan are going to attack India and that by stationing such troops only can peace be maintained.

India and America neither singly nor jointly can prevent China and Pakistan if they come together from

waging war against India, unless Russia is brought within the framework of an Indo-American *entente*. Singly the USA is not in a position either to state publicly that she will attack China or to attack China if India is attacked again by China.

The outbreak of a war can be prevented if both Russia and America jointly and publicly warn China not to attack India, but this they cannot do, and this they are not in a position to do.

Mr. Bhutto has gone to Peking, to hatch a conspiracy to attack India in alliance with the Chinese comrades. The new show of friendliness exhibited by Mr. Khrushchev towards Comrade Mao is just for the purpose of persuading him not to attack India again.

China is being subjected to pulls by Pakistan and Russia. The Sino-Pak. confabulations remind me of the Russo-German Pact of 1939. Russia is being subjected to pulls by China and America. The forces that stand for the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact have been weakened as a result of the nuclear stalemate. The resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact is merely a theoretical possibility for no Sino-Soviet Pact can be resurrected till the nuclear stalemate lasts. The Sino-Soviet Pact may be resurrected if the bipolar world is broken up into a multipolar one, of which there is no possibility in the near future.

The condition precedent to the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact is not merely the break-up of the bipolar world into a multipolar one but the withdrawal of the USA from the Rimland. The common aim of both Russia and America is to prevent the break-up of the bipolar world into a multipolar one.

The question of the withdrawal of the USA from the Rimland does not arise, because the aim of both Russia and America is to combat the yellow

peril. There cannot be any Sino-Soviet alliance against either India or America. There cannot be any Sino-American alliance against either India or Russia. Neither China nor the countries of Western Europe are in a position to create a wedge between Russia and America. We can tilt the balance in favour of America by inviting at least one division of Russian troops into Kashmir.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: What will happen to me then?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: It is only through the mechanism of stationing Russian troops on the plea of defending India against Pakistan that Russia can be brought within the framework of an Indo-American *entente*.

American troops cannot be sent to prevent China from attacking India, for such a step will disturb the balance achieved between Russia and America.

No punitive measures can be taken by Russia or America against each other's satellites and allies. There is thermonuclear stalemate now.

At his weekly press conference on Thursday last, President Kennedy has assured us that America will help India if China attacks India again. He has not assured us that America would attack China if India is attacked again by China. Even the offer of help has been modified by the statement that help would be limited by capabilities. American capabilities are limited only by the fear of the Soviet Union.

The concept of Afro-Asian solidarity has become obsolete. There is thermo-nuclear stalemate. It can be resolved only on the basis of general and complete disarmament. The Afro-Asian landmass will have to be integrated with the Heartland on a democratic basis if the goal of disarmament eludes our grasp.

China talks of Afro-Asian solidarity in Afro-Asian conferences. But in the happy company of Russia and other

countries of Eastern Europe China talks of Marxism, Leninism, dictatorship, dogmatism, violence and the inevitability of war which run counter to the hopes and aspirations of millions of people living in the Afro-Asian landmass.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I shall take only two minutes more. I shall not take more time of the House. I do not take time of the House usually.

Russia does not want Pakistan to be turned into a satellite State of China; hence the possibility of Russia agreeing to send troops into Kashmir. Russian troops are going to occupy the whole of West Pakistan, whether Pakistan fights as an ally of either India or China. Pakistan will be saved if she remains neutral in the event of the outbreak of a Sino-Indian war. Pakistan will have to remain neutral if Russian troops are inducted into Kashmir. If Pakistan remains neutral, the stalemate between India and Pakistan will continue till the stalemate between India and China lasts. The stalemate between India and China will last if Russian troops are inducted into Kashmir, till the stalemate between Russia and America lasts.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I hope it is Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, not our portion.

Mr. Speaker: I think that this stalemate should not last any longer.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I have got just two more sentences and then I shall finish.

The stalemate between Russia and America will continue till the nuclear stalemate lasts. The nuclear stalemate will continue till the goal of disarmament is reached. As long as Russia is on our side, America will have to remain on our side, whatever the attitude of China and Pakistan may be towards India.

Mr. Speaker: Is the whole of it necessary to be delivered?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I have almost finished. Let the picture be completed. I will not take more than a minute.

As long as the nuclear stalemate lasts, Russia and America cannot part company. America has to follow Russia in the Rimland. And Russia has to follow America in the New World. The fear that China or Pakistan, either singly or jointly will attack India can be removed only by the induction of Russian troops into Kashmir.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

ओइम् वेनस्ततपश्यन् निहतं गुहा सद्यत्रं
विश्वं अवलोक्येक नीडं ।

तस्मिन्निदं संवविचेति सर्वं सा श्रोत : प्रोत
श्चविभुपजामु ॥

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अंतिम दिन जो मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मैंने राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण को पढ़ा और सुना भी । मैंने राष्ट्रपति महोदय से प्रार्थना की थी कि चूँकि आप देश के सब से बड़े व्यक्ति हैं, इस वास्ते सोलह वर्ष पश्चात भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में इसको पढ़ना आपको शोभा नहीं देता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका यह भाषण निराशा, और पिष्ट पेषण से भरा पड़ा है । मैं समझता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी में भाषण करना हमारे विधान का अपमान है । इस घरातल पर कोई भी ऐसा देश नहीं होगा जिस के राष्ट्रपति आजादी के इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आपको यह नहीं कहना चाहिये । उनका भाषण अपना भाषण नहीं होता है । गवर्नमेंट का वह लिखा हुआ होता है । गवर्नमेंट

के बारे में जो कुछ आपको कहना है कहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बहुत अच्छा ।

उन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह नहीं बताया कि हम चीन के साथ अब क्या बरताव करेंगे । कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव हमने स्वीकार किए, उसने उनका विरोध किया, इसका मतलब यह है कि इनको स्वीकार करके भी हमारे देश का अपमान हुआ है, महान अपमान हुआ । जब चीन ने उनको ठुकरा दिया तो हमारा उनको स्वीकार करने से कौन सा प्रयोजन सिद्ध हो गया यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । परन्तु मैं तो केवल इतना ही इस सम्बन्ध में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इन प्रस्तावों को चीन नहीं मानता है तो हम उसके साथ क्या बरताव करेंगे ।

सारे सवाल बातचीत से ही नहीं मुलझ जाया करते हैं । अगर बातचीत से सभी समस्याएँ मुलझ जायें तो फिर डंड का ज़रूरत ही कहाँ रह जातों है । शासक लोग इसलिए बनाये जाते हैं कि आन्तरिक और बाह्य दोनों प्रकार के जो आक्रमण जनता पर होते हैं, उनका वह मुकाबला करे और डंडे से करे

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : डंडे से करे ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : डंडे से मतलब है, शस्त्रास्त्रों से करे ।

हाथ जोड़ने से अगर काम चल सकता है तो हमारे जैसे साधू लोग, हमारे जैसे ब्राह्मण लोग हाथ जोड़ कर काम चला सकते हैं । हमारे यहाँ पर क्षत्रियों की आवश्यकता ही इसलिए महसूस हुई कि :—

प्रजातं राजं दानं भिक्षां अध्ययनं मेवच
विषयेष्वप्रशक्तिश्च क्षत्रियस्य समास्तः

प्रजा की रक्षा करना, चोरों, डाकुओं, लुटेरे लोगों आदि से, अन्दर और बाहर से रक्षा करने के लिए ही हुई।

मेरा हृदय कांपता है। हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई कहते हैं कि हमारी विदेश नीति बहुत अच्छी है। यदि हमारी विदेश नीति बहुत अच्छी है तो मुझे कोई ऐसा देश का नाम तो आप बता जिये पड़ोस में जो हमारा मित्र हो। पाकिस्तान आपका जैसा मित्र है, चीन आपका जैसा मित्र है, नेपाल आपका जैसा मित्र है, बर्मा आपका जैसा मित्र है, इसको समझ जानते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में उनका धन्यवाद किया है जिन्होंने हमें सहायता दी है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे उन से भी भय है। अंग्रेज जब भारत में आए थे, तब व्यापारी बन कर आए थे। अब वे रक्षक बन कर आ रहे हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कनवे भक्षक बन जायें। मझे उन से भी डर है क्योंकि हमारे देहात में कहा जाता है, एक दिन का महमान, दूसरे दिन का एहमान और तीसरे दिन का बर्दमान।

मैं देखता हूँ कि मेरा देश चारों ओर आक्रमण से घिरा हुआ है। देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति का यह हाल है कि पाकिस्तान के एजेंट मेरे देश में करोड़ों की संख्या में बैठे हुए हैं। चीन के एजेंट हमारे देश में लाखों की तादाद में बैठे हुए हैं। इसके विपरीत पाकिस्तान और चीन में हिन्दुस्तान का एक भी हमदर्द आपको नहीं मिलेगा, एक भी भारत का हितैषी नहीं मिलेगा। यह वास्तविक स्थिति है। फिर भी हमारे नेता कम्युनिस्टों पर विश्वास करते हैं जिन्होंने हमारे साथ यह सब कुछ किया है। हमारे पंडित जो अर्मा अर्मा डांगे जी का विश्वास करते हैं। उनको उन्होंने

विदेशों में भेजा, कम्युनिस्ट देशों में भेजा और कहा कि वहां जा कर भारत का पक्ष रखो। उन्होंने कितना बढ़िया पक्ष वहां पर भारत का रखा है। इंग्लैंड में उन से पूछा गया कि भारत ने हमला किया है या चीन ने तो उन्होंने कितना बढ़िया इसका उत्तर दिया। उसको आपने पढ़ा ही होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि चीन ने किया या भारत ने। भारत वाले कहते हैं कि चीन ने किया और चीन वाले कहते हैं कि भारत ने किया। कितना बढ़िया उत्तर दिया उन्होंने और कितने सुन्दर ढंग से उन्होंने हमारा पक्ष रखा।

हमने सब से पहले १९५४ में भूल का: जब चीन के साथ हमने लम्बा दोस्त: का हाथ बढ़ाया और तिब्बत को चीन का एक प्रदेश माना। अपनी फीजें ग्यात्से और यातुंग से बलाई और डाक तार इत्यादि विभाग उनको सौंप दिए। वहां से हम शान्तिपूर्ण चले आए। हमने अपनी २६४८ मील लम्बी सीमा पर कोई चौकियां नहीं बनाई। चीन चलता गया। उसने तिब्बत पर अधिकार किया और तिब्बत पर अधिकार करने के बाद उसने भारत की ओर देखा। उन भूखमरे लोगों ने भारत को भाखड़ा जैसा: नदियों को देखा, यहां के बाग बाग:चों को देखा और कहा कि इससे बढ़िया इलाका और कौन सा हो सकता है। हमारे नेताओं ने यह सब कुछ देखा है। हमने तित शास्त्रों में पढ़ा है कि राज्य की जो सेना होती: है, उसका जो शस्त्रागार होता है इन का किसी को पता नहीं होना चाहिये। किन्तु हमने विदेशों को भी सब कुछ दिखाया। हमारे देश के नेता यह समझते थे कि जब हम किसी से नहीं लड़ें तो हम से कौन लड़ेगा। परन्तु लड़ाई लड़ने वाले से कभी: नहीं होती है, लड़ाई उससे होती: है जो लड़ना नहीं

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

जानता है। यह मनोविज्ञान है कि जो बच कर चलते हैं उनको जो बड़े बदमाश होते हैं, सीधे सादे समझ कर गाजर मूली की तरह चबा जाते हैं।

अब कहा जा रहा है कि हम स्वप्नों की दुनिया में रहते थे। हमारी आँखों के समाने से परदा हटा है। मगर मैं तो उमन्नता हूँ कि अब भी नहीं हटा है। अगर हट जाए तो मैं धन्यवाद आपको दूंगा। परन्तु हटा नहीं है। अभी वह यथापूर्व है। चीन तो यह देख रहा है कि किसी तरह से उन के साथ जिन्होंने हमें सहायता दी है, हमारी अनबन हो जाए और जो हथियार आदि मिले हैं, वे वापिस चले जायें और वह दुबारा हम पर हमला करे।

देश की स्थिति विकट है। पंडित नेहरू ने १४ नवम्बर के भाषण में स्पष्ट कहा था कि हम चीन के साथ लड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर आप लड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं तो आपने इस एमरजेंसी को क्यों बनाये रखा हुआ है। यह ढोंग क्यों रचा रखा है। यह खत्म होना चाहिये। एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि खतरा है और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि लड़ेंगे नहीं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप चीन को खर्चा कात कर बाहर निकालेंगे? किसी तरह से आप चीन को यहां से निकालोगे, यह भी तो बताओ। हम कहते हैं कि चीन ने हमारे साथ विश्वासघात किया है। परन्तु नीति यह नहीं मानती है। नीति कहती है :—

अविश्वस्ते न विश्वसेत् विश्वस्ते
नातिविश्वसेत् ।

अर्थात् जो बिल्कुल विश्वास के भ्रायक नहीं है, उसका विश्व विश्वास मत करो, और

जो थोड़े विश्वास के योग्य है उस का अधिक मत करो। यदि विश्वास करोगे तो उसी के द्वारा मारे जाओगे, वही तुम को मारेगा। सारी मृत्यु इसी कारण से होती है, सारा भन्वेर इसी कारण से होता है। यदि आप बहुत ज्यादा विश्वास न करते तो कोई आप के साथ अन्याय न कर सकता। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि स्वभावतः मेरा किसी से मतभेद नहीं है। सैद्धान्तिक मतभेद होते हुये मैं आप सब का आदर करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं पुनः कहूंगा एक साधू होने के नाते कि कम्युनिस्ट लोग जो हमारे नेताओं को एक प्रकार से सुन्दर सुन्दर वाटिका दिखा रहे हैं वह ढोंग है, उस से हमें सावधान रहना चाहिये। मैं ऐसे ऐसे कांग्रेस सदस्यों को जानता हूँ जो उन को बहुत अच्छा कहते हैं। श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने उन का बहुत ज्यादा पछ लिया और कहा कि कम्युनिस्ट भाई सब से अच्छे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पत्नी भी तो एक कम्युनिस्ट की हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस दृष्टि से तो यह बहुत अच्छा है। भारतीय नारियों का यह चरित्र होता है कि वह चाहती हैं कि उन में और उनके पति के मन में किसी तरह का फर्क न रहे। मैं तो यहां तक मानता हूँ कि चीन आदि देशों में जो हमारे यहां की खबरें जाती हैं, कांग्रेस की गुप्त मंत्रणायें जाती हैं, वे इन श्रीमती जी के द्वारा ही जाती हैं। ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी के लिये यह शब्द कहने उचित नहीं थे। उन्हें चाहिये कि वे यह शब्द वापस ले लें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अब आप कहते हैं तो वे वापस ले लेता हूँ। आप जो कहेंगे वे उसे चकर कड़पा। लेकिन वे कहना

चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के बारे में जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा उस की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाया गया पिछली बार, फिर भी आप ने उन से कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं तो आपकी बात शिरोधार्य करता हूँ क्योंकि आप हमारे अध्यक्ष हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी आप ठीक नहीं कह रहे हैं। मैंने उसी दिन उन्हें रोक दिया था।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : परसों भी यही हुआ था। बहरहाल मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम आप के साथी हैं, देश की सुरक्षा के लिये अन्त तक आपके साथ रहेंगे, हमारे रक्त की एक एक बुँद भी देश की सुरक्षा के लिये आप के साथ है। हम को यहां बहुत बुरा समझा जाता है, यहां जन संघ या स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का आप से सैद्धान्तिक मतभेद हो सकता है, परन्तु वैसे कांग्रेस से हमारा विरोध नहीं। वस्तुतः जो विरोधी हैं उन को तो आप देखते भी नहीं हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्ण पर आज प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया। लाखों करोड़ों आदमी बेकार बैठे हैं। लेकिन इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। आप ने नियम बना दिया कि एक तोले सोने में सात माशा सोना हो और पांच माशा पीतल या तांबा हो। इस देश के सुनार तो बहुत से उसे बना भी नहीं सकते, और इस तरह से कौन बनवायेगा? हमें हंसी आती है कि एक ओर तो आप सरकारी कानून बनाते हैं कि कोई दूब में पानी मिलायेगा तो उसे आप गिरफ्तार करेंगे, मसाला में मिलावट करेगा तो उसे आप गिरफ्तार करेंगे दूसरी ओर आपने कानून बनाया कि आज सोने में पीतल मिलाया जाना जायज़ है, उचित है।

श्री इयाम लाल सराफ़ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : स्वामी जी को सोने की फ़िज्ज क्यों पड़ गई ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे इस लिये फ़िज़्ज पड़ी कि हमारा सोना निकाल कर दूसरों को दे दिया गया तो हमारा देश महा निर्वन हो जायेगा। मुझे अपने लिये कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। मैं तो आप के पास से रोटी मांग कर खा सकता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे देश की चिन्ता है। इसलिये मैंने यह बात कही।

आप के सामने जो विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप कुछ अनावश्यक चीज़ें बाहर से मंगाते हैं जैसे मुँह रंगने का सामान, विदेशी शराब और नशे की चीज़ें या सैकड़ों प्रकार का और सामान भी मंगाते हैं, उन को बन्द कीजिये। यहां से मालदार लोगों को पारपत्र दे कर विदेशों को भेज दिया जाता है। वे वहां से चोरी से ऐसी वैसी चीज़ें खरीद लेते हैं। हमारे राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिये जिस चीज़ की आवश्यकता हो वह सब दी जाय। परन्तु एक ओर जहां आप सोना लेना चाहते हैं वहां विदेशी मुद्रा को रोकने के लिये जो व्यर्थ की चीज़ें आप धंगवाते हैं उस पर प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिये। वह चीज़ नहीं आनी चाहिये।

श्री ह० न० सोय (सिंहभूम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में इस बात पर खुशी जाहिर की कि इस युद्धकालीन स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये अपने देश में जितने मजदूर संगठन हैं और उद्योगों के मालिक लोग हैं उन्होंने सर्वसम्मति से यह निश्चय किया कि यहां औद्योगिक झगड़े न हों ताकि अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन देश में बढ़े और कम से कम खर्च पर इस खुशी में मैं उनके साथ शरीक हूँ, मगर पूरी तरह से नहीं। यह इसलिये कि जहां एक ओर हमारे निचले तबके के लोग, मजदूर वर्ग और कारखानों में काम करने वाले लोग बड़ी खुशी से अपने साधारण समय से ज्यादा काम कर रहे हैं, दुगुने और तिगुने समय तक काम कर रहे हैं और खुशी से अपनी इच्छा

[श्री ह० न० सोय]

में से एक रोज का बेतन हर महीने नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में दे रहे हैं, जो कि बड़ी खुशी की बात है, वहां दूसरी ओर अधिक पैसे वाले लोग, अधिक तन्ख्वाह पाने वाले लोग, हम देखते हैं, उतना जोश नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में देने में नहीं दिखा रहे हैं। वल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि ऐसी भी कई मिनारें हैं कि जहां बड़े उद्योगपतियों को इस युद्धकालीन स्थिति में जितनी कांशिश अधिक उत्पादन करने में करनी चाहिये थी उतनी उन्होंने नहीं की। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि उन का जो काम है एक तरह से देशद्रोह भी है। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे अपने इलाके में बिहार के झिकपानी चायवासा क्षेत्र में एक ऐसोसिएटेड सीमेंट वर्क्स है। उस कारखाने में हर तीसरे रोज उसका किसी न किसी हिस्से में ब्रेकडाउन हो जाता है। हम लोगों ने अन्दाजा लगाया कि हर तीसरे रोज जो मशीन ब्रेकडाउन होता है उसमें २५ टन की कमी होती है। आप जानते हैं कि सीमेंट कितनी महत्वपूर्ण चीज है इस जमाने में, खास कर युद्धकालीन स्थिति में। जब उस कारखाने के मालिकों से हम बोनास देने की बात कहते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि डेप्रीसिएशन फंड में उन्हें बहुत ज्यादा देना पड़ता है, इसलिये वे अधिक बोनास नहीं देंगे। और इस कारखाने की स्थिति यह है कि हर तीसरे रोज मशीन का ब्रेकडाउन होता है।

इसी तरह से हमारे अपने इलाके में कुछ कायनाइट की खानें हैं। वहां पर तीन कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जो इस युद्धकालीन स्थिति में अपने मजदूरों को दूसरी कम्पनियों का विशेषकर, आई० सी० सी० लिमिटेड का माल चोरी करने में लगाये हुये हैं। स्थानीय पुलिस अफसर हैं और जो हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी खनिज पदार्थों के काम के लिये यहां पर हैं, उन सब को हम ने लिखा कि युद्धकालीन स्थिति में हमें कम से कम अपने मजदूरों को

इस तरह के गलत कामों में नहीं लगाना चाहिये। यह कायनाइट जो है वह बहुत अच्छी फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने वाली चीज है। इन दो कम्पनियों ने तमाम मजदूरों को, जिसमें अधिकतर आदिवासी हैं, दूसरी कम्पनियों की चोरी करने में लगाया हुआ है। हमारे इलाके में रेलवे में काम करने वाले मजदूर लोग भी हैं। हम यह आशा करते थे कि इस युद्धकालीन स्थिति में मजदूरों से जो गलत तरीके से काम लिया जाता है, या जो गलत बरताव उन से किया जाता है, वह बन्द होगा। लेकिन होता यह है कि रेलवे में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं वे कंस्ट्रक्शन में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को हर महीने बहाल करते हैं और आखीर में उन्हें बर्खास्त कर देते हैं। दूसरे महीने में उन्हें फिर भरती करते हैं और भरती करते समय ५ या १० रु० लेते हैं। यह खुली हुई घूसखोरी चल रही है। मैं एक गम्भीर सबाल सरकार से करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि हम ने जो सारे डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स बनाये हुये हैं आखिर वह कब काम में आयेंगे? जो इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार में लगे अगर आप उन को इसके मातहत बन्द कर दें तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। मगर ये उत्पादन में बाधा डालते हैं और इस तरह से गलत तरीके से मजदूर लोगों को लगाते हैं, घूस लेते हैं, इन लोगों के खिलाफ डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स का सख्ती से इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये। क्यों ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, मैं हैरान हूँ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के उत्पादन में बाधा डालने वाले जितने भी पूंजीपति हैं, जितने भी बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, रेलवे में इस तरह से काम करने वाले बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर हैं, इन सभी लोगों को डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स के अन्तर्गत तुरन्त जेलों में बन्ध किया जाना चाहिये। अपने इलाके की मैं आपको बात बतलाता हूँ। चक्रधरपुर में कांटेक्ट लोग हैं उन्होंने रेलवे के क्वार्टर बनाये हैं। उन लोगों ने सैकड़ों की संख्या में मकान बनाये हुये हैं,

साखों रुपये सरकार के बरबाद किये हैं। हमने रेलवे की विजिलेंस कमेटी का इस ओर ध्यान खींचा। उन लोगों ने इनक्वायरी भी की और इन कांटेक्टर्ज और इंजीनियर्ज को दोषी पाया। मगर फिर भी न जाने क्यों इतनी ज्यादा ताकत गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में होते हुये भी, डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज होते हुये भी, इनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस संकटकाल में इस तरह के गलत कामों को तुरन्त बन्द कर दिया जाएगा और उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाएगा।

हमारे स्वील साहब ने इशारा किया कि पिछले चौदह पन्द्रह वर्षों में कभी भी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस तरह का जिक्र नहीं हुआ है कि पिछड़े वर्गों के बारे में, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आगे से इसका भी विशेष जिक्र किया जाया करेगा।

मुहम्मद इस्माइल साहब ने अपने केरल की बात आपके सामने रखी है। केरल की बात को उन्होंने आपके सामने रखा है। उन्होंने दुख जाहिर किया है कि उस इलाके में उद्योग धंधे अधिक नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में काफी उद्योग धंधे का विस्तार कर रहे हैं, यह ख़ास की बात है। उद्योगों की स्थापना से जो अधिक धन पैदा होता है, जो खुशहाली बढ़ी है, उससे हमें खुशी होनी चाहिए। मगर अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस इलाके के लोग खुश होने के बजाय बहुत हैरान और परेशान हैं। बेर कमिशन ने इस ओर विशेष संकेत किया है। उसने बहुत ही सुन्दर रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है। उसने कहा है कि खदानों और कारखानों के लिए बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि तो ले ली जाती है लेकिन हजारों की

धिया में जिन लोगों को बेघरवार किया जाता है, जिनको अपनी जमीन से वंचित किया जाता है, उनके पुनर्वास का, उनको फिर से बसने का कोई बन्द नहीं किया जाता है, उनके लिये कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाई जाती है। कमिशन ने कहा है कि उनको रिहैब्रिटेट करने में मिर्क मुद्रावजा ही नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये बल्कि जमीन के बदले जमीन जहाँ तक हो सके दी जानी चाहिये। जितने लोगों को हटाया जाता है, जिन की जमीन ली जाती है, उन में से अधिक से अधिक लोगों को, उनकी योग्यता के अनुसार उन्हीं उद्योग धंधों में, उन्हीं कारखानों में उन्हीं खदानों में नौकरी देने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, उनको ट्रेनिंग का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। कमिशन ने साफ कहा है कि उनक रिहैब्रिटेशन का, उनकी ट्रेनिंग का और उनके एम्प्लायमेंट का सारा खर्चा उस प्राजैक्ट में से होना चाहिये जिस के लिए जमीन ली जाती है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

स अभिभाषण में कुछ संकेत मिले उस के जो परेशानी हमें मनीपुर को लेकर नागालैंड को लेकर उठा पड़ी है। पिछले चौदह पन्द्रह वर्षों से हम जानते हैं कि जो करोड़ों से अधिक जो आदिवासी लोग हैं और उससे भी ज्यादा ताशद में जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं, उनको भलाई के जितने काम होने चाहिये थे, नहीं हुये हैं, उनके लिये जितना काम किया जाना चाहिये था नहीं किया गया है। इस काम में केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारें बहुत लगे हैं। इस काम में उनकी सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है। हम जानते हैं कि संविधान में खास करके पांचवें और छठे शब्दों में हम प्रतिज्ञा की है कि नको कम से कम समय में इतने ऊँचे स्तर पर लाकर खड़ा करना ताकि उनके लिये विशेष संरक्षणों की आवश्यकता ही न रह पाये। बेर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता है सारे में अब तक

[श्री ह० न० सोय]

जितना काम हुआ है वह बहुत ही नाकाफी था है और हम बहुत ही नाकामयाब रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक जबर्दस्त इंडिक्टमेंट है। इन सारी विजंज के बावजूद डेबर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बावजूद सरकार ने यह दिलचस्पी और यह तत्परता नहीं दिखाई है कि काम आगे बढ़ता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपने आप को संविधान तक ही सीमित न रखे बल्कि सचमुच में जो उनके कैम्पेयर के काम हैं, उनको हाथ में ले उनको पूरा करे और जितने भी रूपय उनकी भलाई के लिए रखे जाते हैं, उनको खर्च किया जाये, उनको सरेडर न किया जाये।

हमारे देश में पिछले चौदह पन्द्रह बरसों में विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच सीमा विवाद उठते रहे हैं। इन विवादों के मूल में भाषा का कारण भी एक प्रमुख कारण रहा है। इन विवादों को हल करने में हम बहुत ज्यादा कामयाबी हासिल नहीं कर पाये हैं। इन सदन में हिन्दी को लेकर के लोगों का कुछ परेशानी हो जाती है। मैं खुद हिन्दी का हिमायती हूँ। अपने इल के मैं हिन्दी का बड़े ज़ोरों से प्रचार भी होता है। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मुझे अक्सर के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो दो कराइ आदिवासी हैं, उनके बारे में जब माइनो-रिटाइज कमिशन का रिपोर्ट पेश होती है तो कह दिया जाता है कि ये आदिवासी हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं। यह सरासर गलत रिपोर्ट होती है, गलत बातें होती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हमारे बारे में इन तरह की गलत रिपोर्ट न दें। हम हिन्दी बेशक पढ़ेंगे। मगर हमारी जो भाषा है, उसको जरूर तरकीब मिलनी चाहिये। आश्वासन दे देना ही काफी नहीं है। मैं सोवियट रशिया का एक दैम्पलेट पढ़ रहा था माइनो-रिटाइज के बारे में। उसमें ऐसी नैशनलिटीज का जिक्र था जिनकी आबादी पचास हजार से भी कम थी। उनकी अपनी कोई भाषा नहीं थी, कोई स्क्रिप्ट नहीं

था। मगर सोवियट रशिया ने उन लोगों का सारा स्क्रिप्ट बनाया और उनकी भाषा की किताबें बनवाई और उनको पढ़ाया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार भी लोगों को हिन्दी के साथ साथ उनकी अपनी जो भाषा है, वह भी पढ़ाये, उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दे उसे केवल कागजी सन्तो ही हमें नहीं देना चाहिये।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद (मुजफ्फरनगर) :
मैं उस प्रस्ताव का जो कि श्री पाण्डेय जी ने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में पेश किया है, अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

यहां पर कहा गया है कि इमरजेंसी को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि देश को एक घोर संकट का सामना करना है। पिछले तीन महीनों में कोई बात ऐसी नहीं हुई है जिससे यह कहा जा सके कि इमरजेंसी को खत्म किया जाए। चीन ने जब लड़ाई स्वर्गित की तो कुछ शर्तों के साथ की। आज भी वह कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। लद्दाख में उसको आपत्ति इस बात पर है कि वहां हिन्दुस्तान को सिविल पोस्ट्स कायम हों। इससे उसकी जो नीयत है उसका पता चलता है। यह जाहिर है कि चीन ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया और वह आसानी से हटने वाला नहीं है। दोनों देशों के अफसरों ने सीमा विवाद के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की और वह रिपोर्ट एक अरसे से चीन के सामने है। उसको पढ़ने के बाद स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इस मामले में ज्यादातर चीन की तरफ से हुई है और हमारा पक्ष बिल्कुल न्याय पर आधारित है। रिपोर्ट के बावजूद भी उन्होंने आक्रमण किया तो वह किसी दलील से या किसी बहस से मानने वाले नहीं हैं। जब तक हमारे देश की शक्ति नहीं बढ़ेगी

घौर हमारी डिफेंस फोर्स इस काबिल न हो हम कि उन आक्रमण को हटा सकें उस वक्त तक यह आशा करना कि मुलह की बात से इतना बड़ा मामला मुलझने वाला है, ठीक नहीं है। यह चीज मुझ नजर नहीं आती। हां अपने देश की एक नीति रही है, और वह आज से नहीं, जब अंग्रेजों के साथ आजादी को लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही था; उस वक्त से है। पूज्य गांधी जी ने कभी भी मुलह की बात से इनकार नहीं किया। जब जब मौका आया वह पूरा तौर से समझते थे कि उस वक्त के शासक इस मुद्दे में नहीं थे कि वह मुलह करें, लेकिन अपने पक्ष को सच्चा साबित करने के लिये और यह दिखाने के लिये कि दूसरा पक्ष गलत पर है, गांधी जी ने हमेशा मुलह की बात को स्वकार किया। ठीक उसी रास्ते पर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर इंडियन जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने देश के सामने यह बात रखी कि कोलम्बो प्रपोजल्स को मानने से देश की हानि नहीं क्लिक दुनिया के सामने जो चीज ने जो गलत प्रचार किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने आक्रमण किया चीन ने नहीं किया और यह कि हिन्दुस्तान किस तरह से मुलह के लिये तैयार नहीं, वह सब धोखा दूर हो जायगा।

इन सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ बदल उठाये, देश को मजबूत करने के लिये, और देश ने पूरा पूरा सहयोग सरकार को दिया। अभी इस डिफेंस से सम्बन्धित बहुत सारी बातें ऐसी हैं जिन पर सरकार के लिये विचार करना जरूर है। मसल्ल होम गार्ड्स का मसला है, प्रांतीय रक्षा दल का मसला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रदेशों में जितना काम उन के सम्बन्ध में होना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हुआ। आज कल के युग में अगर फौज की जादा बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाय तो उस के खर्च का बोझ भी देश के लिये बढ़ाकर करना मुश्किल होगा। इस लिये अगर हमारी होम गार्ड्स की

स्कीम और प्रांतीय रक्षा दल की स्कीम कामयाब हो सके तो सही आदमियों को तलाश कर के उन को सैनिक ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। यह एक सेकेण्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस का काम दे सकती है। आज के युग में सांस की ओर टेकनालोजी की बहुत भारी प्रगति हुई है। हम ने प्लैनिंग का विचार रूस से लिया और उस तरफ कदम बढ़ाया। चाइना ने भी प्लैनिंग चाली हमारे देश में जहां तक प्लैनिंग का ताल्लुक है वहां एक अच्छा काम हुआ, लेकिन प्लांस के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन में अब भी बहुत कमी है। आज इस संकट के समय देश के लिये यह जरूर है कि अनाज के उत्पादन में हफ्त ज्यादा उद्योग करें। लेकिन देखने में यह आ रहा है कि तिसरी योजना की समाप्ति तक भी शायद देश इस मामले में आत्म निर्भर नहीं हो सकेगा। अगर ऐग्रिकल्चर के बारे में यह बात होता है तो इस का असर इंडस्ट्रीज पर भी पड़ेगा, देश के आर्थिक के ऊपर भी पड़ेगा और फारेन एक्सचेंज के ऊपर भी पड़ेगा। तो जहां यह प्लैनिंग का काम ठीक हो रहा है वहां इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन ठीक तौर से हो। यह बहुत इतना नान का बात है कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन और हमारे गवर्नमेंट इस पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। उन्होंने कुछ टीमा बनाई हैं जो प्रदेशों में जा कर देखें कि किस कारण प्लैनिंग से जो उपलब्धि होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो रही है। कहां कहां उस में कमी है।

यह पता चलता है कि सिंचाई के साधन काफी मात्रा में देश में बड़े, लेकिन उन सब का पूरा फायदा नहीं उठाया गया। अगर आप प्रदेशों में देखें तो जितने हमारे ऐग्रिकल्चर सम्बन्धी आफिसर्स हैं वे ज्यादातर मेज पर बैठ कर काम करने के आदी हैं। इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हुई कि हर गांव के लिये प्लेन बनाई जाय, हर प्रदेश के सिंचे प्लेन बनाई जाय, लेकिन मैं ने जितने में

[श्री सुमत प्रसाद]

देखा कि प्लैन सारी उन के दफ्तरों में बनती हैं। मौके पर जा कर ही यह देखा जा सकता है कि किस खेत के लिये किस चीज की जरूरत है, किस काश्तकार को कितनी मदद चाहिये, उस के लिये ठीक समय पर उसे उरलब्व करना जितना दो या तीन वर्ष पहले मुश्किल था, उतना ही आज भी मुश्किल है। काश्तकार काफी तरह से खेत के काम से वाकिफ हैं। हर एक नये ढंग को, जिस से कि उस पर यह जाहिर हो कि उससे उस का फायदा है, वह बिना किसी के बतलाये हुये भी अकृत्यार करने के लिये तैयार है। लेकिन आज सरकार उसे जितनी सहायता देना चाहती है वह सहायता उस तक नहीं पहुंचती।

मैंने कुछ जगहों पर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज देखीं। कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को सरकार से बहुत मदद मिलती है। लेकिन मेरी जान में ऐसी भी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं जो कि बिल्कुल बोगस हैं। होता यह है कि एक खान्दान के पांच, छः लोगों ने बोगस पार्टिशन कर लिया और कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी में मिल गये। हालांकि वह एक ही फैमिली का होल्डिंग होता है, उन का रहन सहन भी इक्वेटा होता है, लेकिन कागजों में उन्होंने मेम्बरों के नाम इस लिये अलग अलग कर लिये कि उन्हें सरकार से पूरा फायदा हो जाय और इस प्रकार जो गराब आदमों हैं उन को पूरी चीज नहीं पहुंच पाती।

मैं थोड़ा ध्यान शिक्षा की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में शिक्षा की प्रणाली में कोई खास तब्दीली नहीं हुई। आज भी जो मुल्क की जरूरत है उस को शिक्षा पूरी नहीं करती। इस से नेशनल ऊर्जनी भी वेस्ट होत है और रुपया भी वेस्ट होता है। यूनिवर्सिटी से जब छात्र डिग्री पाकर निकलते हैं, तो वे अपने को इस

काबिल नहीं पाते कि किसी काम घन्घ में लग जायें, न उन को शिक्षा की क्वालिटी इतनी ऊंची है कि वे सरकारी नौकरियों में चले जायें या किसी चीज के विशेषज्ञ हो जायें। आज जो साधारण थर्ड या सेकेण्ड डिविजन के विद्यार्थी हैं उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। नौकरी हासिल करने के लिये भटकते फिरते हैं। आज उनमें फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। यह हालत भी देश के लिये चिन्ताजनक है। जब तक शिक्षा पद्धति में ऐसी तब्दीली नहीं होती कि उस का सम्बन्ध समाज की जरूरत से हो, जो हमारे लिखे-पढ़े आदमी हों वह समाज की जरूरत को पूरा करें ऊंची टाइप की तालीम हासिल करके, उस वक्त तक इस देश का कल्याण हो सकना मुश्किल है।

मैं आप का आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस डिबेट पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चार दिन से माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो बहस हो रही है, उसको सुन रहा हूं। यहां पर उनके भाषण की नुक्ताचीनी भी की गई है और सराहना भी। १४ नवम्बर को इस माननीय सदन ने अपनी सीटों पर खड़े होकर यह प्रण किया था कि जब तक हम चीनियों को अपनी घरती से नहीं हटा लेंगे, तब तक बैन नहीं लेंगे। यही प्रण पूरे भारतवर्ष में २६ जनवरी को लिया गया था। हर एक पंचायत और हर एक गांव में यह प्रण उस वक्त लिया गया था। मुझे अफसोस है कि इसका जिक्र राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में नहीं है। इसका भी इसमें जिक्र होना चाहिये था। यह चीज भी सारे मुल्क के सामने और दुनिया के सामने आनी चाहिये थी। इसका कारण यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जी हमारी नेशन के सिम्बल हैं और उनको इस प्रण का जिक्र करना चाहिये था।

एक विषय में आपके सामने तथा प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इसकी चर्चा शायद किसी माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं की है। एमरजेंसी के समय में तथा उस समय में जब किसी मुल्क पर हमला होता है, इतिहास साक्षी है, कि एक ही दल की हुकूमत चलाना बहुत ही नामुनासिब होता है और उस वक्त नेशनल गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिये और अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो निर्दलीय सरकार होनी चाहिये, नान-पार्टी गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिये। मेरा कहने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि हर एक पार्टी या हर एक दल मुख्य मंत्री की या प्राइम मिनिस्टर की नीति में शरीक न हो। उसको होना चाहिये। हर एक को शरीक करके अगर सरकार बनाई जाए तो बहुत श्रच्छा होता है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जब तक भी आप एमरजेंसी इस देश में कायम रखना चाहें, तब तक के लिये तो कम से कम निर्दली या इंडीपेंडेंट सरकार बन ही जानी चाहिये। उसका होना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो चार दिन से जो कुछ हम सुनते आ रहे हैं, वही कुछ आगे भी सुनते रहेंगे। एक पक्ष द्वारा कहा जा रहा है कि जो पावर्स आपने ली हैं उनका बहुत ज्यादा दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और दूसरे पक्ष की ओर से कहा जा रहा है कि उनका दुरुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। यहां पर यह भी कहा गया है कि इस एमरजेंसी को खत्म किया जाये। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक चीनी हमला बना हुआ है तथा जब तक हमें डर है कि चीनी हमला हो सकता है, जब तक वे हमारी भूमि पर बैठे हुये हैं, तब तक आप इस एमरजेंसी को समाप्त न करें। जब तक उनको हम अपनी धरती से हटा नहीं लेते हैं तब तक एमरजेंसी जारी रहनी चाहिये। हां यह अपील मैं जरूर करूंगा कि नान-पार्टी गवर्नमेंट मुल्क में बना दी जानी चाहिये। इस वक्त नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन तभी हो सकती है जबकि आज के एमरजेंसी के जमाने में इंडीपेंडेंट और नान-पार्टी गवर्नमेंट भ्रमल में आये। यही विचार

जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने और यही विचार सर्वोदयी नेता विनोबा भावे जी ने हमारे सामने रखवा है। किस तरह से, किस लाइज, पर यह हो सकता है इसको आप देख सकते हैं। आप तो नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन लाने के लिये कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंडमेंट भी करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस परपज को नान-पार्टी गवर्नमेंट बना कर अचीव किया जा सकता है। मैं अधिक कुछ न कह कर गोरा जी जोकि एक सर्वोदयी लीडर हैं और जिन्होंने इस विषय पर एक किताब लिखी है, उसकी चंद लाइनें ही आपके सामने पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उनका कहना है :—

Parties are suited for dictatorship, movements are suited for democracy. Parties are closed and sectarian in their mind; movements are open-minded and they take the interests of all the people into their consideration. The partisan spirit of parties lands them in party-politics whose principle is "Power first and programme next".

पार्टीज जो हैं वे हमेशा पावर की तरफ दौड़ती हैं। पार्टी में वे काम करती हैं। जिस तरह से कम्युनल काम हम करते हैं, उसी तरीके से पार्टीज भी कम्युनल काम करती हैं जिससे खराबियां पैदा होती हैं। पार्टीज को दबाया जा सकता है लेकिन पूरे तरीके से उनको खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है। रीयल डेमोक्रेसी अगर आप कायम करना चाहते हैं तो मैं कहूंगा।

Real democracy can be established only if a non-party government is there. When we have got our Prime Minister, the only Leader who has been supported by all sides of the House and also by all sections of the country, it is very necessary to establish real democracy in the country by forming a non-party government, rather than a division.

जिस तरीके से कम्युनलिज्म खतरनाक है, इसी तरीके से पार्टी के तरीके पर सोचना

[श्री शिवभूति स्वामी]

और काम करना खतरनाक है। इसका बहुत कुछ अनुभव हमें इस मुल्क में हुआ है। जितना भला लोगों का होना चाहिये, उतना भला पार्टीज नहीं कर रही हैं। सभी बातों पर पार्टी के हित की दृष्टि से ही देखा जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि जितनी खिदमत लोगों की होनी चाहिये, नहीं हो पाती है, जितनी भलाई लोगों की होनी चाहिये नहीं हो पाती है। अगर कांग्रेस दल एक बात करता है तो जो उसके विरोधी हैं, वे उसके खिलाफ बात करते हैं।

अब मैं आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का जो काम है, वह ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के मੈम्बरों ने तथा अपोजीशन के मੈम्बरों ने भी इस काम की नुकताचीनी की है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से प्रगति हो रही है, ऐसा वे नहीं मानते हैं। इसके बारे में अपनी तरफ से कुछ ज्यादा न कहते हुये, केवल इनक्वायरी कमिशन की जो एक रिपोर्ट है, उसमें से कुछ पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। उसका कहना है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव डिपार्टमेंट तथा कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का जो डिपार्टमेंट है, वे मुल्क में काम तो कर रहा है लेकिन जिन एम्ज एंड ग्रान्जेक्ट्स को लेकर उनकी स्थापना की गई थी, वे पूरी नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। ए० डी० गोरवाला की जो रिपोर्ट है, इस बारे में, उसकी चन्द लाइनें मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुनाता हूं। उनका कहना है :—

Village Development Trends: Opinion in Mysore is almost unanimous about the failure of community Development and Extension projects. Except for these professionally compelled to defend them, it is difficult to find a single person who has anything particularly favourable to say about them. This is so quite as much on the site as in the city. That the scheme has failed is clear

from a consideration of results. Several blocks have passed through the intensive period. In none of them is either economic or moral progress anywhere near what it was thought it would be. Neither has 'Destination Man', the Community Development Training School, been reached nor production increased to cover even a part of the cost of planned activities and services once Government ceases pumping money into the area.

मैं शासन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह एक इनक्वायरी कमेटी बिठाये जो यह देखे कि मुल्क में जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, उसका सदुपयोग हो रहा है या दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।

जहां तक उत्पादन का संबंध है, उसको बढ़ावा देने के लिये मुल्क में बहुत सी मल्टीपरपज रिवर स्कीम्ज अमल में आ रही हैं। इनमें बहुत से दरियाओं के पानी के इस्तेमाल के बारे में स्टेटों में झगड़े हैं। दूध झगड़ों को मिटाने के लिये एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन झगड़ों का जल्दी से जल्दी निपटारा किया जाना चाहिये। आज देखने में आता है कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। कृष्णा और गोदावरी के पानी का तथा इसी तरह से दूसरे बहुत से प्राबलैम्ब आपके सामने मैसूर सरकार ने तथा दूसरे दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों ने रखे हैं। जल्दी से जल्दी इन झगड़ों को मिटाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो जो अन्याय हो रहा है, वह होता जायेगा। इनसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को जो लाभ पहुंचना है, वह जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचाया जाना चाहिये।

टैक्सेशन तथा रिसोर्सिज बढ़ाने की बात हम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमें फिजूलखर्ची बन्द करनी होगी। कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स पर जो बहुत अधिक फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है, उसको

रोकना होगा, ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेविंग्स करनी होगी। हमें चाहिये कि हम ठीक तरीके से काम करें। कुरप्शन जो बढ़ रही है, उसको रोकें। अगर हमने ये सब कुछ किया तो हम काफी बचत कर सकेंगे और उसी हिसाब से कम टैक्सेशन हम कर सकेंगे।

16 hrs.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during this fairly long debate on the President's Address many matters have been mentioned and a great deal of ground has been covered. Just prior to my getting up, the hon. Member who was speaking said something about community development schemes, something very derogatory to their working—that is, money being wasted upon them. May I take that up, to begin with, and say a few words about it?

I was surprised to hear him say that and to quote from somebody whom I do not know. Anyhow, the community development scheme has developed into something different and much bigger—that is, panchayati raj—and I would venture to say that one of the most hopeful things in India today is panchayati raj and, connected with it, the community development. I do not mean to imply that all its working all over India is perfect or even good. We will have to remember the extent of it, the vastness of the domain covered by it, and there could be little doubt that in many places it has not come up to expectations. It may be that it was the hon. Member's misfortune to visit some of these places where it has not done well. But this panchayati raj or community development scheme touches the very basic problem in India; that is, I should say, to rouse up the hundreds of millions of our people who live in rural areas, to make their minds work differently. It is a terribly difficult thing to change people's minds. Even here, if I may with great respect say so, I find

it very difficult, even in obvious matters, to change the minds of some hon. Members of the Opposition. People have a way of sticking in old ruts. A thing may be past and gone, and yet they do not realise the changes that have taken place. Now, we having lived for—I do not know—thousands of years as people and attached to various habits—the farmer in the way he ploughs and the way he lives and all that, and others too—it is a very difficult task. And yet, that is the basic task in India. Not all the factories we put in India can solve the problem; they will help to the extent the factories will help the farmer to change his mind.

That is the basic task set before community development and panchayati raj, to develop in the people the spirit of self-reliance and a new thinking of the new ways and understanding of the new world. After considering the whole problem as hundred per cent in India, if we succeed 25 or 30 per cent in India, it is an amazing success, because it covers hundreds of millions of people, and it has the seeds in it of greater success to come. Therefore, let us by all means try to find out how to improve these things, but to run them down means running down something that holds the greatest promise in India.

Now, Sir, in this debate many things have been touched upon and referred to, but the major things inevitably have been Chinese aggression and economic development—the two are connected; I think everyone begins to realise more and more.

The hon. Members opposite have harped back to the Colombo proposals. They have not got over their distaste of them—I put it mildly, they have used stronger language. We had a long debate a little over a month ago in this House, and after that debate we took some action. But hon. Members still cannot get out of the rut of thought in which they have got themselves into, and still discuss it as if we were discussing it a month ago. Much

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has happened in the month. After this debate we accepted them formally and informed the Colombo powers accordingly. Yet, hon. Members go on saying that it was something dishonourable that we did, by which I presume they imply a great majority of this House belonging not only to one party but several parties acted dishonourably or were foolish enough not to distinguish between honour and dishonour or were afraid. I do think, this way of thinking and talking shows the extremely limited outlook of the hon. Members who spoke these. And, that is my difficulty. We stick to something not seeing the consequences that flow from it, not seeing that things have happened and we remain stuck to certain opinions that we formed probably wrongly to begin with and so we confirm ourselves in wrongness. It is unfortunate, because we live at a time when great speed of thought is necessary, great speed of action is necessary, great appreciation of changes made in the world reactions. I do not pretend to say—how can I—that my Government or I do not make mistakes. We make any number of mistakes, but I do venture to say that, partly, not because of any special virtue in us but because we are responsible, we are in positions of responsibility we have to react to events, we have to watch them carefully and try to do the best that lies in our power.

I have often repeated and I repeat again to this House, that we have to realise that we live in an extraordinary age, an extra-ordinary age in the sense of changes. Well, the world has always been changing and no particular generation has been able to stop the process of change. But, at times the changes are much swifter, much faster, a process started not today but some two hundred years ago, which is called the industrial revolution.

That too was a successor of other changes in the mind, but that brought

about great changes, and that has continued at an ever faster pace. And we, after our independence came to the conclusion that it was quite essential for us to catch up with these changes—not every change, some changes may be bad in the world, but the basic change I am saying—and industrialise our country. There was no other way to meet the problems that confronted us—economic problems, social problems and, if you like, military problems. Well, there is no strength in the nation unless it is industrialised, unless it takes advantage of modern science and technology.

That was the basic thing. We have to get out of our ruts. And, of all people—I do not say of all people, I do not know of all people, but, broadly speaking, almost of all people—we in India who have many virtues have also one drawback or failing, and that is we stick to certain ruts of ideas.

Shri Ranga: And dogmas also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The result is that sometimes, rather often we become left in history. We know our own history and how we have been left in this changing world and others have advanced beyond us, in spite of the fact that the heritage we had was magnificent, very great. We mixed up that heritage, which was very great, with all manner of things, cobwebs and other things, which are attached to that heritage. So, while we almost forgot the real heritage, we stuck to those additions to it.

Now, we have to realise that we have to consider every problem in the context of today, not go on repeating parrot-like something that may sound very good but which has no relation to the facts of today. We have to live in the modern world, we have to face the modern problems in the modern way, keeping our ancient heritage but in the modern way. Of course, nobody here would suggest that we should go to the frontier and fight the

Chinese with bows and arrows; obviously not. Yet, there are such minds which think along the lines of bows and arrows in the modern world and do not get out of it. Come people, who are disgusted with things as they are today, want to change them. But how to change them? They want to return to some medieval period in history or still more ancient period as if that is possible. Nobody can go back to history. One can learn from the past; one cannot repeat the past.

So, we live today at a moment of extraordinary changes and one would have thought that the great and terrible experiences that all of us have had in the last two months because of the Chinese aggression and invasion would have shaken us up. Some hon. Members accuse our Government of complacency. Well, I am no good judge of it. I cannot speak for this government or for myself, but one thing on which we are certain is that we are not complacent; that is my view. We may make mistakes, any number of them, but how can anyone who has to shoulder responsibilities and take great decisions at a moment of crisis be complacent? He may make mistakes, he may take wrong decisions, but he cannot be complacent. It seems to me that complacency consists in repeating the same thing regardless of events, regardless of factors, regardless of the context in which we do it. That is the grievance I have, to some extent, when these matters are considered in that unchanged way. It really amazes me—to talk about the Colombo proposals, to hear hon. Members wax eloquent about a thing which is over and done with.

Shri Ranga: Are they dead? Let us be clear about it. What is the good of saying it over and over again?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are not dead.

Shri Ranga: There you are.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And they cannot die.

Shri Ranga: As long as we live.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In spite of the hon. Member's speeches or dislikes, things have happened. Since then, we have accepted them, and we have accepted them because a great majority of this House approved of them. A great majority of this House approved of them because a great majority of this House have previously approved of another proposal that we have made about the 8th September position, and it follows naturally. If some hon. Members are left out in the cold and cannot keep pace with others, it is not my fault.

Shri Ranga: November 14th is still alive. The resolution that we passed on that day was a unanimous resolution. It is not to be upset.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The discussion lasted five days. Members of all parties have said what they wanted. They have criticised the Government and said that they do not approve of the policies of the Government. Now the reply is coming. Let us hear it.

Shri Ranga: We will always refer to their mistakes.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will have patience.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry the hon. Member, whom I respect greatly, although I completely and absolutely disagree with his mental thinking, is somewhat unfortunately lost in the backwoods and he cannot even see the clear light of the sun.

Shri Ranga: The only thing is that I am not an ostrich. I know where the ostrich is.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The hon. Prime Minister has invited that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will therefore venture to say that I hope and wish to deal with a few points raised.

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by hon. Members, but I want to carry this argument a little further because we must have clear thinking, above all at this moment of crisis.

We have had this tremendous experience, an experience which shakes up a nation and which did shake us up. It has shaken us up and let us at least profit by it by remaining wide awake. I do not mean to deny that we, as a Government, or if I may say so with all respect, this Parliament or the people as a whole have been rather out of touch sometimes with reality in the past. I ventured to say so three days after the Chinese massive invasion in a broadcast that I delivered. But, nevertheless, we have to think what the problem is, in what context it is specially when we talk about military matters. It is obvious that no victories on the battlefield are won by speeches there or here. Other things have to be prepared for victories in the normal course.

Obviously, the two major things before us are this Chinese invasion and, in a sense connected with it and with our thinking, the economic development of the country. Economic development is intimately connected with it because nothing else can strengthen us. Hon. Members may think that help from other countries will strengthen us. That is correct but only in a measure. It is correct that it does strengthen us, but even to use that help we have to have economic development; and, anyhow, one cannot live in the hopes of continuous streams of help coming to us year after year and decade after decade. At some time or other we have to build our own strength, with the help of others as we are doing, but nevertheless it must be our strength. That strength consists in advancement in science and technology which should be applied to all our processes, agricultural, industrial etc. That is a basic thing. The two are connected—all else are either parts of this or are of secondary importance—that is, firstly, the immediate issue of the Chinese

aggression and how to meet it or repel it and, secondly, development in the country.

We have had this question of development before us ever since we became independent. Everybody has it. Every country has it. Yet, there is a difference. There are many countries round-about us here in Asia or Africa who talk about development and seek help from other developed countries but who have no consciously regulated view of development. Consciously regulated view means roughly a planned approach to it. The planning may be slightly wrong or right, but a planned approach means a logical, reasonable approach, an approach to which, unfortunately, the learned Acharya opposite me does not agree. That is just it. I am glad that we had agreement about this matter at least. But that is the whole basis of my argument, that is, that the one thing that is absolutely essential in an developing country now—it is admitted by almost every intelligent person in this country or maybe in other countries—is that planned approach is essential. The nature of the planning may slightly differ here and there, but the major facts of planning are the same.

When we plan we may consult others. We consult experts from America, from England, from Russia and from countries that are capitalist, socialist or communist we consult them. Apart from certain basic differences, nevertheless, when we come to later things to be done, it is quite extraordinary how they agree, because once they get out of their ideological differences and conflicts, they have to consider it from the scientific point of view of a planned approach. It will surprise hon. Members, we have had all manner of persons coming from dozens of countries in the world, eminent technicians, eminent statisticians and the like, some of them professors in communist countries, in Poland, etc., some of them professors in American Universities and others. And yet, when they have sat down together

with us, they have, broadly, generally speaking, made the same observations and pointed out the same mistakes that we have committed. Because, today, we are slightly, not wholly, getting out of that old habit from which the world has suffered and from which some hon. Members opposite suffer greatly, of thinking that the world is confined to communists and anti-communists and nothing else. The fact is that the world today is a scientific world. There is no such thing—I hope even Prof. Ranga will agree—as communist or capitalist chemistry or a communist or capitalist gun or mortar. There is no such thing. It is a product of science and technology.

Shri Ranga: There is the Lysenko system.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Today, almost all the things that we use in the world from day to day are products of science and technology which is the same whether the approach is communist or capitalist. There is difference, of course, in other matters between communism and capitalism. Basically, the thing is, the world we live in is a scientific world, resulting in technology and all that. Because it is a scientific world, any approach that you make must be based on science. Otherwise, you lose yourself in the quagmire of illogic and lack of reason. Every country that is considered a strong country today is, normally speaking, a prosperous country, a developed country. That is, a developed country is both a prosperous country and a strong country, relatively strong country from the point of view of military affairs. You cannot be strong unless you are technologically, industrially, scientifically developed. Some may be more strong than others. That is a different matter. That is the basis of it. That development has to take place. It cannot be imposed upon one. You cannot give a gun to me and make me developed. I may use the gun and do some damage with it. But, until I go through the process of manufacturing the gun, and lots of people do that, a gun is not so useful as it might

otherwise be. That we have to develop. That is the whole essence even from the military point of view of our Five Year Plans and the like.

Behind military strength lies a developing nation, lies developing science and technology. That is why the very month or 2 or 3 months after we became independent, we laid stress on the development of science and started a fine magnificent series of national laboratories, national institutes which cover the country today and which have put India in a fairly advanced position in the ranks of scientific and progressive countries. That is the basis. Technology comes from that. You have got technological institutes. It is not putting up a mill here or a mill there. That is not industrialism. That may result in the man who owns it making a lot of money. That is a different matter. That is not industrialism. We have to develop a mentality among our hundreds of millions of people which comes from industrialism, a mentality whereby they will use better ploughs and the rest. We have to have specially trained people in vast numbers. Therefore, it may sound rather odd, to fight the Chinese, we have to encourage this process as much as possible. As I have ventured to say previously, this Chinese menace is not a thing of today or tomorrow or the day after. It is a long-term thing, because I should like hon. Members to remember that this is, historically speaking, a tremendous development; this conflict of China and India is a very big thing for India and for Asia and for the world even. I should like it to be seen in that perspective and we should be prepared for that perspective. That does not mean that we think of what is going to happen five or ten years later and forget our duty today. It is a continuing duty—That is what I am trying to point out,—from today onwards, and, therefore, we must not think of finding some sudden solution of it by some magic wand or some magic help that we may receive to put an end to it. We want all the help, we can and we shall try to get

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it, and we are trying to get it; there is no argument about it. But the fact remains that real strength can only come from inner growth, and we must keep that in mind.

Therefore, this war situation that we have to face is intimately allied to the other problem, that is, of development in the country. The President has been pleased to point out that these are the two major problems; and development, of course, is necessary anyhow, war or no war. We want a prosperous country, but because of this war situation that becomes doubly important. Some people, without thinking, without clearly thinking, seem to think that because there is a war situation, therefore, we must allow the developmental part to be put on the background. They are utterly absolutely wrong, for, that is the real fundamental way of strengthening yourself to meet the situation.

Shri Ranga: Nobody has said that. It is only your socialist plan that we object to. You do not want to give up your dogmas even in this crisis.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have often felt inclined that there are many institutions in Delhi or some institutions for the Members of the Opposition to go to and learn what the modern world is. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order . . . (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is the Leader of the House, and if he will lead the way, we shall follow him. He is the leader of the biggest party. Let him show the way and we shall follow him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have always considered myself a student, and I still consider myself a student.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are with you in that.

Shri Ranga: He does not realise his mistake. He goes on repeating it. He

seems to think that he alone is the sanest person . . .

Shri Hem Barua: If he thinks himself a student then we would like to go with him, to these institutions. Why should he isolate us? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: There are lessons to be learnt here, and let us all try to learn them.

Shri Hem Barua: Does he mean institutions like the Udyog Bhavan and the Vigyan Bahavan?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Without his company it would be uninteresting.

Shri Ranga: I suppose that even there he would be the leader.

Shri Nath Pai: Today's performance is more than that of a professor to a student.

Shri Priya Gupta: Better a lecturer than a student.

Shri Hem Barua: Does he mean the Udyog Bhabhan and the Vigyan Bhavan?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Again that is being repeated.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A grave crisis has overtaken us. That is evident. The question that arises, a very important question, is whether the basic policies that we have pursued have weakened us to face this crisis or strengthened us. I am not referring to all manner of mistakes we may have made or weaknesses that Government or the administration may have shown. I am talking about the basic policies that we have pursued because if they are wrong, if they have weakened us, then obviously we should change them, and change them considerably.

Now, what are these basic policies? In the domestic field, we have followed a course, as I have, said, of planned

development. I have already referred to it and I would beg to say that that planned development has had an objective before it, as stated right in the preamble of our Constitution, of promoting justice, social, economic and political.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): And cumulatively falling national income?

Mr. Speaker: Can he not contain himself?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is extraordinary how the truth of my words is evidenced so frequently by what hon. Members opposite say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is the Leader of the House. He looks happy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If you analyse social justice, it means justice for all, equal opportunity for all, thereby releasing the pent-up energies of a whole people so that they may take their place as equals with others. Social justice has no place at all in it for feudalism and relics of feudalism. It has no place for many other things that we have to put up with today, the great discrepancies in people's conditions and opportunities. But anyhow, I am for the moment not talking about what we have failed in achieving, but rather about our policies. Our policy of social justice inevitably leads to some structure which should be called socialism.

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is a lone voice in the country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not, again, speaking of socialism as some fixed, dogmatic, doctrinaire system, but, broadly speaking, of what flows from that concept. Therefore, our objective has been socialism or a socialist structure of society leading to equal opportunities for all, and a measure of affluence for all, a measure

of prosperity for all. Any sensitive man will feel it is scandalous—we may not act up to it—that some of us should be rich and prosperous and others should starve or should lead miserable lives. Any social system which permits that or which encourages that is definitely bad. There is no good looking back to the medieval times or to more ancient times to justify it by some saying or evidence.

Therefore, in the domestic field, our policy has been, first, of course, bettering the lot of our people—a welfare state—but aiming at social justice and socialism so as to give equal opportunities to all. Apart from the justice of it, the rightness of it, there is no other way, because once you give people political democracy, their minds begin to wake up. They do not submit to much that they submitted to previously. They make demands. So social problems arise. They make demands which we cannot fulfil, unless we change the social structure to some extent.

These have been our planned approaches towards socialism. It is true that we have attached great importance to democracy. But that very concept of democracy which we have adhered to or which we will adhere to tell us that democracy is not complete by merely remaining a political democracy. It has to become an economic democracy; only then democracy is complete. Therefore, again we come back to the ideal of a socialist structure of society. And this can only be achieved in the modern world or in any world with the help of science and technology. I do not call it socialism for everybody to be poor and starving, everybody to have the same lack of opportunity. That is not socialism or advance. Therefore, the only way to achieve this is through science and technology and to direct the products of science and technology into right channels so as to benefit the large mass of the people. Therefore, I submit that the policy that we have pur-

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sued of a planned approach to this end, to this desired end, is right in the domestic field.

The foreign field, however much we may discuss it from time to time, is after all secondary to the domestic field. It becomes primary suddenly when there is an attack or aggression on us, or when something happens to work us up—that is a different matter—but generally, the domestic field governs the foreign field. If we are prosperous in this country, if we are strong, our voice is heard everywhere. If we are failures in our own country, nobody listens to us. Therefore, ultimately it is the domestic field that counts. But domestic policy and foreign policy are more or less tied up. It is absurd to have a domestic policy which differs completely from the ends of the foreign policy.

In foreign policy we have ventured to lay stress, considerable stress, on peace, peace in the world. I would submit that that was right, and that is right. That does not become wrong because the Chinese Government believes in war. The Chinese Government believes in many things which are utterly wrong. They have strayed away from every canon of international behaviour, from their own high civilisation which they have pushed away. Therefore, we stood for peace and for co-operation with all nations. That simply means that we cannot co-operate with somebody who will not co-operate with us, but we are prepared to co-operate, to be friends with other countries. If I may respectfully say so, some people, quite a number of people, have said something to the effect that we are isolated in the world. What that means I do not know. I know something of the world, too, and I think the position is quite the reverse. There is hardly a country which is so much honoured as India anywhere. I do not mean to say that we are not criticised—we are criticised, and there is much to criticise in this country as

in any other country—but we are honoured, and we are honoured principally and chiefly, apart from our ancient heritage, because of the memory of Gandhiji, and secondly because, to a small extent, I do not say more than a small extent, we have endeavoured, according to our dim lights, to follow that—not completely, of course, I admit that; we cannot, in the circumstances. But they have seen that we have put noble ideal before ourselves and we work up to them.

We have adhered to the democratic method and yet tried to do things which no democracy, working through democratic methods, has tried to do yet. It is a new, novel example in the world's history that India has been trying to do—i.e., build herself up by planned economy, planned approaches, and yet retain the democratic method.

So, we are by no means friendless in the world. We have plenty of friends, but though we may have many friends, each country decides its foreign policy not on high principle, but on material interests. That is what we see round about India, in the countries surrounding us, how their policies have changed, often unfortunately very wrongly changed, not because of any principle. In fact, the thing that is obvious is that the changes that have taken place are wholly without principle. But one cannot measure one's own policies by the failures of others to adhere to any principle. As a result of the policy pursued in regard to other countries, it was inevitable, both because of our background and practical considerations of today, that we should have a policy of non-alignment which is largely accepted by this House, I believe and even by many hon. Members on the opposite side. I would explain again non-alignment. Simply, put in a different language, it is freedom of action. Non-alignment is not anything else but a measure of independence and freedom of action and

complete friendship with other countries. It does seem to me essentially right. It is odd that when we started talking about this policy of non-alignment many years ago, we were among the very few countries mentioning it. Gradually in the course of these ten or a dozen years a large number of countries have adopted it—chiefly the newly independent countries. Because it seemed to them the right attitude for a newly independent country to adopt and it came naturally to them. But what is more important is this. The people and the countries that looked rather askance at this policy of ours to begin with gradually began to appreciate it and we had arrived at a stage when almost everybody, every country that counts appreciates that policy. I do not mean to say that they appreciate it so far as they are concerned; they may be members of power blocs. But situated as we are, they appreciated it. The only extra-ordinary thing is that some people, some hon. Members, like in other matters, still disagree with us. They disagree with the whole world and they will continue in the rut of thought into which they have got by some peculiar process reasoning or lack of reasoning.

Shri Ranga: We remain in isolation and we do not recognise it today.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are the two major domestic policies that we have pursued and I venture to say that they were right and they are right and they will continue to be right in the changing world. Take non-alignment. The mere fact that it gives us freedom of action does not tie us and we can adopt to a changing world. Now, here is a country, our neighbour country, Pakistan which, inspite of being very much aligned is wandering about all over the place without any principle or any adherence to anything worthwhile. It was extra-ordinary.

Shri Ranga: Has India freedom of choice?

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend wants to be aligned bothways . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Ranga: Yes. She is playing with two; there is no bigamy there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, I do venture to say that the policies we have pursued in both these important fields are right. Events have shown them to be right. They are right in principle, theoretically but practically they have been shown to be right and therefore, we must adhere to them, both in the domestic and in the foreign field.

Opinions may differ as to the progress made by us in those policies. I venture to say that in both these, progress has been considerable. In the domestic field no doubt many of us would have liked to have gone faster. But we have to work. It is not merely a question of Government's functioning or this Parliament functioning and fine speeches being made and resolutions passed. It is after all dependent on the mass of the people working, mass of the people understanding the position and working in that direction. Of course, we this Parliament and the Government have to give a lead and help the process. But essentially we have to set the whole nation working, whether it is for war or peace or for both. I think that it is easy to say that we have not succeeded in many things, that we have not progressed as we ought to have progressed. But nevertheless, the progress that we have made in these last dozen years has been quite remarkable. It would have been remarkable even if we had made no such progress, compared to—(Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is speaking in paradoxes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall explain myself. The mere fact of our

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continuing as a democratic entity, functioning as a democratic entity, in spite of all the storms and stresses that we have gone through, is itself remarkable. If, in addition to that, we measure the progress of any country roundabout us, in Asia or Africa, one might see the difference. We have had democratic structures being replaced by *coup d'etat*s or revolutionary violence into autocracies, into authoritarianism, into something that we consider very undesirable. This is happening, has happened all over. So, this comparison itself brings to light what we have achieved.

If we agree to these basic principles and policies, what we have to do today is to examine not the principles, because they are proved to be right, but the implementation of those principles; it is in the implementation that we have often failed, and the implementation requires a great deal of capacity to work for millions of people as well as the capacity to lead hundreds of thousands. It is a difficult business. We have to create, if we want to develop industrially, a strong industrial base; that is, not merely odd factories here and there, but a strong, logically-organised industrial base out of which other things come. We have built a good part of the base, not complete by any means, but we are on the way to its completion; probably in another six, seven or eight years we would have made enough progress to stand to a large extent on our own feet. That is the theory behind it, and inevitably that would have made us even from the point of view of military necessities more or less independent; not entirely but more or less. I mention this merely to say that there is no question of being prepared for war except by going through this process. The other process is getting a large number of weapons of war from other countries, buying them or getting them without payment or on easy payment system. When a crisis occurs one does that and we are doing it

today. But it is not strength. We must realise that even ammunition required for these weapons is a crushing burden, continually to get ammunition, unless you manufacture them here. So we have essentially to build up our industrial machine which becomes, when the need arises, a war machine. And meanwhile we have to rely for whatever things we need on what we can get from outside. That is what we are trying to do.

There is one thing I would like to say about the response of our people to the Chinese invasion. We have all described it as a wonderful and spontaneous response. But what lies behind it? Why did they respond in that way? You may say, it is because of the love of the country. That is true; but, even that means that they have got the concept of the country. Why should people near Cape Comorin respond with great fervour to this invasion in the far north-east of India? It is because they have got that concept of India in their minds. It is a very fine thing; you must realise it. Further, it is because the challenge is made to the India of today; that is to say, however much they may criticise the India of today and the Government of today, they appreciate what has happened to India in the last 10 or 12 years, which they are not prepared to lose. It means that. Otherwise, there are only a few intellectuals who get warmed up by some theory. But the common people visualise these things as not merely theoretical, but practical things and they responded in this magnificent way, because, if I may say so, they appreciated what had been done in India since independence and they did not want to lose it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is all self-praise.

Shri Ranga: In spite of you, they have united.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You are demeaning that magnificent response by claiming partisan credit for it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a party affair at all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not venture to say it is a party affair.

Shri Nath Pai: You are giving it that colour.

Shri Ranga: Before we became free, when we were getting united, there was no Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister. He was only one of the fighters for freedom. We all rallied round you as well as Mahatma Gandhi. But now you are only a Prime Minister and we know the result.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is still a fighter, I hope. (*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have to face a military problem. But if we consider it as a purely military problem, we shall make a grave mistake. It is a political problem also in the larger context and therefore, from both these points of view, military and political, we have to prepare our people and make them a nation armed militarily and with clear ideas politically. Lack of political appreciation of the world we live in and of our country will weaken the military effort. Our people must feel that we and they are labouring for a better future for them, where every Indian can have a chance and we have rid ourselves of our terrible poverty. A socialistic ideal is essential to create that feeling among our people, apart from its desirability otherwise. We have made progress, but even now there are reactionary elements in the country, which confuse the issue and make it more difficult to progress.

Hon. Members have asked, what are we doing now about all this? I cannot easily go into the lists of what we are doing in the military field, what we are trying to build ourselves, what factories we are putting up,

what we are trying to get from others, etc., partly because it would not be a right thing for me to do so and partly because I do not know what ultimately we will get. We are getting many things. There are many other things we want, and we are trying our best to get them. The main things that we want are machines to build things ourselves—aircraft, training for special aircraft, etc. All those things we want.

I need not say much about the question of air umbrella. The other day I made a statement. So, I think it should have made the position quite clear. As it was thought—this business of air umbrella—it seemed to me quite a wrong thing, because it really meant, if you analyse it in that way, that we do not build anything important ourselves, anything worthwhile ourselves and we rely on others to do that job for us. That is a bad thing both psychologically and actually, because at the end of the period, whatever they might have done, we remain as weak as we were. Secondly, this impression in our people that other people are going to do our job is a bad impression. It weakens them and creates a mentality which might be called the Maginot-line mentality—something like a protecting cover, they are standing like chowkidars with lathis ahead, we are free of thieves or scoundrels coming in and we can live happily. It is not a right mentality to create, in any country, in the people. Psychologically it is bad. But, as I have said enough, we are trying our utmost to get the assistance of other friendly countries to give us what we require, whether it is in the air or in the field.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that the word "umbrella" itself with some of its former political associations is an unhappy word?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I agree with the hon. Member completely in this matter.

Shri Ranga: The word "umbrella" has gone and "armada" has come.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member opposite, I think, in his speech asked me, what he calls, some particular questions for which he wanted clear answers I do not know how far I can give clear answers to all his questions at present moment. He asked me: "Are we at war with China or not?". Well, obviously, in the technical sense we are not. That is obvious. But behind that technical sense lie many other things. That is a different matter, and I might say that we have entered into a period of conflict with China which is going to be a lengthy period which may occasionally sometimes be actual war and at other times not a war. But the conflict continues and we live on the brink of it all the time. Therefore, we have to be prepared for it all the time—I do not know if that is an adequate answer—and, we can never be sure of what developments may take place in the near future.

Shri Priya Gupta: Are we preparing for a war or for a conflict?

Shri Ranga: We are living in an emergency.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Whether it is war or conflict the preparation is the same.

Shri Priya Gupta: I see.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The preparation is identical and, if I may add, if it is negotiation, even then the preparation is the same, because no negotiation can take place, it has no value, unless it has the strength behind it.

Shri Priya Gupta: In respect of war it is the same?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: At the present moment, so far as the present position in these border areas is concerned, we consider ourselves completely free to do what we like, to send our forces where we like, but we

do consider ourselves bound down to some extent by the so-called Colombo proposals—that is, having accepted them we do not want to go beyond them—not that the question arises at all . . .

Shri Ranga: That means they are not dead.

Shri Hem Barua: But there was a gap between the Chinese cease-fire and the Colombo proposals. What did you do during that gap?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may venture to say that we consider ourselves completely free to go into and implement the Colombo proposals as accepted by us. That is not quite the same as the Chinese view of the Colombo proposals. Anyhow, these questions do not actually arise at the present moment. As I am telling you, our army is free to do so. They have to decide when to go where to go and how to go. That is for them to decide.

Shri Nath Pai: That is not very convincing. Basically, it is a political decision. You are avoiding your responsibilities. Basically, the decision is political. If you do not like to face it, that is different. We cannot accept the position that it is a military decision. We fail to understand how to move to the border is a military decision.

17 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Defence Minister has not a free hand, I believe.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The political decision has been made by us; I am talking of the present moment; day after tomorrow it may be different. That is to say, in terms of the Colombo proposals we can send our troops or our forces anywhere. That is the political decision. Whether in those terms the army sends them immediately, tomorrow or the day after is a military decision.

Shri Nath Pai: That is implementation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Its implementation is up to the army.

Shri Ranga: May we seek a clarification? He said that it is up to the Army. Army is also a department of this Government and there is a Cabinet Minister in charge of that. Are we to understand that the army and the Cabinet Minister are free to take any decision and then go ahead? What did the Prime Minister say when he went to Ceylon?—"I have asked our troops to march". Was it a military decision, or political decision, or the Prime Minister's decision?

Shri Tyagi: Should we inform the enemy what we are going to do?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members will appreciate the little fact that something has happened since the middle of September.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very much.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I said then was not my decision alone; it was the viewpoint of the military people too. They wanted to do it. Otherwise, I would not have dared to say anything like that. It is obvious.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The then Defence Minister also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Now, for instance, there are two places, Thagla Ridge area and Longju which, under the Colombo proposals, as accepted by us, were sought to be left out of the other proposals and were to be discussed by us, that is by our emissaries, with the Chinese Government in the course of implementation. Now, because of that, for the present we are not sending any of our armed forces to the Thagla Ridge area and Longju. Apart from that in the whole of NEFA we can go anywhere, we can send our armed forces anywhere, subject only to the decision of our military people as to when to send, what to send and

how to send. In the same way, in Ladakh too, we are free to send our forces where we like within the limits of our agreement, according to the Colombo proposals.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What agreement? There is no agreement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Within the limits of our acceptance of the Colombo proposals; I am talking of the present—a different situation may arise tomorrow—I am talking of the position as it is now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of clarification. The Prime Minister himself says that the Chinese have not accepted the Colombo proposals. So, we are not bound by them when they have not agreed to them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They have not accepted them. As a matter of fact, that need not come in our way at all, because we have not implemented that part too. Because, practically speaking, there are difficulties.

Shri Hem Barua: It depends upon the acceptance by the Chinese also, for its implementation.

Shri Ranga: Drop the word "agreement" then.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, there is no "agreement" in that sense. What I have said in regard to the Colombo proposals is that it is no doubt a limit which we have not reached yet, which our army has not reached yet. That is what I said. This is a matter which is a continually changing matter. It will depend upon what the position is. It is an obvious thing for me to say that here it is not a question of advancing, waving a flag: It is a question of advancing with strength enough to face any odds and the Army has to think of that. We cannot tell them to go here or to go there. They have to decide whether they can go there. They can go within a certain range.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

I would repeat one thing. Whenever we think of war a large number of amateur strategists arise who are constantly advising us as to what to do and how to carry on a war or our preparation for a war. All of us have some views about it, but if it really comes to any warlike operations, one has necessarily to depend upon the experts who are there to advise us and who have to carry it out.

Broadly, I would remind this House, although we are taking every step to prepare ourselves, even so, we do not rule out any possible settlement by negotiation. It may be unlikely—probably, it is—but to rule it out would be wrong. That has not been our practice at any time. I have previously referred to a reference of this matter to the International Court of Justice at the Hague or even to a proper arbitration by a number of countries. It may be unlikely that China accepts it. That is a different matter, but I think it is a right course for us—right in itself and right from the point of view that the world is appreciating it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I hope, you will do that after consulting this House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, I cannot commit the country to such a step without coming to this House, but I have already stated it in my letters to the Chinese Prime Minister about two months ago or a month ago—I forget when—and made this suggestion. Suppose—it is an unlikely supposition, but suppose—he accepts them; then it becomes rather awkward for me to back out of that.

Shri Nath Pai: Accept what?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The reference to the Hague Court or something like that.

Shri Nath Pai: He dare not.

Shri Hem Barua: He has made that clear.

Shri Nath Pai: He dare not face an international tribunal; rest assured.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then, may I refer to some other matters? Some people have suggested that we should put an end to the state of emergency. At the same time they have also criticized the Government and the administration for not keeping up the mind of emergency, if I may say so, among the people. Is it not obvious, apart from other reasons, that if we put an end to the state of emergency, everybody will lose all thought of an emergency?

Shri Ranga: No, Sir; they have a greater sense of patriotism.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I must confess that what is obvious to me finds difficulty in appreciating by Professor Ranga. But one thing is certain—I do not say that that is the sole test of that—that once we did that the whole country will feel that the danger is past or that something has happened and they need not be taut and ready for any crisis. That is one reason. The fact is—I want this House to appreciate it—that the danger is not past. I do not know what may happen in the next two, three or four weeks in the month of March or April; I have no notion at all. I know that we have been preparing for everything and we have to go on strengthening ourselves. This process of strengthening will go on not only for a few weeks or few months but, maybe, for a year or two. That is so. Because, we want to be prepared for every contingency. To imagine that there is no possibility of any new crisis suddenly arising, will be completely wrong for us.

Shri Ranga: Should you keep it on taking away civil liberties, and giving all the freedom to the Congress party to carry on as they please all over the country, treating the rest of us who differ from them as traitors?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; it is not a speech.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as Defence of India Rules are concerned, there have been some arrests and some objection has been taken to preventive detention, etc. Nearly all these arrests have taken place at the instance of the State Governments, certainly with the general approval of the Government of India, not individual approval of individuals. But, the fact that they took some such action. . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Are we to understand that the Central Government did not send any directive to the State Governments?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I just ventured to say with the general approval of the Government of India, not in regard to any individuals. Where they considered any persons dangerous from the point of view of war effort, etc., they might take action: that is our general direction to them. But, the choice lay with them how to do it. Since then, we have repeatedly asked them to re-examine these cases and where they did not consider it necessary, to release them. In fact, about 200 or so persons, who were originally arrested, have been released. This process of re-examination is continuously going on.

About Kashmir, I would like to say a word, though not much. Because, I feel, having decided to talk with the Pakistan Government, it will not be proper for me to discuss this matter in the House or in public although I must say, the recent new development, which has induced the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to go to Peking to sign a treaty with them about their border. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our border.

Shri Nath Pal: Which is their border? We claim Kashmir as part of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have usurped our border

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. . . has come as a shock. It has come as a shock not only because of the basic facts of the situation. But, the extraordinary thing is the timing of these events. The House will remember that when first my colleague Shri Swaran Singh went to Rawalpindi for the first series of talks, the day before the talks were going to begin, an announcement was made that an agreement in principle had been arrived at between China and Pakistan about the border. It was an extraordinary timing: just the day before. Now again, when he is going in a short time, they go. The least that it shows is. . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We knew all the while that they were being invited. Peking was inviting. Mohammed Ali was invited. This gentleman was invited.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nevertheless, the timing is significant. I think one is justified in thinking that this timing cannot be fortuitous or accidental. It is deliberate. Therefore, it does not indicate any strong desire on the Pakistan Government's part to arrive at any agreement. That is a matter. We gave some consideration to this as to whether we should continue these talks in spite of this visit of Pakistan Foreign Minister to Peking at this moment. We came to the conclusion that we should adhere to our previous resolve and not back out of these talks because of this, although, naturally, the talks will be affected by it. So, probably, I say probably, I do not know what might happen in the next week or 10 or 12 days, probably, subject to that, I shall request Shri Swaran Singh again to journey to Calcutta to continue these talks.

Shri Hem Barua: This is going to be the last.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We should re-orientate our policy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because, one has to balance various considerations. We thought that it would be desirable for us to break on this issue. Hon. Members here know all the background. But, for the world at large, the fact that will stand out is that we have broken these talks, not that they have gone to Peking. That will be very much before them.

Then, there are one or two other matters that I should like to refer to. One is that many Members have referred to corruption and maladministration. It is a favourite subject and a right subject to refer to, though perhaps, very often, the reference gives an exaggerated picture. Anyhow, it is a vitally important thing on which there cannot be any two opinions. And I can assure the House that we have been doing our utmost, and I do not know if Members see these things or these papers get enough publicity, but every month, I think, I receive a long list of persons in the Government service, who, after due inquiry, have been either proceeded with in the law courts or departmentally and punished.

Recently, there was the Vivian Bose Enquiry Report, which I hope, every Member has got now, for, it is a document worth reading, not only because of the particular things mentioned in it, but even more so because of the background in which such things can happen. It is true that the background is somewhat different now, because many of these things happened in the early days of our Independence, when some new laws that we have passed were not functioning. Nevertheless, it is important to consider what action should be taken not only to punish the guilty but to prevent such things from happening again as far as possible.

May I mention also another matter? Some Members drew my attention to. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will Parliament have an opportunity of discussing that report?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Undoubtedly, but we have not put it up. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: An opportunity of discussing it early?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Discussing it early? That is difficult, because the Finance Bill will take up most of the time. But there is another thing. We have referred that report to some eminent lawyers and asked them not only to go into the individual cases—that, of course, is a matter of detailed examination—but we have also asked their advice as to what else we can do apart from proceeding individually. So, I think that we should wait for their report and then bring it up before the House.

There is another matter that I should like to refer to. Some hon. Members have drawn my attention to some reports in the Calcutta newspapers, apparently about some papers, account-books and other things being attached by the police, and it is said that in these account-books occurred the names of some Ministers, Central Ministers, State Ministers etc. I heard of this for the first time two days ago—or perhaps three days ago, I am not sure; immediately, I enquired and I wanted to know something more about it, and I have asked for a report about this, so that we might find out what it is and we shall, after finding it out take necessary action.

About the National Defence Fund, various people have drawn attention to the fact. . . .

Shri Priya Gupta: In regard to the anti-corruption drive, let there be a forum for the Ministers also to be tried in case of complaint. That is my submission. The Home Minister has said that Ministers are not Government servants as such, and so, there must be some forum to look into complaints of corruption against the Ministers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot talk about forums.

Mr. Speaker: Not the public forum.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About the National Defence Fund, some charge is made that coercion and compulsion is being exercised in these collections.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about my submission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If that is so, I am very much distressed, because we have made it very clear, repeatedly clear, publicly clear as well as privately clear, that there must be not an atom of compulsion or pressure exercised. For, it spoils something that has been magnificent. The way the public have contributed to this Fund has been truly very heartening, and to have that record spoiled by an odd case of compulsion etc. is not good. I can assure the House that the Finance Minister, I and others have tried our utmost, and we will go on trying, to prevent that.

One or two words more, about gold policy. I would not say much about it. I take it that almost all, if not all—I dare not say 'all' lest Acharya Ranga might....

Shri Nath Pai: No, no. It is Comrade Dange who has opposed that—your progressive friend. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He has not heard the end of my sentence. What I was saying was this, that so far as the general policy underlying it is concerned, I hope that if not all, nearly all persons, all Members, will agree to the implementation of it. There may be difference of opinion and some suggestions made. That is a matter which should continuously be under the consideration of the Finance Minister. But I am not going into that matter because I understand there is going to be a full debate on it very soon....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Monday next.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:...on the 5th. The matter might be discussed then.

There is just one other thing—I have taken so much time of the House—a proposal made by some hon. Members about NEFA, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur, all being made into a homogeneous province with Assam. I think that on paper it would sound very nice but it would create great difficulties and will not be liked by the people concerned. That is a very important consideration. We cannot take a step today which goes against the will of the people concerned there.

Another criticism has been made about NEFA being treated as a kind of reserved area where people are not allowed to go easily. To some extent, that is true. That has been so. But the House will remember that NEFA has been the special responsibility of the Government of India in the External Affairs Ministry, with the result that it has had more attention paid to it than most other areas. It is not a question of keeping it apart from India, but certain changes should take place in a manner that they may fit in instead of creating difficulties and irritation among the people who live there. We have to go on with the process of integration, but without gaining the goodwill of the people, the integration would be superficial. Therefore, for the moment—specially at this stage from the point of view of border troubles—it will not be desirable to make any major change in the constitutional arrangements there.

Shri Hem Barua: How do you propose to bring about a comprehensive Indian mind so far as these people are concerned?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is coming slowly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They won't get a comprehensive Indian mind if they get the idea that the average Indian goes there to exploit them.

Shri Hem Barua: I know that. That must be stopped, from whatever source it comes. But the policy of segregation, with the rest of the Indians not being allowed to go into that place, must not be persisted in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Chinese are exploiting them all right.

Shri Hem Barua: On the other side of the line, the Chinese are coming in and going out, and fraternising with the people there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I ventured to say was that the process should go on, as the hon. Member suggests. It has to be gradual to fit in. If you upset them, it is difficult to soothe them down again.

I am sorry I have taken so much time. May I now say a few words about prices? Much has been said about prices. Oddly enough, some Members have complained of rising prices and some have complained of declining prices.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There has been a debate already.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know. The fact that Members have complained of two entirely opposite tendencies indicates that prices have, on the whole, been stable.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the easier solution!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One must judge of wholesale prices, and wholesale prices have, on the whole, been stable. In fact, there was a slight declining tendency up to December. Since then, there has been some rise, but of a marginal character only. As for retail prices, it is very difficult to have even very correct information about the whole of India, but we are

trying to get as much information as possible. But on the whole even retail prices have not changed very much. Nor has there been any market fluctuation in the price of manufactured articles. In regard to cloth, the supply position is good, and prices have been at a relatively satisfactory level. The fact remains that the question of prices is a very important one and I believe is very much in the mind of the Planning Commission and other Ministries that deal with it.

Thank you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, may I put one question, arising out of this?

Mr. Speaker: No questions now.

Am I required to put any particular amendment separately?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The first part of my amendment covers what Shri Ranga's amendment contains. You may therefore put Nos. 7 and 8 together.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would like my amendment, No. 6, to be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: Then I put amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 to the House.

(The amendments were put and negatived).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

“but regret—

- (a) that in spite of continued occupation of India's territory by the Chinese communists and the need of emergent action to combat it, the emphasis laid in the Address on peaceful methods is calculated to undermine the morale of the people and to rob the national crisis of its content of urgency and the proclama-

tion of Emergency is being continued mainly to strengthen the Party in power; and

whole-hearted and effective flow of military aid from all friendly countries".

(b) the failure of Government to step-up effort to ensure

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 16, Noes 179.

AYES

[Division No. 1]

[17.32 hrs.]

Bade, Shri
Berwa Kotcha, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.

Himmatsinhji, Shri
Ismail, Shri M.
Kachhavaia, Shri
Mandal, Shri B. N.
Ranga, Shri

Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Aleksen, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Arnachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bera, Shri
Bhaga, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinem
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandak, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kam
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Daliit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dasa, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morari

Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Gaitonde, Dr.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri

Marubiah, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panwar, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri Vasant Rao
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghubhat Singh, Shri
Raghubhat Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.

Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddier, Shri
Reddy, Shri Fwara
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sana, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sannani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal

Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shankarsiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sinde, Shri
Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
Siddhachar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri R. P.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.

Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabhasappa, Shri
Venkatarubbiah, Shri P.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhulal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B. P.

The amendment was negative

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall now put amendment No. 7 to the vote of the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: 7 and 8 may be put together.

Mr. Speaker: But if they are to be pressed to a division, I shall have to put them separately.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then they may be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

“but regret that the Address fails to—

(a) reiterate the nation's firm

resolve, as solemnly and un-
animously expressed by
Parliament on November 14,
1962 to drive out the ag-
gressor from the sacred soil
of India, however long and
hard the struggle may be;
and

(b) indicate concrete plans or
measures to vigorously pro-
secute the war for the libe-
ration of Indian territory
from Communist China's
occupation and for the res-
toration of India's territo-
rial integrity”. (7)

Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 20; Noes 180

AYES

[Division No. 2]

[17:35 hrs.]

Bade, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Bitta Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Himmatsinghji, Shri

Kacchavaiya, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Karni Singhji Shri
Mandal, Shri B. N.
Nath Puri, Shri
Onkar Lal, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha

Singh, Shri Y. D.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Yashpal, Singh, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
 Alagesan, Shri
 Alva, Shri A. S.
 Alva, Shri Joachim
 Aney, Dr. M. S.
 Arunachalam, Shri
 Asai, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Banerjee, Dr. R.
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basappa, Shri
 Basumatari, Shri
 Baswant, Shri
 Bawa, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinesh
 Biren Bra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Behram Prakash, Shri
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Brij Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
 Chandak, Shri
 Chandrika, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
 Chatterji, Shrimati Kamala
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavda, Shrimati
 Chatter, Shri Ramnathan
 Daljit Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri B. K.
 Das, Shri Sudhanu
 Dasappa, Shri
 Dass, Shri G.
 Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dubey, Shri R. G.
 Elayaperumal, Shri
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gatironde, Dr.
 Gaudhi, Shri V. B.
 Ganga Devi Shrimati
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Hanada, Shri Subodh
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka Shri
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri A. P.
 Jamir, Shri S. G.
 Jambhavi, Shrimati
 Jedha, Shri
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Kanakasabai, Shri
 Kar, Shri Prabhat
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khadiolkar, Shri
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
 Kindar Lal, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Lakhan Das, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahtab, Shri
 Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
 Malaichami, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri
 Maruthiah, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Harihar Chandra
 Mehli, Shri S. A.
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
 Mohanty, Shri G.
 Mohiuddin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 More, Shri S. S.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar
 Musafir, Shri G. S.
 Mudiah, Shri
 Naidu, Shri V. G.
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Naik, Shri Maheswar
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nanda, Shri
 Naikar, Shri P. S.
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Niranjana Lal, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paramasivan, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri Vasant Rao
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Raju, Shri D. B.

Ram Shri, T.
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopal
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Roy, Dr. Saradiah
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Samnani, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Shankaraiya Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Shaahi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shoo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shirmali, Dr. K. L.
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subbaraman, Shri C.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Surya Prasad Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Tania, Shri Rameshwar
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Ukey, Shri
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerabasappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Vyasa, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

The amendment was negated.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, before you call for the next division, at least a minute should be given to us.

Mr. Speaker: Why does he want it?

Shri Tyagi: So that we can adjust ourselves.

Mr. Speaker: He may now prepare himself for action. Is he ready now? The question is:

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

“but regret that the Address fails to—

- (a) reiterate the nation's solemn resolve, embodied in the Resolution unanimously adopted by Parliament on November 14, 1962, ‘to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be’, and further, to indicate concrete measures for vigorous prosecution of the war to libe-

rate Indian territory from Communist China's occupation, and for the restoration of our territorial integrity;

- (b) take note of the anaemic stagnation that has overtaken the national economy, and to formulate effective measures with a view to gearing it up for the urgent requirements of Defence and Development; and
- (c) utilise the state of Emergency for the maximum mobilisation of the people's energies as reflected in the patriotic upsurge in the wake of the massive invasion of our country by Communist China”. (8)

Lok Sabha divided.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Sir, I wanted to vote for Noes. My vote has not been recorded . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 19; Noes 181.

AYES

[Division No. 3]

[17.39 hrs.]

Bade, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Dwivedy, Shri Surendrnath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra

Kamath, Shri H. V.
Karni Singhji, Shri
Mandal, Shri B. N.
Nath Pai, Shri
Onkar Lal, Shri
Ranga, Shri

Reddy, Shri Naresimha
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barua, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri

Baswant, Shri
Bera, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandak, Shri

Chandriki, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhanau
Dasappa, Shri
Dasa, Shri G.
Deo Bhanji, Shri P. C.

Desai, Shri Morarji J
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Gaitonde, Dr.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charam
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.
Jamir, Shri S.G.
Jannunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Joshi, Abri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotiashri, Shri J. P.
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kedaris, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khanna, Shri Mohr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri J
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri J
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.]
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri J
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahatab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malsichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangaden, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mathur, Shri Hariak Chandra J
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Brij Bihari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibbuti

Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murmur, Shri Sarkar
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Niranjan, Lal Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Roy, Dr. Saradiah

Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri R. P.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiway, Shri D. N.
Tiway, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasaappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyasa, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B.P.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the main motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

'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 Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1963.'

The motion was adopted.

17.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 28, 1963/Phalgun 8, 1884 (Saka).

[Wednesday, February, 27 1963/Phalguna 8, 1884 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

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140	Private oil companies . . .	1163-66
141	Indian Education Service . . .	1166-69
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143	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	1170-73

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
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S.Q. No.		
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145	Exploration of oil in Cauvery basin . . .	1174-75
146	Crimes in Delhi . . .	1175
147	Reservation of posts for War Service Candidates . . .	1176
149	Development of multipurpose schools . . .	1176
150	Personality test . . .	1176-77
151	Singareni Collieries . . .	1177
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No.

196	Oil exploration in Bihar . . .	1178-79
197	Research scheme in Pediatrics . . .	1179
198	Amendment of Article 311 of the Constitution . . .	1179-80
199	Selling of heir-loom by ex-rulers . . .	1180
200	Untouchability in education . . .	1180-81
201	Archaeological excavation near Raj Nagar station in Darbhanga . . .	1181
202	Teaching and examination system . . .	1181-82
203	Oceanographic research . . .	1182

COLUMNS

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QUESTIONS—contd.

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204	Indian oceanographic expedition . . .	1183
205	Electricity generation in U.P. . . .	1183-84
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207	Oil reserves in Kalol and Ankleshwar . . .	1185
208	Drilling operations . . .	1185-86
209	Deep mining in Kothagudem . . .	1186
210	Alleged sale of banned books . . .	1186-87
211	Average age . . .	1187
212	Central Secretariat Service . . .	1187-88
213	Engineering college at Jaipur . . .	1188
214	Hindi knowing Government employees . . .	1189
215	Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Delhi . . .	1189-90
216	Crimes in Union territories . . .	1190
217	Kerosene oil . . .	1190-91
218	Tin reserves . . .	1191
219	Copper deposits near Gangtok . . .	1191
220	Archaeological finds at Sasni in Aligarh . . .	1192
221	Kozhikode Regional Engineering College . . .	1192-93
222	I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers for emergency commission . . .	1193-94
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225	Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme . . .	1195
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227	Grants-in-aid to private institutions . . .	1196
228	Aid to Gurukulas . . .	1196-97
229	New Universities in Madhya Pradesh . . .	1197
230	Despatch of coal to Pakistan . . .	1197
231	Lecturers in Delhi University . . .	1198
232	Price of country liquor in Delhi . . .	1198
233	Sale of pens and lighters with obscene poses . . .	1199

COLUMNS

3. CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1199—1205

- (*) Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported intrusion of armed East Pakistan policemen into Indian waters in the Ganges in the Murshidabad district of West Bengal on the 18th February, 1963 and the opening of five by them.

The Minister of State for External Affairs Shrimati Lakshmi (Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

- (ii) In response to Calling Attention by Shri Rameshwar Tania on the 25th February, 1963 the Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement regarding the nationalisation of Banks in Burma and its effect on Indian banking there.

4. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

1205—07

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification under the proviso to clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution :—
- (a) The Union Public Service Commission, (Exemption from Consultation) Second Amendment Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1644 dated the 8th December, 1962
- (b) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Third Amendment Regulations, 1962 Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1689 dated the 15th December, 1962
- (2) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—
- (a) The Indian Police Service (Probation) (Second Amendment) Rules 1962, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1729, dated the 22nd December, 1962

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

—Contd.

- (b) The All India Services (Conduct) Amendment) Rules 1962, published in Notification No G. S. R. 1730, dated the 22nd December, 1962.
- (3) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1707 dated the 15th December, 1962, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.
- (4) A copy of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S. O. 315 dated the 2nd February 1963 under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development Act, 1957
- (5) A copy each of the following papers :—
- (i) The International Copyright (First Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S. O. 246 dated the 23rd January, 1963, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta, for the year ended 31st March, 1961.
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 35 of the Extradition Act, 1962 :—
- (i) G. S. R. No. 55 dated the 5th January, 1963, issued under section 1 of the said Act .
- (ii) G. S. R. No. 56 dated the 5th January, 1963, issued under section 3 of the said Act.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

Thirteenth Report was presented.

COLUMNS

1207

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

1208-29

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) made a statement regarding freight concessions to export traffic moving by rail and also laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS 1209-1352

Further discussion on the motion of Thanks on the President's Address and amendments thereto continued. The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—

Contd.

Nehru) replied to the debate. All the amendments were negatived and the motion was adopted

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1963/PHALGUNA 9, 1884 (SAKA)

Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1962-63 and presentation of the General Budget for the year 1963-64.