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Wednesday
17th February, 1954

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1954

Sixth Session

1954

**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 17th February, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GRATUITY TO RAILWAYMEN

*36. **Shri Frank Anthony:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railwaymen who retire or resign even after having completed 30 years of service are not entitled as a matter of right to gratuity; and

(b) the policy of the Railway Administration in regard to payment of gratuity to railwaymen, who resign after having completed 30 years of approved service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Gratuity is essentially a reward for approved service, and cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

(b) Gratuity is paid in such cases.

Shri Frank Anthony: With respect to the answer to part (a), may I know whether this policy of the Railways is not against a succession of judgments by industrial courts which have laid down that all industrial concerns shall now give gratuity as a matter of right to employees who have a service of fifteen years?

Shri Alagesan: Generally they get this gratuity, but it is given for efficient, faithful and loyal service. If

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there are any defects in the course of the service, then certain exceptions are made, but generally it is given as a matter of course.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is not my question. I want to know whether in a case where an employee has an exemplary record of service for a period of fifteen years and then seeks to resign or voluntarily retire, the gratuity is given as a matter of right in terms of the judgments of the industrial courts, or whether it is automatically withheld on the Railways.

Shri Alagesan: When an employee retires after a clean record of service of fifteen years, certainly he gets it.

Shri Frank Anthony: I have got many instances, but I shall give only one. For instance, may I know why in the case of driver Allan of Kanpur who has got a record of thirty-two years of exemplary service, when he asked for voluntary retirement, it was accepted but it was stated that he could not get this gratuity?

Shri Alagesan: Surely, the hon. Member will not expect me to go into this individual case. I do not know anything about this.

PERFORMANCE BONDS ON CONTRACTS

*37. **Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government insist on covering their contracts for various schemes with performance bonds;

(b) in which particular contracts of the Ministry these bonds have been taken during the year 1953-54;

(c) the total value of the contracts for which bonds have been taken; and

(d) the names of the Banks and Insurance Companies which have given these bonds?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A statement explaining the position is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 11.]

Shri Bansal: Has it been brought to the notice of Government that in some cases Indian firms have been precluded from offering tenders because there are no adequate facilities for executing bonds in this country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no case of which I know at the present moment.

Shri Bansal: From the statement laid on the Table of the House, I find that out of the eight contracts in respect of which information is given, performance bonds were executed in three cases; in the other five cases, only securities were given. May I know whether in those three other cases also, the tendering parties were informed that securities would do if performance bonds could not be executed?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

RAXAUL RAILWAY COLLISION

***38. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the causes which led to the head-on-collision at Raxaul between a passenger and a goods train on the 2nd January, 1954; and

(b) what remedial measures have been taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The provisional finding of the Government Inspector of Railways who held an enquiry into this accident is that it was caused by the failure of the engine crew of the goods train.

(b) Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the Government Inspector's final report, which is awaited.

Shri Amjad Ali: From newspaper reports, I find that the Railway Minister visited this place soon after the accident took place. What operational fault did he detect which resulted in this collision?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The provisional finding of the Government Inspector of Railways, who is the expert who finds out the causes of accidents, is that it was due to the fault of the driver of the goods train running into the block section.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the number of persons killed in this accident?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Ten people were killed and four were seriously injured.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know what measures of relief were taken after the occurrence of the accident, and has any compensation been paid to the families of the victims who have suffered death and to others seriously injured?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The injured persons were immediately removed to hospitals. As for the compensation, the District Judge, Champaran, is the Claims Commissioner and all claims will be forwarded to him. So far, no claims have been submitted by anybody.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether there was any government servant among the persons killed and if so, who was he?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I have no information.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि रक्सोल रेलवे स्टेशन का स्टेशन मास्टर जो कि रात में काम करता था, उसने बिना गूडस ट्रेन के इंजन को स्टेशन यार्ड में लगाये भेलाही से पैसेंजर ट्रेन छोड़ने की अनमति दे दी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वहां खास २ क्या २ बातें हुईं यह अभी तक तय नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट इंस्पेक्टर आफ रेलवेज को जो आखिरी रिपोर्ट है वह अभी तक नहीं आई है।

Shri Amjad Ali: With regard to part (b), when can we expect the report of the Railway Inspector?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We cannot indicate the exact time, but it will be received very soon.

RAILWAY SALOONS AND PASS PRIVILEGES

*40. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the categories of officers who are entitled to (i) saloons, (ii) four wheeled carriages, (iii) card passes and (iv) metal passes in a division?

(b) Are these officers allowed to carry their families on all the above categories of passes and if so, why?

(c) Is it a fact that even class II officers are provided with carriages and issued metal passes?

(d) What allowances, if any, are these officers entitled to get in addition to free pass facilities to themselves and their families?

(e) Is there any check over the misuse of these concessions?

(f) If so, what is it and how is it exercised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) (i) and (ii). While travelling on

duty Railway Officers of Administrative Grade are entitled to an 8-wheeled inspection carriage, Officers of District rank to a 6-wheeled or a 4-wheeled and other Officers of a lower rank to a 4-wheeled inspection carriage.

(iii) and (iv). Metal or in the alternative card passes are issued to all Officers whose duties require frequent tours over the division.

(b) These Officers are allowed to take their families with them on duty passes of all descriptions.

This facility is allowed as the Officers have to be out of their headquarters frequently and for long periods.

(c) Yes.

(d) In addition to free passes, the Officers are eligible for daily allowance for self only as admissible under the rules.

(e) and (f). The ticket checking staff are required to check passes or metal tokens in possession of Officers travelling on duty in the same manner as they check fare-paying passengers travelling in train services.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if any case of misuse of these facilities has come to the notice of the Ministry?

Shri Alagesan: Not to my knowledge.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if any enquiry is going to be made to find out whether any misuse is being made of these facilities?

Shri Alagesan: We have not received any such case. If any case comes to our notice, certainly we will make enquiries about it; it is done in the usual course.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know if there is any proposal before the Government to do away with saloons for high officials in view of the fact that

the Minister himself travels in First or Second Class?

Shri Gidwani: I also want to ask the same question: is the system of saloons going to be continued, or under the new *raj* it will be abolished?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I do not know to what new *raj* the hon. Member is referring.....

Shri Gidwani: The *raj* of which you are a Minister.

Shri L. B. Shastri:...but I do not want to compel the officers not to travel in their inspection coaches. In fact, the officers are not travelling in saloons. 'Saloons' are their inspection coaches. They go on duty and they have to stay for several days at wayside stations. It is therefore more convenient for them to travel in those coaches.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the officers of the Railway Board, or the General Managers, are allowed the use of saloons when they proceed on leave?

Shri L. B. Shastri: No, Sir.

FRUITS

*41. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether attempts are being made to convert inferior types of fruits of wild trees to table fruits;

(b) if so, where and by whom; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government started this work three years ago?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) In Punjab, U.P., Bombay and Madhya Pradesh by the respective Governments.

(c) Yes.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether any steps have been taken

to preserve large quantities of precious fruits that go to waste during the glut season?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This, I think, is a different question from what the hon. Member has asked.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know how many licence-holders are there who manufacture food products and those who are given licences?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This does not arise out of the question.

Shri Heda: Can we get an idea of the wild trees which are going to be converted into fruit trees?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Generally this has been confined to mango and ber trees but some other trees also can be treated similarly for instance *amla*.

Shri Heda: What about *babul*?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is not a fruit tree.

INDO-U.S. AIR AGREEMENT

*43. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the progress that has been made in the negotiations with the United States on the conclusion of a fresh Indo-U.S. agreement on air travel?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No negotiations have started.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is it a fact that there have been complaints from the British and Dutch regarding discrimination in favour of the United States in regard to this Agreement?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The matter was taken up with the United States Government quite early that is in 1951 and as such these other foreign airlines were waiting for our final decision.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: When can we expect the finalisation of the Agreement which shall not incorporate any discrimination in favour of the United States?

Shri Raj Babadur: Sir, on our part we have given a notice under the relevant clause of the Agreement to the United States Government for the termination of the present Agreement.

TUBE-WELLS

***44. Shri Raghavaiah:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether fresh contracts have been given to foreign companies for the construction of tube-wells during the next three years?

(b) If so, which are those companies?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) French Group of Drilling Companies.

Shri Raghavaiah: Is it a fact that under the Indo-American Technical Aid Programme, 1952, contract was given to American, German and British firms for drilling 495 wells?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, certain contracts which are the subject matter of the Agreement with the Technical Co-operation Administration of the United States of America have been given to foreign firms.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the amount of money involved in this contract?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All this has been already placed on the Table of the House. The amount involved runs into crores of rupees. The supplementary agreement provides for a total expenditure of 5.25 million dollars and Rs. 2.2 crores which would be contributed by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of India, respectively.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether in view of the past experience, the Government is protected against delays in the completion of the contract under the Agreement?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, we try to protect ourselves against delays and any other difficulties.

Shri T. N. Singh: By what method?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: By imposing penalties which are part of the Agreement.

सेठ अबल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी कम्पनियां नहीं हैं जो ट्यूब वेल्स बना सकती हों ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : अभी तक तो नहीं हैं और जब यह प्रयत्न किया गया था तो उस समय उस का नतीजा जरा अच्छा नहीं निकला ।

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether any Indian companies or individuals are associated with this contract?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In some cases they are. I am not in a position to give details.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

***45. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolution passed at the All-India Medical Conference at Hyderabad in December, 1953, stating that the sum allocated by the Centre for Medical and Public Health Services under the Five Year Plan needs to be substantially supplemented; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) Action has already been taken to increase the provision in the Plan for Central Medical and Public Health Schemes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know by how much the increase has been made?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is an increase of Rs. 242.75 lakhs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether in the resolution it was also demanded that the All-India Medical Council Act of 1933 should be modified so that the Licenciates should be brought under the purview of this Act as per similar to degree holders?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): As far as the All-India Medical Council Act is concerned, the All-India Medical Council has only recently sent its views regarding such amendments as should take place, and the matter is under the consideration of the Health Ministry.

VISIT OF CHINESE MINISTER

***47. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Health Minister of China visited India during the third week of December, 1953?

(b) If so, what was the purpose of the visit?

(c) Was any discussion held between the Chinese Minister and the Government of India?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes; the Chinese Health Minister arrived in India at Calcutta on the 15th December, 1953, and sailed for China from Bombay on the 2nd January, 1954.

(b) The Chinese Health Minister visited India at the invitation of the Union Health Minister.

(c) The purpose of her visit was to see our Health Institutions.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether any reciprocal visit is under the contemplation of our Government?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I may say that I have received an invitation and

I would like to accept it if a suitable opportunity occurs.

समुद्रीय इंजीनियरिंग कालिज, बेहला

***४८. श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद :** क्या आतायात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) बेहला (कलकत्ता) में हाल ही में खोले गये समुद्रीय इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में कितने विद्यार्थियों के लिये व्यवस्था है ; तथा

(ख) इस कालिज पर आवर्त्तक तथा अनावर्त्तक व्यय कितना होगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Fifty per year at present.

(b) The recurring expenditure is Rs. 5½ lakhs per annum approximately and the non-recurring expenditure about Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know in what branches of engineering this College specialises?

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member wants the subjects that are taught in this Marine Engineering College, I can give them: Theory of Mechanics, Hydraulics, Engineering materials, so on and so forth.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What will be the prerequisites for admission into this College?

Shri Alagesan: Students who have passed Intermediate in the Second Division are selected and the selection is purely on merits.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Does Government grant any stipend to the students who desire admission to this College?

Shri Alagesan: Most of the students are covered by scholarships offered by the Government and the Shipping companies.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is there a scheme for fixing State-wise quota for admission to this College?

Shri Alagesan: The students are distributed all over the country, but no State-wise quota has been fixed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether with the starting of this institution, the training in the ship *Dufferin* has ceased?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, it has ceased with reference to Engineering Cadets.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether all the States have been represented in the admissions made last year?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know with regard to last year's admission, but the students, I know, are distributed over all the States.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S FOOD COUNCIL

***49. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received and considered the resolutions of the Third All-India Women's Food Council's annual conference held in Madras;

(b) the extent to which Government have agreed to give effect to the resolutions;

(c) whether the scope and activities of this organisation are likely to expand during the next financial year; and

(d) if so, the financial aspect of the expansion?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes

(b) The recommendations made by the Council have been generally accepted and given effect to.

(c) Yes.

(d) So far as the Government is concerned, it will not mean any increase in the Grant-in-aid to the Council during 1954-55 as compared with the previous years.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether recommendations have been received by the Government that this organisation has served its purpose and it should be closed now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The report that we have received is that they are doing excellent and splendid work, and they want to expand the work, and we are going to help them to expand.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government is aware of the extent of increased expenditure by giving effect to the resolutions passed by the Conference?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As far as we are concerned, we are not going to increase the grant-in-aid. We are giving Rs. 1,50,000 every year and we are not going to increase that amount.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government is aware that the organisation is itself raising some funds from the public and if so, what is the amount collected?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They have asked us to continue the grant-in-aid and we have made a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 for the next year. All that we know is that they have different organisations, and that they are running cafeterias which are very popular.

Shri S. N. Das: I wanted to know what is the amount that this organisation has collected and on which basis Government gives money?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I require notice for that. They have been asking to start a school at Bombay for catering and nutrition. That is under our examination.

WAGE BOARDS

***50. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Wage Boards for fixing wages in important industries have been constituted as recommended by the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): No; but several Advisory Committees, Sub-Committees, Advisory Boards, etc., have been set up by various "appropriate Governments" under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to assist in the fixation and revision of minimum wages.

I may add that not only these committees, but the Central Advisory Board, under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 has been established to assist the appropriate Governments in the fixation and revision of minimum wages. Many of them are also functioning as co-ordinating agencies. Several State Governments have set up many of these bodies. These bodies to a great extent serve the purpose for which wage boards were recommended by the Planning Commission.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Does it mean that now the wage boards as recommended by the Planning Commission are not going to be set up?

Shri V. V. Giri: It is not so. In fact, the Planning Commission's recommendation is based upon the Fair Wages Committee's report. A Fair Wages Bill was introduced in Parliament and we are considering whether it should be introduced again soon.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we know if any rules have been laid down as to how to determine the amount of minimum wages to be given in particular industries?

Shri V. V. Giri: The hon. Member is most probably aware that there was a tripartite conference recently in Mysore where all these matters were discussed. The tripartite conference has given certain directions. The Central Advisory Board is soon meeting. I shall place the report of that meeting before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it contemplated that by the agreement reached by the tripartite agreement powers will be given to the wage boards to revise the decisions of those

boards that have already fixed wages, as also the power to fix wages?

Shri V. V. Giri: The tripartite conference has given these directions and the Central Advisory Board is going into that matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Arising out of the reply given by the hon. Minister that appropriate State Governments have appointed wage boards, may I know whether the Central Government have appointed any wage boards where labour welfare is the direct concern of the Central Government?

Shri V. V. Giri: The Central Government has appointed the Central Advisory Board.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the representation in the wage boards now constituted?

Shri V. V. Giri: It is of a tripartite nature.

Shri Raghavajiah: Are the Government aware.....

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question

'TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY' SCHEME

*51. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government have formulated a "Training within Industry" scheme?

(b) If so, what is the Plan?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Yes.

(b) It is presumed that the enquiry is about the scheme mentioned in (a), and not about any recommendations in the Five-Year Plan. The services of two foreign experts in T. W. I. have been requisitioned and one of them has already been in the country for the last six months. It is proposed eventually to establish a National T. W. I. Institute in India and officers to man the Institute are proposed to be trained under the foreign experts.

Shri Nanadas: What are the subjects that will be taught? To what

categories of workers will this training be given?

Shri V. V. Giri: It is to all categories of workers. It is with reference to conditions in industry.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether the training will be given during the working hours, or any extra time will be required for giving this training? If the training will be during extra time, may I know whether the workers will be paid extra wages?

Shri V. V. Giri: Mostly within working hours.

Shri Syed Ahmed: May I know who are the foreign experts who have been brought?

Shri V. V. Giri: Mr. Clifford Fee.

Shri Bansal: May I know whether this one expert from the ILO is going to stay on in the country or he is leaving soon?

Shri V. V. Giri: He is staying in the country. Another man is expected soon.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

***52. Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of railway accidents caused by sabotage during 1950-1953?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): 27 accidents, of which there were eight serious accidents i.e., accidents to trains carrying passengers, attended with loss of human life and/or grievous hurt and/or damage to Railway property to the value of approximately Rs. 20,000 or over in each.

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: Have the people responsible for these incidents been caught and prosecuted?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The matter refers to sabotage in railways. That is principally a matter of law and

order, which is dealt with by the State Governments concerned.

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether he has any information on this point

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: So far we do not have.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to appoint an *ad hoc* committee to introduce safety measures?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): There is no such proposal.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

***53. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the total number of registrations at the Employment Exchanges in India has increased in the year 1953-54 over the figures for the year 1952-53?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): Figures of registrations for the whole of the financial year 1953-54 are not yet available. Registrations during the period April 1953 to December, 1953 have, however, not shown an increase over the figures for the corresponding period of 1952.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What were the numbers of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges by the Government and the private employers? May I know whether the Employment Exchanges were able to secure employment opportunities more than in 1952?

Shri V. V. Giri: Not more than in 1952.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the quota of employment given by the Exchanges is more than that of 1951-52?

Shri V. V. Giri: Nearly the same.

Shri Nanadas: May I know what steps have been taken by the Government to attract the employment seekers to the Employment Exchanges?

Shri V. V. Giri: Large numbers are coming and we are not able to place them.

VALIVADE FLAG STATION

***54. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1387 on the 24th December, 1953, regarding conversion of the present flag station of Valivade into a full-fledged station, and state whether Government have considered the matter and come to any decision?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The Southern Railway have been instructed to refer the matter to their Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee for consideration and take action in the light of the recommendations made by that Committee.

Shri Gidwani: Is the conversion of a railway station from a flag station to an ordinary station within the powers of the Railway Users' Committee to recommend?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The views of the Consultative Committee are taken to ascertain whether the station should be turned into a full-fledged station or not.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know when these Consumers' societies were formed.....

Mr. Speaker: There are no Consumers' societies here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I mean Users' Committee. Do they ever visit any flag stations?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Flag stations are situated within the areas for which the Consultative Committees are appointed and as such they are supposed to know all about flag stations.

Vanamahotsava

***55. Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trees planted in India since last "Vanamahotsava" was inaugurated, state-wise;

(b) the number of survivals; and

(c) the increase in the forest area of the country as a result of "Vanamahotsava"?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The number of trees planted during the years 1950 and 1951 is 44.3 and 34.8 millions respectively. A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 12.]

(b) The number of survivals of trees planted during 1950 and 1951 is 17 and 17.7 millions respectively. Information regarding plantation and survival of trees during 1952 and 1953, is still being collected.

(c) Vanamahotsava is not intended to take the place of the activities of the Forest Departments of the State Governments.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know the steps taken to integrate the tree-plantation during vanamahotsava with the forest policy of the Government, of increasing the area under forests, keeping in view the proper land policy, nature of the terrain and the national needs?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said in reply to part (c) of the question, the two things are entirely different. Vanamahotsava is intended for the trees which are intended more for decoration, shade, etc. Forest policy and afforestation are different things. We have got schemes; the State Governments have schemes. All the considerations which my hon. friend has put forward are before them.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Is it a fact that tree-planting during the Vanamahotsava programme is at present not organised on a systematic basis, and

that there is need for reorganising it to secure maximum results?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know what would be the most systematic basis. We try our best and we think we are improving from year to year. I think the present organisation is not in any way out of date.

Shri Syed Ahmed: What was the cost of this tree-planting?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The cost to the Central Government for all the four years did not exceed Rs. 48,000. Half of this amount was spent on trophies to foster the spirit of tree-planting.

Shri S. N. Das: How many of these trees died as orphans and how many died a natural death?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No separate census is kept of these.

Shri G. S. Singh: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is indiscriminate tree-cutting on a large scale in various parts of India, and particularly in Rajasthan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Many articles have come to my notice about this, and I have taken steps to draw the attention of the State Governments to this fact. I think in a recent conference this was discussed. We are trying to focuss their attention on this.

LABOUR DISPUTES

***56. Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disputes between Labour and Industry sent to conciliation officers during the period from September to December 1953 as far as the Central Government is concerned;

(b) the number of such disputes settled by the conciliation officers; and

(c) the number referred to the Tribunals?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). Complete

information is not available and is being collected. It will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Three.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know the number of cases referred to Tribunals at the instance of industry?

Shri V. V. Giri: Notice.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if any instance has come to the notice of the Government where the Conciliation Officer, instead of helping in resolving disputes, actually advised the management to take a rigid attitude towards workers' demands?

Shri V. V. Giri: It has not come to my knowledge.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know the number of disputes which resulted in strikes in 1953?

Shri V. V. Giri: Notice.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether Government are contemplating to abolish the posts of Conciliation Officers?

Shri V. V. Giri: No.

AIR PORTS

***57. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the kinds of fire fighting engines used in airports in India;

(b) which of them are indigenous and which are from abroad;

(c) how many foreign machines have been purchased in recent times, specifying the cost and capacity; and

(d) how they compare with the indigenous ones?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Aircraft Crash Fire Tenders manufactured by Messrs. Pyrene Co., Ltd., United Kingdom, Foamite Ltd., United Kingdom and by Westing-house, United States of America are used in airports in India

(b) They are all imported from abroad.

(c) I lay on the Table a statement giving the required information. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 13.]

(d) The question does not arise as aircraft Crash Fire Tenders are not manufactured in India.

Shri S. O. Samanta: May I know whether a new engine called Pyrene has recently been imported?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have said that it has been imported, and I have laid a statement also about the imports.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many gallons of water can the engine carry and how many gallons of foam can it emit in a minute during operation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a technical matter. So far as I know they emit foam and carbon dioxide. The capacity for the discharge of foam is as much as 2,000 gallons per minute in the case of Foamite, and 2,500 gallons per minute in the case of Pyrene, the total capacity being 4,000 and 3,500 gallons respectively.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Which of the engines has stood first?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are latest developments and I cannot say which is the first or second in performance. Taking cost and capacity into account, however, Pyrene is better.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if any of these kinds of fire-fighting engines come to any use in putting down the fire when an air crash takes place near the air port and the plane is actually in flames?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That depends upon the terrain and the circumstances attending a particular tragedy or occurrence. If the site of the accident is easily accessible, it comes into good use, otherwise not.

RAILWAY ENGINE

*58. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports on the proper working of the new Railway engines are maintained; and

(b) whether Government are in a position to state which of the new engines (indigenous and foreign ones) are giving better service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Detailed records are maintained for all Locomotives, both new and old.

(b) Locomotives, both indigenous and imported, are giving equally good service, the performance targets for both being identical.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether Government maintains any record or gets reports from the concerned authorities regarding the monthly average failure of engines in terms of miles?

Shri Alagesan: All the statistics are maintained by the using Railways.

सेठ अबल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चित्तारंजन वर्कशॉप के कितने इंजन इस वक़्त काम कर रहे हैं ?

श्री पन्नेशन : एक सौ ।

Shri Bansal: What is the percentage of 'sick' engines, both foreign and indigenous, over a period of time?

Shri Alagesan: I could give the information, but I should like to have notice.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the difference in the prices of the Indian and foreign engines?

Shri Alagesan: The cost of the engines made at Chittaranjan is calculated at the same price as the imported engine. The extra cost is debited to development.

VANASPATI

*59. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prosecutions, if any, of factories and dealers found to contravene the provisions of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order during the year 1953;

(b) the total number of applications received and sanctioned, for the erection of new factories and the expansion of the existing *vanaspati* factories during 1953-54; and

(c) the total quantity of *vanaspati* manufactured and exported during the year 1953?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 16 parties were recommended for prosecution by the Central Government in 1953. Figures of prosecutions launched by the State Governments on the report of local bodies etc. are not available.

(b) 4.

(c) Total quantity manufactured in 1953 was 1.9 lakh tons, and the quantity exported was 925 tons.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What was the result of the prosecutions launched by the Central Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: How many officers are employed for this purpose?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For what purpose? Merely for prosecution, nobody is employed by us.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I asked about launching the prosecutions and about keeping an eye on whether infringements are made or not.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Whenever we find a fit case for prosecution, that is sent to the Courts; the information is not available.

Mr. Speaker: His question is whether any inspection staff is maintained for purposes of seeing that the rules are duly observed.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, we have got some staff. It is not very big. It is also the duty of the State Governments to point out any misconduct they discover. I have got all the criteria according to which inspection is to be carried out.

Mr. Speaker: That is not required.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to encourage further production of *Vanaspati*, and if so, what are the reasons for it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If my friend wants to know whether we are issuing any additional licences, I can tell him that we do not propose to do so, but if there is larger production possible within the installed capacity we have no objection. We are prepared to encourage it.

CRIMES ON RAILWAYS

***60. Shri Dhusiya:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of cases in which the passengers were robbed or murdered or thrown out of the compartment from running trains during 1953 on the Northern Railway?

(b) What was the number of such cases in 1952 on that Railway.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The number of cases in which passengers were robbed or murdered or thrown out of the compartments from running trains on the Northern Railway during 1953 was 4, 1 and 2; respectively, as against 2, 4 and 1 during 1952.

Shri Dhusiya: How many culprits have been arrested so far in connection with those cases and what special steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of such cases in future?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not have precise information about the number of culprits who have been arrested, but about the safety measures that are taken on Railways, protection of passengers in Railway Stations is ensured by the G.R.P. which is stationed at every station. On running trains we have a system of Railway Police who escort all trains. There is also the system of alarm signals. Ladies' compartments are put in the centre of the train, and where a lady is travelling in a higher class all by herself, she is allowed to have a

lady companion with her who will have a lower class ticket. But again, I should like to emphasize that the protection of passengers is merely a law and order problem and the responsibility of State Governments.

Shri Dhusiya: In view of the fact that the GRF have not worked so much to the satisfaction of the public, have Government considered the question of taking the help of the CID?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): In fact, the State Governments employ the CID as well as the civil police.

नल-कूप

*६१. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या बाबू तथा इवि मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में अब तक कितने नल-कूप तैयार हो गये हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष १९५३ में कितने नल-कूप तैयार करने का लक्ष्य था और इन में से अभी कितने तैयार होने बाकी हैं ; तथा

(ग) नल-कूप तैयार करने के लिये १९५३ तक प्रत्येक राज्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी सहायता मिली है ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Under the schemes initiated by Government of India the number of tube-wells so far sunk is as under:—

U. P.	...	606
Bihar	...	346
Punjab	...	288
Pepsu		59

(b) and (c). Statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 14.]

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कितने नल-कूप बनाने में सरकार को असफलता मिली और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह जो मैंने संख्या बतलाई, करीब २ सप्ताह तक हुआ है ।

Shri Kamal Singh: May I know whether there is any basic principle underlying the distribution of these tube-wells?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The possibilities of tube-wells being successful are examined, and then in consultation with the State Governments, these allocations are made.

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: In places where tube-wells cannot be sunk, what alternative source of water supply can Government provide?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are trying to have some exploratory tube-wells.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is, whether, if the tube-wells cannot be successfully dug, Government will provide any other facility for water supply.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): In hilly country.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have got a programme of minor irrigation works, under which the State Governments make their proposals.

Shri Bogawat: How many acres of land are being irrigated by the tube-wells so far sunk?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Anything between 300 and 400 acres are irrigated by each one of these tube-wells.

RECLAMATION OF LAND IN MANIPUR

*62. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of waste lands reclaimed in Manipur during 1953-54;

(b) the acreage of the reclaimed lands settled with the landless peasants, co-operative societies and others during the said period; and

(c) the conditions to be fulfilled for getting the aforesaid lands?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Shri Rishang Kelshing: May I know whether Government maintain any statistics of the landless population of Manipur?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am not aware Sir.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that some of the lands reclaimed have once again become unfit for use?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know what particular area my hon. friend has in mind.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I think it is better we postpone further questions on this, as the information has been called for.

SUGARCANE RESEARCH INSTITUTES

***63. Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of Sugarcane Research Institutes in India and their location?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): There are seven Sugarcane Research Institutes and Stations in the country as under:—

1. Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.
2. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Bhadrak, Lucknow.
3. Sugarcane Research Station, Shahjahanpur.
4. Sugarcane Research Station, Pusa, Bihar.

5. Sugarcane Research Station, Padegaon, Bombay.

6. Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle.

7. Sugarcane Research Station, Jullundur.

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : इन अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में प्रयोग के फलस्वरूप कितने प्रकार की नयी ऊख उत्पादित की जा सकी है तथा उत्पादकों के लिये कौन से किस्म की ऊख सब से लाभप्रद सिद्ध हुई है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : मेरे पास इसकी पूरी तफ़्सील है और मैं बतला सकता हूँ, लेकिन इसका उत्तर लम्बा होगा ।

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether any new institutes for this purpose will be started soon in any part of the country, especially in the sugar-cane producing areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For the present, we have no such plans:

श्री एम० एस० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय उस बयान को टेबुल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

ERNAKULAM-QUILON RAILWAY LINK

***64. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Ernakulam-Quilon link so far;

(b) the number of bridges completed;

(c) how much out of the amount allotted in the Budget for the purpose has already been spent; and

(d) how much is still left?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Work on the Ernakulam—Kottayam

length has been taken in hand first and approximately 80 per cent. of the land acquisition, 60 per cent. earth-work in formation and 30 per cent. bridge work has already been completed in this section. On the other sections, land acquisition is still in progress.

(b) Thirty Seven.

(c) Rs. 20 lakhs approximately.

(d) Rs. 50-60 lakhs approximately.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the remaining amount will lapse or will be added on to the next year's budget allotment?

Shri Alagesan: The work is a continuing one, and certainly provision will be made for the next year's portion of the work.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the terminus will be in Kottayam or Quilon?

Shri Alagesan: It has been taken in three sections, and the work is proceeding accordingly. Certainly the terminus is Quilon.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether any decision has been taken as to whether the locomotives on this railway will be run by electricity or by the usual means?

Shri Alagesan: That question is under very active consideration

RAILWAY LINES IN ANDHRA

***65. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the new Railway lines proposed to be opened in the Andhra State in the Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No new lines are at present proposed to be opened in the Andhra State during the First Five Year Plan period.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know whether there is any proposal to link Kurnool with Gooty by a broad-gauge line?

Shri Alagesan: No.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the lines from Vijayawada to Dronachalam will be replaced by broad-gauge lines?

Shri Alagesan: I may say for the information of the hon. Member that the line from Renigunta to Gudur, which is metre-gauge now, is being converted into broad-gauge.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether the Andhra State Government have submitted any list of the new railways that should be included in the Five Year Plan?

Shri Alagesan: Naturally, they will be submitting that list, in the context of the preparation of the next plan.

Shri Raghavaiah: Are Government aware of the fact that the hon. Minister of Railways had promised to the Andhra people, when he came to Madras, that the lines between Pakala and Gudur will be transformed into broad-gauge?

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Minister has already replied that question.

Shri Alagesan: In my reply, I said that—

ENGINEERS

***66. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a pool of Temporary Engineers in Class I for all the Indian Railways?

(b) If so, what is the purpose of forming this Pool?

(c) What is the number of Engineers actually borne on this Pool who are working in the Senior scale and Junior scale separately and how have they been allocated to different Railways?

(d) Is it a fact that these Engineers were recruited on the same scale of pay but at varying initial pay and that in the matter of increment no uniform policy has been observed with the result that a person with lesser service is drawing a much higher pay than one with longer service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) To meet the additional temporary requirements on the various Railways and Projects over and above what can be met by the permanent cadre of Engineers.

(c) Sixteen, of whom one is in the Senior Scale and the others are in the Junior Scale. They are not allocated to different Railways, but are transferred from one railway to another as and when necessary according to the varying requirements of the different railways.

(d) No. These Engineers were recruited on *ad hoc* rates of pay according to their previous experience. Subsequently the Central Pay Commission's scales of pay were made applicable to them and their pay fixed therein under the relevant rules with reference to the pay they were drawing at the time.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is there no instance where a person with lesser service is drawing a much higher pay than one with greater service?

Shri Alagesan: It is rather a vague question, which I cannot answer. Perhaps, the hon. Member refers to a particular case. If he would bring it to my notice, I shall look into it.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is the hon. Minister not aware of any such instance?

Shri Alagesan: I cannot say offhand.

डकोटा जहाज

*६७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या संचरण मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) ऐसे डकोटा जहाजों की संख्या कितनी है जो पुराने हो गये हैं और १४,००० घंटे की उड़ान करके अपनी अवधि पूरी कर चुके हैं ;

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(ख) क्या यह सत्य है कि अच्छे प्रकार के हवाई जहाजों के न मिलने के कारण सरकार पुराने डकोटा जहाज काम में ला रही है ; तथा

(ग) क्या दिसम्बर की हवाई दुर्घटनाओं के कारण इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स को कोई भारी वित्तीय हानि हुई है या हवाई जहाज के यात्रियों की संख्या में कोई कमी हुई है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There are 4 Dakotas in India which have flown 14,000 hours or above. None of these is considered old; nor is it correct to say that the life of a Dakota is only 14,000 hours.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Indian Airlines Corporation has suffered no financial set-back as a result of the Night Service aeroplane crash in December at Nagpur or other air crashes which occurred abroad in recent months. Nor has there been any significant fall in the number of passengers carried by the air services.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उन का जीवन काल क्या है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जीवन काल अनुभव से ही बताया जा सकता है और अनुभव यह है कि अमेरिका में ४०,००० से ६०,००० घंटे तक चल सकते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि चार वर्ष के अन्दर इस प्रकार का कोई जहाज हिन्दुस्तान ने बाहर से खरीदा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : ये डकोटा १९४३ से लेकर १९४८ तक लिये गये हैं और डिस्पोजल्स से लिये गये हैं । जो अमेरिका से लिये गये हैं वह १९४८ में ही लिये गये हैं क्योंकि उस के बाद इनका वनन बन्द हो गया ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : १९४३ से लेकर १९४८ तक आप ने जो पुराने डकोटा लिये उससे पहले उनका जीवन काल क्या था ? और क्या इसका आपको कोई पता है कि वे कितने दिन चल चुके हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उसी काल में उनका बनना शुरू हुआ था और उसी काल में वह आये थे । वह लड़ाई के जमाने में लिये गये थे ।

Mr. Speaker: I think the point of the question seems to be this: what were the hours for which the dakotas had worked before they were purchased?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They were purchased as new, during the time of the war. Later, we got them for civilian purposes either from the disposals or from the U.S.A. direct.

FOOD POSITION

*68. **Shri L. Jageswar Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the food position in the country for 1954;

(b) the States that are likely to be deficit in foodgrains in 1954; and

(c) the quotas to be allotted from the Central stock of foodgrains for such deficit States?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) As a result of the good kharif crop of 1953-54 and the promise of a good winter crop which is to be harvested in the next two or three months, the food position in the country in 1954 is likely to be much more favourable than in the last several years.

In view of the satisfactory supply position, coarse grains have been completely decontrolled since 1st January 1954 except that movement from Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat and eleven districts of the Banaras Food Region

of Uttar Pradesh, which are considered to be deficit in coarse grains, has not been permitted.

Wheat has also been decontrolled though inter-State movement of wheat on trade account is still not permitted. There is ample stock of wheat in Central Reserve and arrangements are being made to sell this wheat freely to consumers and traders at Rs. 15-8-0 per maund wholesale without any quantitative restriction.

As regards rice, it is expected that there will be sufficient internal surplus to meet the requirements of deficit States.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House showing the names of States deficit in rice and the quotas of rice likely to be allotted to them during 1954. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 15.]

Shri L. Jageswar Singh: May I know, Sir, whether India is purchasing rice from Burma to supplement her food position?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): We have been negotiating for the purchase of six lakh tons to build up reserves in this country.

Shri L. Jageswar Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that negotiations broke down in the first instance due to the insistent demand of the Burmese Government for higher prices, and by the time the rice could be sold at a reduced price, it partly became decomposed?

Shri Kidwai: It is true that negotiations were started last year. When I wanted to purchase rice at £40 per ton, the Burmese rice prevalent at that time was about £60 per ton. Therefore, the deal was not gone through. But negotiations were resumed sometime last month and we have almost concluded an agreement for purchasing six lakh tons of rice.

Mr. Speaker: His allegation is that by the time the prices were reduced the rice became decomposed.

Shri Kidwai: We will purchase rice which is not decomposed. Whether it is old or new crop, it does not matter.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: I find from the statement that Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are deficit States during the year 1954. May I know whether the rest have been considered to be self-sufficient in rice during 1954?

Shri Kidwai: Rice supplies have to be made to Calcutta city, to Travancore-Cochin and to Bombay. Hyderabad and Mysore have become self-sufficient. Supplies from Andhra will be more than enough to meet the requirements of the remaining part of Madras, that is, Tamilnad. Therefore, the surplus that has been declared by States is about three lakh tons more than the requirements of the deficit States.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Has the Government got any general policy of decontrol, since the food supply position is far better now?

Shri Kidwai: We are relaxing the food controls step by step, and the general trend is—and I think everybody admits it—that the food position is better. We were procuring rice and controlling price in every State after we gave up control of other food-grains. But now, about rice itself, the position is such that we have stopped procurement in U.P., because the U.P. prices were higher than those in other States of India, and we allowed licensed shops of Calcutta to purchase freely in U.P. But as rice was available in Calcutta itself at such prices, hardly anyone had made any purchases. Similarly, we have asked the Punjab Government not to procure any more, because we will not require procurement. Only yesterday, the papers have published that in Punjab also, the movement of rice will be free and rationing had been stopped. Rationing is prevalent in Calcutta and Darjeeling cities in West Bengal. In

Travancore-Cochin also, rationing is prevalent side by side with the free market. In Bombay, where rationing continues, the ration supplies have been raised from two ounces to four and a half to six ounces. That is an indication that the supply position is much better now. We have allowed imports from foreign countries and many people took licences, but barring, I think, 1,000 or 2,000 tons, no importer could import because the prices here were much lower. Ration rice was available in such quantity that the imported rice could not be sold. I hope this is considered as sufficient relaxation that has been made.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know when the rationing system in Delhi will be ended?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Very soon: within a fortnight.

Mr. Speaker: The question-hour is over.

Shri Raghavaiah: There is one minute more, Sir. The question hour is not yet over.

Mr. Speaker: As I see the clock on this side, it is over.

Short Notice Question and Answer

CLOSING DOWN OF SUGAR MILLS IN U.P.

S.N.Q. 1. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the canegrowers of certain areas of the Uttar Pradesh have recently stopped supplying sugarcane to the sugar factories?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for their doing so?

(c) Have any sugar factories of the areas concerned been closed down on account of the non-availability of sugarcane?

(d) If so, what are the names of those factories?

(e) Have any efforts been made by Government to restore harmony between the canegrowers and factory owners?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Yes. The cane-growers in certain areas were advised by interested people to withhold supplies of cane to sugar mills as they felt that such an action would result in Government increasing the minimum price of cane.

(c) and (d). As a result of this the supplies of sugar mills at Deoband, Khetauli, Rohana Kalan, Sakhoti Tanda, Muhiuddinpur, Modinagar, Daurala, Meerut, Mowana, Dhampur and Bijnor in Western U.P. and of Seorahi and Ghughli in Eastern U. P. were completely suspended for periods varying from one to seven days.

(e) At the conference of Northern India Sugarcane Growers, held at Ramkola on 8-2-1954, the Government policy decision as announced in the Press Note of 25-1-1954 not to increase the minimum price of cane, was re-affirmed and as a result of this the supplies of sugarcane to factories were resumed. The Praja Socialist Party workers, however, started picketing the factories in order to prevent the cane growers from supplying cane to factories.

There is no disharmony now between the cane-growers and the factory owners.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: At the time of effecting a reduction in the price of sugarcane last year, the Government had given an impression that the price of sugar would not rise above the level of Rs. 27 per maund. But on the contrary, sugar prices have constantly been ruling over that level. In the circumstances, why do Government insist on maintaining the prices of sugarcane at the reduced level, when these prices were fixed on the definite understanding that they would be linked to the sugar price of Rs. 27 per maund?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): I think the hon. Member is not correct when he says that an assurance was given that sugar prices would not rise beyond

Rs. 27 per maund. The sugar prices, according to the formula that has been in operation for the last seven or eight years, do not come to Rs. 27 per maund. They are higher. In every factory, they should be higher than Rs. 27, and in some factories, for instance, in South Bihar factories or in Punjab factories, they should be much more than Rs. 27—Rs. 30 or more. All that Government said was that Government would keep in reserve 25 per cent. of the production of each mill to be taken over at Rs. 27 per md. for distribution, if the prices were very high. The prices are higher than they should have been except in the factories of South Bihar or in PEPSU where it is selling at the price at which it should be on the basis of that calculation. The prices are higher in Western U.P. and Eastern U.P. and North Bihar. But when the supply is short, the prices are bound to rise. The prices of cane were fixed at Rs. 1-7-0 not so much with reference to the price of sugar but as an alternative to the cultivator growing other crops. It means that the sugar prices will always remain high, even if the supply is sufficient to meet the requirements. Therefore, what I had suggested was to enable the cane grower to share in the extra profit the sugar factories are able to earn on account of shortage of supply.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister just now said that he had suggested that cane growers should share in the extra profits. May I know what will be the procedure of giving a share to the cane grower of the extra profit made by the mills? May I also know whether they will also be given a share in the profits made by the mills during last year?

Shri Kidwai: The question of last year does not arise except in the case of the South Indian factories. This was suggested last year and they themselves evolved a formula according to which most of the cane growers got an additional price ranging from two to four annas a maund, according to the income of

the different factories. But here the formula will apply only for this year.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How long do Government intend to maintain control on the prices of sugarcane if they are unable to maintain sufficient control on the prices of sugar?

Shri Kidwal: I had offered this House last year and had also suggested to the cane growers that if the cane growers are not anxious that they should get a minimum price, then I can withdraw that and they and the factory owners may decide among themselves.

श्री रघूनाथ सिंह : यह आन्दोलन अभी तक जारी है या समाप्त हो चुका है ?

श्री किदवाई : आन्दोलन के बारे में जैसा मैंने कल कहा था, अब तो झगड़ा पी० एस० पी० लीडर्स और केन प्रोअर्स में है। कल रात को अखबार में यह रिपोर्ट छपी कि एक जगह पर केन प्रोअर्स की तरफ से पी० एस० पी० लीडर्स पर हमला हुआ। मैंने उस जगह के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को टेलीफोन किया तो मालूम हुआ कि उन्होंने गाड़ी वालों को रोका था, गाड़ी वालों ने उनपर हमला किया और मिल की लेबर भी उनमें शरीक हो गई। तो अब जो झगड़ा है वह केन प्रोअर्स और पी० एस० पी० लीडर्स में है। अब झगड़ा मिल ओनर्स और केन प्रोअर्स में नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार वालों ने ज्यादा अकलमन्दी दि लाई कि उन्होंने उसमें शरीक होने से इन्कार किया।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जो मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि जो मुनाफा होगा वह केन प्रोअर्स को मिलेगा, तो इसको तै करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री किदवाई : जब लोग तै करने के लिए तैयार होंगे तो तै हो जायगा।

श्री विभूति सिंह : कौन तै करेगा। आप ने वक्तव्य दिया है कि ज्यादा प्राफिट में से केन प्रोअर्स को शेअर मिलेगा। तो गवर्नमेंट इसको कब तक तै करेगी ?

श्री किदवाई : तै क्या करना है। अभी तो केन प्रोअर्स तैयार नहीं मालूम होते।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जौनपुर और शाहजहांपुर की मिलें अभी बन्द है ?

श्री किदवाई : यह स्वाब की बात है। पहले तो चार रोज बन्द थीं; मगर अभी चल रहीं हैं।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या अभी भी सरकार की तरफ से गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं। कल मैंने बतलाया था कि २८८ गिरफ्तारियां हो चुकी हैं। वह अब ३६४ हो गई हैं।

श्री किदवाई : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि केन प्रोअर्स गन्ना लाते हैं और वह लोग गाड़ियों को रोकते हैं। तो उनको साफ करने में गिरफ्तारियां होती हैं।

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, if, in view of the fact that sugar prices are fixed every year after going into the accounts of the sugar-manufacturing companies as to their cost of manufacture and then giving some margin, any attempt has ever been made to determine the cost of growing sugarcane and then fixing the prices?

Shri Kidwal: I have said it again and again that nobody is forced to cultivate sugarcane. If anybody finds that it is not profitable, he should take to rice or wheat which might be more beneficial to us.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ROADS FOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS

***39. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to improve existing roads and to build new ones to serve primarily the industrial areas has been prepared by Government; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount allocated for this Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There is no scheme of road development designed primarily to serve the industrial areas. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has, however, been made recently under the Five Year Plan for distribution to States as grants for the development of the following categories of State roads:—

- (i) inter-State roads necessary for ensuring 'through' communications;
- (ii) roads required for opening up new areas to which railway facilities cannot be provided in the near future; and
- (iii) roads which can contribute materially to rapid economic development.

RAILWAY PORTERS' UNIFORMS

***42. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many pairs of uniforms are issued yearly to porters on the Southern Railway; and

(b) the rate of recovery made from these porters towards these uniforms and the basis of the recovery?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Two.

(b) A licence fee of Re. 1/- per month per porter is collected to

cover the cost of uniforms and supervisory organisation on a "no profit, no loss" basis.

CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION

***46. Shri Gopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee which was appointed to look into the working of the Central Tractor Organisation has submitted its report; and

(b) If so, its important findings?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No, Sir. The Committee is likely to submit its report in a few days' time.

(b) Does not arise.

ORISSA RICE

***69. Dr. Nataraj Pandey:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of rice supplied by the Government of Orissa both to the Centre and different States from 1946 to 1953 separately, year-wise?

(b) What are the rates per maund of different kinds of rice supplied by the Orissa Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Two statements showing the quantity of rice exported from Orissa to the various deficit States during the years 1946 to 1953 and the price charged by the Orissa Government for the different kinds of rice during those years are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 16.]

MEDICALLY DISQUALIFIED RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

***70. Shri Frank Anthony:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the policy of Government with regard to finding alternative employment for Railway employees declared medically unfit for their original posts?

(b) Are Government aware that alternative employment is offered

without any relation to the emoluments of employees at the time they were found medically unfit?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Railway employees who fail in the periodic visual or medical tests or otherwise become physically incapable of performing the duties of the category in which they are employed but not incapable of performing other duties, are not discharged forthwith but granted leave up to a period of six months. During the period of leave so granted, such railway servants are offered some alternative employment on reasonable emoluments having regard to their former emoluments. The cases of these employees are treated with special consideration and efforts are made to absorb such medically unfitted employees as far as possible in grades near to those in which they had been employed before.

NATIONALISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT

***71. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether any decision has been arrived at regarding the uniform standards of compensation to be followed when transport companies or their routes are taken over under the Scheme of Nationalisation of Road Transport?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No. The matter is still under consideration.

ACCOUNTANTS IN THE RAILWAY BOARD

***72. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of posts of junior and senior accountants in the Railway Board's Office and the method of their recruitment?

(b) Is it a fact that recruitment has in the recent past been confined to Northern Railway only?

(c) Are these appointments made on tenure basis?

(d) If so, for what period and if not, why?

(e) Do these posts carry any special pay and if so, what are the rates?

(f) Is this special pay also admissible to personnel transferred from local Railway administrations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Five Junior and five Senior Accountants. These are manned by drafting selected qualified persons from the Railway Accounts Offices.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The appointments are made for definite periods, varying ordinarily from three to five years.

(e) Yes. 15 per cent. of the pay as Accountants.

(f) Yes.

JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION

***73. { Shri Gopala Rao:
Shri S. N. Das:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Mission, which had gone to Japan to study the method of rice cultivation there, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, their important recommendations; and

(c) which of them have been accepted and implemented so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) The report is a study of the various aspects of cultivation etc. contributing to high yields of rice in Japan. Copies of the report have been placed in the Library of the House.

(c) The report has been circulated to all State Governments. Universities and Research Institutes concerned for adopting such of the practices as can be followed in this country with advantage.

NAGPUR AIR-CRASH

***74. Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps were taken by Government to ascertain the total value of the postal articles that were destroyed in the plane crash that occurred in Nagpur during the 2nd week of December, 1953;

(b) the amount involved on account of insured articles and money orders; and

(c) whether the claims of the parties regarding money orders and insured articles etc. have been dealt with?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 60,449-7-0 on account of insured articles lost. Regarding money orders no loss is involved.

(c) Yes. They are dealt with as and when received.

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघटन

***७५. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या गत दिसम्बर में दिल्ली में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघटन द्वारा आयोजित सेमिनार (गोष्ठी) ने सरकार से कोई सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(ख) वे सिफारिशें क्या हैं और किन विषयों से सम्बन्धित हैं; तथा

(ग) सरकार उन पर क्या निर्णय कर रही है ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The recommendations of the World Health Organisation Seminar held in Delhi in December, 1953, have not so far been received by the Government.

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

PLANTATIONS LABOUR ACT

***76. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to starred question No. 1190 answered on the 21st December, 1953 and state how soon it is expected to implement the Plantations Labour Act, 1951?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): The question of enforcement of the Plantations Labour Act was placed before a meeting of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at Calcutta last month. At this meeting the representatives of employers' and workers' interests have generally agreed to the Act being brought into force from the 1st April 1954. Government are taking further necessary action in this matter.

MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANISATION

***77. Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal is of India accepting the membership of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The matter is under active consideration of Government.

MENTAL HOSPITAL, RANCHI

***78. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state when the Mental Hospital at Ranchi is likely to be taken over by the Central Government?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The scheme has been included in the Five Year Plan. Since the Institution caters for a number of States, these have all had to be consulted. Replies have now been received from all and the matter is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

*79. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers and others killed in accidents from the 1st January, 1954 to the 5th January, 1954;

(b) the number injured and the nature of damage done; and

(c) the total loss of property?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 19 passengers and 8 Railway servants.

(b) 37 passengers and 19 Railway servants were injured.

Engines, Rolling-stock, Permanent Way, and other Railway equipment sustained damage of varying degrees.

(c) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property was Rs. 3,07,175.

RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

*80. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway co-operative societies;

(b) the total membership of the societies and paid-up share capital; and

(c) the percentage of the membership to the number of men working in Railways?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 17.]

P.L.M. CAMPAIGN

*81. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consignments checked in the P.L.M. Week campaigns of June and December 1953 and the number found satisfactory in both these campaigns (figures to be shown separately);

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(b) the total amount of claims for compensation made against the Railway by the consignors in the year 1953; and

(c) the total amount of compensation paid?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Information is maintained showing the number of packages checked and not the number of consignments. The numbers of packages checked in the P. L. M. Week campaigns of June and December 1953 were 14,09,021 and 15,16,262 respectively, out of which 11,14,125 and 12,77,512 packages were found satisfactory from the packing, Labelling and Marking point of view.

(b) This information is not available, as Railways do not maintain statistics showing the monetary value of the claims preferred against them.

(c) The amount of compensation paid during the year 1953 was Rs. 3,07,85,454.

VETERINARY HOSPITALS IN MANIPUR

*82. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of veterinary hospitals now in existence and the number to be opened during the remaining years of the Five Year Plan in Manipur;

(b) whether the Veterinary Department in Manipur is under the Medical Department; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

फसलों को नुकसान

*८३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) जनवरी १९५४ में शीत लहर तथा तूषारपात के कारण किन किन राज्यों में फसल को नुकसान पहुंचा है; तथा

(ख) नुकसान अनुमानतः कितने प्रतिशत हुआ है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). According to the available information, parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Madhya Bharat, PEPSU and Rajasthan were affected by cold waves and frost during January, 1954 and slight damage to the standing crops has been reported from some affected areas.

Information regarding the extent of damage is not available.

RICE POSITION IN MANIPUR

***84. Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paddy produced in Manipur during the harvest season of 1953;

(b) whether Manipur will be self sufficient in rice in 1954;

(c) whether it is a fact that the price of rice in Manipur is showing an upward trend;

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to arrest the upward trend in the price of rice; and

(e) what measures Government propose to take or have taken to avoid recurrence of scarcity conditions?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) In 1952-53, Manipur produced 71,000 tons of rice. Information for 1953-54 is not yet available.

(b) Manipur has been a net exporter of rice during the last four years. It is expected to be at least self-sufficient in 1954.

(c) No, Sir; the trend is downwards since September, 1953.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Present reports indicate that the rice supply position in Manipur is satisfactory and that no scarcity is apprehended.

FOOD GRAIN PRICES

***85. { Shri Gopala Rao:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether there has been any rise in the prices of food grains after complete decontrol of coarse grains?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Yes, Sir; after the decontrol of coarse grains from 1st January 1954, there has been some rise in the prices of coarse grains in surplus areas, but in the deficit areas there has, on the other hand, been a decline in the prices. Prior to decontrol, the prices of coarse grains in certain surplus areas had touched almost the uneconomic levels.

कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्र

***८६. { श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :**

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्र खोलने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या कृषि अनुसंधान की केन्द्रीय मंत्रणा परिषद् ने बंगलौर या किसी और स्थान में ऐसे केन्द्र खोलने की सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(ग) इन पर अनुमानतः क्या व्यय होगा ; तथा

(घ) क्या सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों को ऐसे केन्द्र खोलने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देगी ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The total expenditure for the central station at Bangalore is estimated to be Rs. 2,00,000 for a period of three years.

(d) No, as the Central Artificial Insemination Centre at Banaglore will supply semen free for a period

of three years as an experimental measure, to all States who require it.

SHIPPING

*87. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state what provisions Government have made to ensure that Indian shipping gets a fair share of the freight for the machinery which has to be imported for the proposed steel plant, the integral coach building factory, explosive factory and other Central and State Government concerns that are going to be constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The question of securing freight is primarily the responsibility of the Indian Shipping companies themselves but Government are rendering such assistance as is possible to enable the companies to carry as large a share of Government owned or Government controlled cargoes as possible.

पंजाब में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

५. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या भ्रम मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पंजाब के व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कितने लोग विभिन्न व्यवसायों के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण ग्रहण कर रहे हैं और इन में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने लोग हैं; तथा

(ख) कन्याओं के लिये कितने केन्द्र हैं तथा विभिन्न व्यवसायों में कितनी कन्याएँ प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रही हैं और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति की कितनी हैं ?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) 261, including 117 from the Scheduled Castes.

(b) There are three training centres, one at New Delhi, one at Madras and the other at Dehra Dun functioning exclusively for the training of women. 388 women were undergoing training at these centres at the end of December, 1953. In addition 75 women were also undergoing

training in other training Centres along side with men trainees. Out of a total of 463 women trainees, six belonged to the Scheduled Castes.

कम्पोस्ट खाद्य योजना

६. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पंजाब में कम्पोस्ट (मिली-जुली) खाद योजना के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) १९५० से हर वर्ष कितने गड़दे बनाये गये और कितनी खाद तैयार की गई;

(ग) इसमें से कितनी खाद बाँटी गई; तथा

(घ) इस समय तक इस योजना पर पंजाब में भारत सरकार कितना व्यय कर चुकी है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The East Punjab Conservation of Manure Act 1949 was passed to enable the State Government to enforce compulsory conservation of manure in rural areas where the Act was brought into force. The Punjab Municipal Act of 1911 was also amended in order to introduce similar provisions in municipal areas. The steps taken by the State Government for intensification of composting include demonstrations, exhibitions, holding compost weeks and Vanamahotsava which are organised every year. The quantity of compost produced in urban areas is reported to have increased from 5626 tons in 1947-48 to 148,419 tons in 1952-53 and in rural areas from 80,000 tons in 1947-48 to 2,510,834 tons in 1951.

(b) and (c). Information regarding the number of pits dug each year is not readily available. A statement showing the quantity of compost manure produced and distributed in urban and rural areas since 1950 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 18.]

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 1,71,000 has been incurred by the Central Government by way of grants on the Compost Manure Scheme of the Punjab Government since 1947-48.

SELECTION BOARDS

7. Shri M. L. Agrawal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to unstarred question No. 475 answered on the 16th December, 1953 regarding selection of Assistant Medical Officers, and state the composition of the "duly Constituted Selection Board"?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The Selection Board on the Northern Railway consisted of 3 Principal Officers (the Senior Deputy General Manager and the Heads of the Medical and Mechanical Departments) and the Deputy General Manager (Personnel). On the Eastern Railway it consisted of 3 Principal Officers (2 being the Heads of the Medical Department of the Eastern and Northern Railways, respectively and the third the Chief Accounts Officer) and the Deputy General Manager (Personnel).

GRANTS TO STATES

8. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants made to the different States in India for 1953-54, for development of health services in those States;

(b) the purpose for which these grants were made;

(c) the amount that has lapsed in the case of each State for the current financial year; and

(d) the reasons why the amounts lapsed?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). No cash grants to State Governments have been made for 1953-54. Some supplies of materials and equipment have been made to them under the National Malaria Control Scheme, the cost of which, including the customs duty payable on them, is to be treated as grants. The actual amount of such grants cannot be stated at present as the supplies are still continuing and up-to-date accounts are not available.

(c) The question of any lapse in the provision made for grants to State Governments will only arise after the close of the current financial year.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

FOOD GRAIN IMPORTS

10. Shri Gopala Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the short landing losses in respect of imported foodgrains in the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) the amount realised from the Shipping Companies for these losses?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The short landing losses in respect of imported foodgrains in the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 and the amount so far realised from the Shipping Companies for these losses are as follows:—

Year	Quantity (1000 tons)	Amount so far realised. (In Rupees)
1950-51	21.9	6,300
1951-52	18.5	17,200
1952-53	7.1	10,400

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 17th February, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3-08 P.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

TEACHERS STRIKE IN CALCUTTA

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment Motion from Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. It reads as follows:

"That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the critical situation arising out of the use of police and military force against the peaceful Strike of the Secondary School Teachers in Calcutta."

I think I am very clear in my own mind that such a Motion cannot be consented to in this House. Education is entirely a State subject. (*Inter-ruption*). There is also a matter of law and order. I am saying, both. It is a matter which has to be settled by the State concerned and the position is one of law and order in the State. I do not see how the Central Government can interfere in this matter.

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An Hon. Member: The military was called in.

Mr. Speaker: I see a tendency of bringing in adjournment Motions on everything that happens in any part of the country. Now, Members must have some idea about the constitutional set-up in this country. Every State has got its own legislature and it will be wrong, I think, on the part of the Centre to interfere with, and encroach upon, the autonomy of the State. If the question is of very wide national importance, the matter may stand on a different footing; but ordinarily, anything happening in a State, however much it may excite our sympathies, or even anger, cannot be the subject-matter of an adjournment motion in this House.

That is one part of it. Then, as I have said before, in case any information is required, the first and best course is to have a short-notice question. The new rules promulgated also give ample opportunities for raising short discussions on all such matters. There is no charm, in particular, in the words 'adjournment motion'. I cannot see my way to admit this. I have heard voices saying that the military was there. But the mention of the military does not make it a Central subject. The military was there in aid of the forces of the State and presumably, I believe, under the control and direction of the State for the time being. That is the position.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): It is the Central Government which extended the aid of its Army to the Provincial Government and brought this matter within the purview of the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not propose to enter into any argument. Anything can be argued, good, bad or indifferent. I am clear in my mind.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): May I cut short this argument and say a few words without going into the merits of the question because it would be quite relevant to this adjournment motion? Life in India's greatest City has been paralysed by precipitate government action in creating a certain situation in to the merits of which we cannot go. That situation has been created and, in order to tackle that situation, the troops have been called out. This is in the papers and I have been in trunk telephone communication last evening and this morning with Calcutta and I have got papers which would give a sufficient idea and material on which I can proceed. It may be that the State Government has a certain authority over the military forces stationed in that area.. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Member proceed with what he has to say.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My submission is that when the State Government asked for the assistance of the Centre and the Centre has seen the desirability of allowing its military forces to help the civilian police, the responsibility of the Centre is clear, and no person of whatever party could support these things which have happened in Calcutta. There have been as many as six people killed and I have got their names, which I shall give you, if I get a chance. A situation was created when a non-violent demonstration was dispersed yesterday morning....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I wish to repeat this because nowadays the Government every time says that we are in favour of violence and that sort of thing.

Mr. Speaker: He need not argue that point now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have seen umpteen times the Home Minister rising in his place in this House and saying this. Here is an editorial of the *Statesman* today which says that the non-violent demonstrators were ejected and that gave a "pretext" for what happened. That is the word used in the *Statesman*. If this kind of statement.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—West): You had given your ruling.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने अभी करीब २ अपना निर्णय दे दिया था। जब आप निर्णय दे चुके कि यह जो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन है वह नहीं रखा जा सकता, तो उस के बाद उस के ऊपर फिर बहस करने का अवसर कहां से आता है जो कि श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी साहब को इतना समय दिया गया ?

डा० एन० बी० खरे (ग्वालियर) : यह क्वा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ? यह आप बताइये कि चेयर में कौन हैं, आप हैं या आप।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is very irregular. Members ought not to stand in that manner—and go on talking to each other—unless called upon by the Chair. There is no point of order. I had expressed my view that I cannot give consent. And yet, I think, if an hon. Member who gave notice of this Motion wanted to speak or make a submission to me, I think, I should not prevent him. He is entitled to make a submission. He was not arguing against my ruling; he was trying to make a submission and trying to re-convince me to the contrary view. That disposes of this adjournment Motion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do I take it, Sir, that you do not reconsider your decision?

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In that case, would you permit me to make a statement?

Mr. Speaker: No statement.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If in a matter like this which has so deeply agitated us, your ruling is that Parliament cannot give a little of its time to a discussion of this matter, and if this kind of rigid law of the Medes and the Persians is going to be followed in Parliament, then, I am afraid, we cannot remain in this House...

Mr. Speaker: Order order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We abstain from today's proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: He can act as he likes. (Interruptions.)

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY (TRANSFERRED LIABILITIES) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to impose upon the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, an obligation to make certain payments to the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to impose upon the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, an obligation to make certain payments to the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Alagesan: I introduce the Bill.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: Now, we will take up the debate on the President's address.

Before I call upon Shri Govind Hari Deshpande to move his Motion of thanks to the President, I would announce that under Rule 21, I fix that the time limit for speeches shall be ordinarily 15 minutes and not more, with the exception of Leaders of various Groups, and the hon. Prime Minister for whom 30 minutes or more will be allowed if necessary to reply to the debate on behalf of the Government.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakha-patnam): May I draw your attention to a point, Sir? I thought it was agreed in your Chamber yesterday that the debate will be for three days, and not for two days?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it will be for three days and not for two days. The third day will be Monday; on Friday we have Private Members' Business.

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik-Central): Sir, I rise with great pleasure to move the Motion of Thanks in the following terms: I beg to move:

"That the Members of the House of the People assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 15th February, 1954."

This opportunity, I do think, is a great honour to the constituency which I represent. Yesterday, while preparing myself for this debate, I tried to go through certain speeches delivered on such occasions in the British House of Commons, and I came across one very funny incident. It was in the year 1837 that Queen Victoria had delivered her address and when the motion of thanks was being discussed in the House of Commons, it was all right with the mover, but when the turn of the

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri G. H. Deshpande]

seconder came, who represented a rural constituency, he got up, uttered two words in a very low voice which were never heard, then for twenty minutes he was standing on his legs without uttering a single word and then sat down. I am coming from a rural area, but I have no fear that I may meet with the same fate. I was very much interested to find that the entire House treated that member from the rural area with great sympathy and tolerance. Though I have said that I will not meet with that fate, nor my Secunder, I do expect that sympathy and tolerance during my speech from every section of the House.

Coming to the Address of the President, which was delivered on the 15th, I listened to the Address with great care and attention, and for the purposes of this debate, I read it once more with great care. The Address, though short, is very significant and full of meaning. In it we find that a very realistic picture regarding the national and international situation has been presented. In the Address we also come across the reference made to the success that we have achieved during the last year in solving some of our national problems and also a reference to our failings and defects. We also find a reference to the broad outlines of principles and policies on which we are, in the near future, to embark for the realisation of our objectives.

I would, in the beginning, like to refer to that part of the Address wherein our national problems have been considered. In the beginning a reference has been made to the formation of the Andhra State. Everybody knows that during the last year it was one of the greatest events—this formation of the new State of Andhra. In this very House we discussed for a number of days the formation of Andhra, and with the sympathy of everyone in the country, I am sure the new State will make good progress in the near future. At the same time a reference has been made to the re-organisation of States. Even in the last year's Address the President was pleased to refer to this

matter. This is a question which was agitating the public mind for several years. Many people were anxious that the re-organisation of the States should be undertaken as early as possible, and there were many who were of the view that the matter was rather delayed, but to the great satisfaction of the entire country, a commission has been appointed and now it is for those who are interested in the vital problem of the re-organisation of States to take advantage of this opportunity. If with a spirit of co-operation people would try for the solution of this problem then I am sure it will be solved, and solved very soon to the satisfaction of most people, if not to the satisfaction of all.

Then there is a reference to the Five Year Plan. It has been said that half the time of the Five Year Plan has passed. Though we have not achieved success in every individual item, considerable success in certain items has been achieved. Just this morning we were discussing the food situation, which is now very satisfactory. In the Five Year Plan much stress is laid on the self-sufficiency in food. This was one of the vital problems that faced us immediately after the achievement of freedom. The way in which this problem has been solved shows that we have recovered excellently from the ravages of World War II and Partition.

We were faced with a very difficult situation with this deficit of food, and nobody thought that we would be able to overcome it so soon. It has been done. So far as the Five Year Plan is concerned, great stress was laid on an all-round improvement of Agriculture and during the last two and a half years attempts have been made throughout India, and we are reaping the fruits of it in having a rosy food situation, which is a happy thing. A reference is also made to the Community Projects. Only a few days ago I had an extensive tour in the community project area of my own district. It is a part of the district wherein we had very good response during the 1930 movement. I was glad to witness the same spirit and enthusiasm

amongst the masses in carrying out the development work in this Project area. I went from village to village and I found out that there was a great awakening and a keen sense of realism. Everybody was eager to develop the area; everybody was eager to improve his land; everybody was eager to improve the conditions of the village that he lived in. I found that in many villages people had come forward to dig their own well, to prepare their own road, to build their own school building and to construct a building for a library of their village. This was all done by voluntary labour and there was very little expectation of Government help, for people have realised that so far as the development of our country is concerned, our chief method should be to put in our own efforts. Voluntary labour is coming forward not only in the community project areas, but also throughout the district in fact everywhere in the country. Throughout my constituency during the last six weeks that I was there, I have found that so far as the local schemes are concerned, there is a very good response and people are organising themselves very enthusiastically for voluntary labour for improving the lot of their surroundings. So far as the National Extension Scheme and local schemes are concerned, it is really very heartening to see that good progress is being made and that the progress is being maintained.

There has been some reference to the improvement in our economic situation also. We find that we have made good progress in production. We were faced equally with a difficult situation so far as cloth was concerned. There was a deficit of food and there was also shortage of cloth. I do remember the scenes that we had to witness in several cities where people had to stand in queues for hours together for two yards of very ordinary cloth, but now the situation is quite changed. We have produced much cloth and we are in a position to export cloth. During the British period we were required to import cloth, but now we are in a position to export cloth. After Partition we were faced

with the question of raw material, namely, cotton. We had cotton mills, but cotton remained in Sind. Even that problem has been solved. We had placed before us a target for more production of cotton, and not only has that target been achieved, but it has been achieved in a shorter period to the satisfaction of all people in the country.

From this Survey, Sir, you will find that everybody should be convinced that we are **making good progress** in the realisation of the objectives of the Five Year Plan.

Then there is a reference that in several essential commodities we have got increased production. This cannot be denied. In spite of this increased production, I must admit, we have not been able to solve the question of unemployment, but efforts are being made to ease the situation so far as this question is concerned.

The main thing to which I would like to refer is that the President was pleased to say, and say very plainly, that so far as cottage industries were concerned, we have not been able to make good progress. As a matter of fact, very little progress has been made. If in this country we have to solve the question of unemployment, then we must take, and take very seriously, to the development of cottage industries. That alone will solve this problem of unemployment. We want to increase production, but we want to take to such means for increasing our production as would be man-absorbing and not man-saving as have been resorted to by the Western countries. That alone will solve our problem and for this, Sir, we have to reconsider our position. We must find out why it is that we are not able to develop properly or reorganise our cottage industries. If we reorganise our cottage industries, if we take to the spirit of Swadeshi, I have no doubt, we will solve the problem of unemployment to a great extent.

Then, Sir, a reference has been made to certain additional projects which have been included in the Five

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Year Plan. I am glad to note that in these five projects there is a reference to Koyna: the Koyna power project has now been inserted in the Five Year Plan. There was a great demand from Maharashtra to include this project in the Five Year Plan. A couple of years ago, there was a conference at Helavak, presided over by my colleague from the district, Mr. Hirey, the present Revenue Minister of the Bombay State. He had presided over it and there was a unanimous demand, supported by practically the entire people from Maharashtra that this project should be included in the Five Year Plan. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government of India and the Government of Bombay for having seen to it that this project in the Maharashtra is included in the Five Year Plan.

The President's Address makes reference to the improvement of our transport and communications. Our increased production leads to the question of better transport facilities. The agricultural production is on the increase, but, Sir, if there is no betterment of our transport facilities, this increased production in agriculture will not benefit the agriculturist. In my part of the country even now this situation prevails. The production there is on the increase, but the agriculturists are suffering on account of inadequate facilities of railway transport. I was glad to find from the President's Address that the Railways are thinking of opening even new lines very soon. It has also been said that so far as locomotives and rolling-stock are concerned, the manufacture of these is going on very satisfactorily, and we have made good progress in this respect during the last few years. Any nation can be proud of this achievement.

Then, there is a reference to the housing conditions. We can very well remember the scenes that we were required to witness immediately after Partition. Thousands and tens of thousands of our brethren came to this country from Pakistan. It was a very serious question as to how to

house them, but the day has come when the question has practically been solved, or it can at least be said that we are near the solution of the question. Seventy-two crores of rupees have been spent during the last few years in constructing houses for the refugees and in this very City we are witnessing an Exhibition where we can see the models of cheap and decent houses. If people take benefit of that Exhibition, I am sure housing co-operative societies will spring up throughout the country which will construct cheap and decent houses. This will go a long way in solving this national problem.

Then, Sir, there is a reference to the issue of Ordinances. This point has been thoroughly discussed only yesterday and I do not wish to take up the time of the House in that respect. There is a reference to that great tragedy at the Kumbh Mela, but I shall deal with it after I say a few words regarding reference in the Address to the international situation. There is a reference to the work that was done, and done very efficiently, by our army officers and our army men who were deputed to Korea on a special mission. Sir, anybody will have a word of appreciation for the way in which they discharged their duties. We are having very friendly relations with some of our neighbours, and some of the problems on which there were certain differences are being solved, or are on the way to solution. We are having talks with the Chinese Government; we are having talks with the Ceylon Government and the problems are just nearing solution. So far as Pakistan is concerned, during the last year there were meetings between the leaders of the two nations and a hopeful atmosphere had been created. But now there are certain other developments. There is that pact between America and Pakistan and on that pact this country has declared its views very plainly to the world. Every right thinking man does appreciate the policy enunciated by the Leader of the House and the leader of the country in regard to this subject. Not only that, I have

no doubt that even citizens of Pakistan will realise the wisdom of the policy that is being followed by this country in this respect.

Then lastly I come to that great tragedy at Kumbh Mela. I am very sorry that references have been made to this in a somewhat irresponsible manner. A Committee of Enquiry has been appointed by the Uttar Pradesh Government and very responsible people are in charge of the enquiry. It was a tragic occurrence no doubt. Before the occurrence of that sad event, everybody that I met was appreciating the arrangements that were made by the Uttar Pradesh Government regarding this Mela. Many people from my State had gone over there and returned, and they talked very highly about the sanitary and other arrangements that had been made for this Mela. Sir, after this enquiry we will know, or at least will have a fair idea as to what happened and how that tragedy took place. No doubt, it was a very sorry incident, but I am very sorry to say that there is a tendency among some of our countrymen—they are very few of course,—to exploit every calamity in the country for their sectional ends. I am sure, Sir, that in the attitude of the public the sense of responsibility is on the increase and nobody will fall a prey to this sort of propaganda. Even those who are indulging in that sort of propaganda and try to take undue advantage of this national calamity will realise very soon that it is not going to benefit them in any way. I am very sorry for the incident, but I do not approve of this tendency amongst some of our countrymen to exploit every national calamity for their sectional ends.

The President's Address refers to the policies that we intend to follow in national and international affairs. We are already realising the beneficial effects of that policy. If we continue with determination to follow that policy, I have no doubt that very soon we will achieve our objective. Sir, I have done. I once more very sincerely offer my thanks to the President.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Members of the House of the People assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 15th February, 1954."

Before we proceed further with the debate, I might just state to the House that the Leaders of various Opposition Groups have had consultations amongst themselves and have agreed upon certain amendments which they would like to debate, instead of putting all the amendments which will have the effect of confusing the whole debate. I think the procedure that they have adopted is better in that the attention of the House can be invited pointedly to certain points. It is not, therefore, proposed to take all the amendments, in lump as it were, as moved.

I do not know as to what the desire of the Congress Party is. Are they going to move any amendments?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I take it that their amendments are not going to be moved.

The only question now is as regards the amendments to be moved by members of the Opposition Benches. I would like to state the amendments that they have agreed upon are.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): The Motion should be seconded first and then the amendments will be moved.

Mr. Speaker: I am clearing the ground first: I am not calling upon the movers of the amendments to move them. I am just stating to the House the agreed amendments. They may be moved at the appropriate time. I have tried to classify them according to the subject to which they relate and not according to their serial numbers. Military aid to Pakistan—Nos. 1, 17, 37, 43, 56, 63 and 65. Some of them are overlapping even with regard to other subjects.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Nine also falls in the same category.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. Hon. Members may raise their points after I have finished. Their classification may be a little different from mine. Re-organisation of our defence affairs No. 9; Re-organisation of administrative machinery—No. 14, unemployment—Nos. 48, 64, 65, condition of peasantry and working class—Nos. 23 and 65 (*Interruption*). Kumbh Mela—Nos. 37, 63, 65. Hindu Law—No. 43, Backward Classes—Nos. 10 and 54; the Five Year Plan—No. 62, the Korean Repatriation Commission—No. 63, economic conditions in the country—No. 63 and civil liberties—No. 65. It contains so many parts. These are the amendments. With regard to amendment No. 40, I am afraid it may not be in order because a Commission has already been appointed and the terms of reference are already out now.

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): What about all the other aspects. Sir? Even after the Commission has been appointed there is nothing which could prevent the Government to enlarge the terms of reference or clarify certain terms of reference. Coming to the other aspect, it is to ensure the conditions for the successful working of the Commission.

Mr. Speaker: I may suggest to the hon. Member, instead of technically insisting upon the amendment he can speak on that subject; but the amendment, as it is, will not, I am afraid, be in order.

There is another amendment by Shri Nand Lal Sharma—No. 49. What he wants is already provided for in the Constitution and to some extent it goes against the provisions of the Constitution also. It is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution. I believe the Constitution provides that the President may appoint a Commission after a certain number of years. His amendment does not quite fit in with those provisions. I should be inclined to rule it out of order; however, he can make his own suggestions in his

speech. The amendment will not come in formally as an amendment but the subject matter can be discussed.

This will be the position in regard to amendments. After I call upon the Second, Members will be called upon to move the amendments standing in their names and then a discussion will follow. That is how we shall proceed.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I just want to know—You were good enough to say that certain amendments had been selected. You read out the numbers—about twenty-five of them. Have all these twenty-five been selected?

Mr. Speaker: The total number is sixty-five and the selected amendments are seventeen and two are disallowed. So, fifteen out of the sixty-five will be before the House. I believe that will help a better debate on the subject.

श्री बी० डी० त्रिपाठी (ज़िला उन्नाव व ज़िला रायबरेली—पश्चिम व ज़िला हरदोई—दक्षिणपूर्व): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव हमारे मित्र श्री देशपांडे जी ने हमारे सामने पेश किया है मैं उसका हृदय से अनुमोदन करता हूँ। यह मेरा सौभाग्य है, यह मेरे लिये गौरव की बात है कि मुझे यह मौका मिला कि मैं ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करूँ। साथ ही साथ मुझे एक बात से और भी प्रोत्साहन मिला है। जो कदा अभी प्रस्तावक महोदय ने हमारे सामने इंग्लैंड की सुनायी है उससे मुझे इस बात का उत्साह तो अवश्य हो गया है कि यदि मैं इस विषय के सम्बन्ध में पूरी बातें आपके सामने नहीं भी रख सकूँगा तब भी किसी तरह से मेरा निरादर नहीं होगा। इस घटना से मुझे विशेष रूप से प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त हुआ है।

यह हमारे लिये, तमाम सदस्यों के लिये, बड़े सन्तोष और प्रसन्नता की बात है कि

एक वर्ष के बाद हमको फिर यह मौक मिला कि हम अपने राष्ट्रपति के मुख से तमाम पिछली घटनाओं का सारांश सुन सके, और हम उनके द्वारा एक नया सन्देश पा सके। गत वर्ष भी उन्होंने एक ऐसा ही सन्देश हमारे सामने दिया था। इस वर्ष उन्होंने जो सन्देश दिया है उस सन्देश के अभिभाषण में उन्होंने तमाम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र की घटनाओं को जो गत वर्ष में घटित हुई हैं हमारे सामने रखा है। उन्होंने तमाम उन घटनाओं को भी, जो राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में घटित हुई हैं, हमारे सामने रखी है। वे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अथवा राष्ट्रीय समस्याएँ क्या हैं, गत वर्ष किस तरह से उनके हल करने का प्रयत्न किया गया और कहां तक वे हल हो सकीं— इसका भी संकेत उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में किया है। इनके अतिरिक्त, उन्होंने एक नया सन्देश, जो वास्तविकता में हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का सन्देश है, हमें देने की कृपा की है।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में उन्होंने कई महत्वपूर्ण बातें हमारे सामने रखी हैं और उन पर पर्याप्त प्रकाश डाला है। उनके अभिभाषण में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि हमारा देश पिछले वर्षों में किस प्रकार अपने समीपस्थ देशों से मैत्री के सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में समर्थ हुआ है। हमारे पास ही ब्रह्म देश है, लंका का देश है। इन दोनों देशों से किस तरह से हमारे मैत्री के सम्बन्ध स्थापित हुए हैं इसका जिक्र उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में किया है और साथ ही साथ तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में जो सन्धि बर्षा चल रही है वह भी उन्होंने बतलाई है। यह एक बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है। इस पर हम लोग अपने को बधाई दे सकते हैं कि जितने हमारे पड़ोसी हैं उनके साथ हमारा मैत्री का सम्बन्ध है

और हमारे और उनके बीच में सद्भावना भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में है। यही नहीं बल्कि, एशिया के अन्य देशों से भी हमारा सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छा है। पिछले यू० एन० ओ० की जो बैठकें हुईं उनसे भी पता चलता है कि भारत वर्ष की ओर एशिया के तमाम राष्ट्र (एक दो को छोड़ कर) हमदर्दी और सहानुभूति रखते हैं। हां, यह बात जरूर है कि कुछ ऐसी घटनाएँ इस बीच में हुई हैं जिनके कारण कुछ गलतफहमियाँ, (जैसा कि अभिभाषण में कहा गया है), पैदा हो गई हैं।

यह सभी जानते हैं कि अमेरिका और पाकिस्तान का प्रस्तावित समझौता एक ऐसी घटना है जिससे कुछ गलतफहमी पैदा होने का अन्देशा हो गया है, यद्यपि मैं उस पर इतना महत्व नहीं देता जितना कुछ और लोग देते हैं। कुछ लोग तो उस से भयभीत, सशंकित और कभी कभी आतंकित भी हो जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा देश इतना मजबूत है और हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में ऐसे न्याय संगत रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं कि हमारे लिये भयभीत होने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। फिर भी हमारे कुछ मित्र भयभीत और कभी कभी आतंकित भी हो जाते हैं। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि यह एक ऐसी घटना है कि जिससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में, विशेषतः—भारतवर्ष में खलबली पैदा हो गयी है यह खलबली इसलिये नहीं है कि हम इस से भयभीत या आतंकित हैं, बल्कि इसलिये है कि सम्भव है कि इस से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जटिलताएँ पैदा हो जायें और उनके कारण संसार में कोई महायुद्ध हो जाय। यही नहीं, बल्कि सब से बड़ा कारण जिस से कि हम लोगों के हृदय में

[श्री वी० डी० त्रिपाठी]

चिन्ता पैदा हो गयी है यह है कि पाकिस्तान इस तरह विदेशी सम्पत्ति को और विदेशी शस्त्रास्त्र और सामरिक सामान को अपने यहां मंगवा कर अपनी स्वतन्त्रता को नष्ट करने जा रहा है। हम पाकिस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता की उतनी ही कद्र करते हैं, हमारे हृदयों में, हमारे दिलों में, उसका उतना ही मूल्य है जितना कि अपने देश की स्वतन्त्रता का है, क्योंकि उस के लिये हम और पाकिस्तान के निवासी दोनों ही मिल कर लड़े हैं, खास कर हम लड़े हैं। यद्यपि भारतवर्ष और पाकिस्तान अब राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अलग अलग देश हैं, लेकिन इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से भारत और पाकिस्तान एक देश हैं। पुराने जमाने में भी हमारे देश में राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अलग अलग अनेक राज्य थीं परन्तु सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष एक ही देश माना जाता था। अतः सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से हम दोनों,—हिन्दुस्तान व पाकिस्तान, एक देश हैं यद्यपि आज वह दो राजनीतिक भागों में विभक्त है। ऐसी दशा में जब कि हमारे देश का एक हिस्सा, एक चौथाई भाग, इस तरह से गुलामी की ओर अग्रसर होने जा रहा है और इस प्रकार हमारी सीमा पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जटिलता पैदा होने जा रही है तो इस से हमें शंका जरूर होती है। हमें यह चिन्ता नहीं है कि इस से हमारे लिये कोई खतरा है, या हमारे लिये कोई भय की बात है। बल्कि हम इस लिये चिन्तित हैं कि हम ने जिस स्वतन्त्रता को इतनी तपस्या कर के प्राप्त किया है उस स्वतन्त्रता का चौथाई भाग बहुत जल्द समाप्त हो जायगा अगर पाकिस्तान अपनी इसी नीति चलने का हठ जारी रखता है। इसी कारण हमें चिन्ता है। हम इस वास्ते भयभीत नहीं हैं कि यदि उन के यहां अधिक फौजें हो जायेंगी, या उनके

यहां अधिक सामरिक शस्त्रास्त्र या सामरिक सामग्री हो जायगी, तो उस से हमें किसी तरह के खतरे का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये हमारी यह हार्दिक इच्छा है कि जो गलत-फहमी पैदा हो गयी है, उसे पाकिस्तान दूर कर दे ताकि हम दोनों की मैत्री के मार्ग में कोई बाधा न पड़े।

हमारे विपक्षी दलों के सदस्य अक्सर इस से भयभीत हैं और बार बार इस पर जोर देते हैं कि हमारे देश में सामरिक तैयारियां होनी चाहियें, उन्हें आतंकित होने की या अपने अन्दर भय लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हां, यह चिन्ता का विषय जरूर है और इस चिन्ता को दूर करने का हमें प्रयत्न अवश्य करना चाहिये। हमें आशा है कि पाकिस्तान और अमेरिका दोनों इस बात को सोचेंगे और ऐसा करने से अपने को रोकेंगे।

हमने इस बीच में, एक वर्ष के अन्दर, जैसा कि अभिभाषण में भी कहा गया है, अपने राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के सन्देश को अपने सामने रख कर, विश्व भर में मैत्री फैलाने का प्रयत्न किया है। संसार भर ने देखा कि हमारी फौजें कोरिया गईं, लेकिन लड़ने के लिये नहीं। यह इतिहास में एक नयी बात थी कि फौजें किसी दूसरे देश में जायं, लेकिन लड़ाई के लिए नहीं, बल्कि शान्ति की स्थापना के लिये और शान्ति को जारी रखने के लिये जायं। हमारे इतिहास ने हमें हमेशा यही सन्देश दिया है। हमारे लम्बे इतिहास में आज तक एक भी घटना नहीं है कि हमारी फौजें दूसरे देशों को विजित करने के लिये गयी हों। हमारे लोग बराबर बाहर जाते रहे और सहस्रों वर्षों से अनेक देशों के साथ हमारा सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध रहा है। हमारे अनेक सांस्कृतिक

मिशन भी समय-समय पर बाहर जाते रहे और इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारी संस्कृति के उदय और विकास की छाप एशिया के अनेक देशों पर रही। लेकिन कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि हमारी फौजें किसी को मारने के लिये या किसी पर आक्रमण करने के लिये बाहर गई हों। उसी परम्परा को हमने अब भी कायम रखा जब कि हमारी फौजें कोरिया में शान्ति के लिये गई, युद्ध के लिये नहीं। हमारा यह निश्चय है कि हम इस परम्परा को जारी रखेंगे और किसी की गुटबन्दी में शरीक न हो कर युद्ध को रोकने का भरसक प्रयत्न करेंगे।

कुछ लोग अक्सर इस मामले में यहां तक कह डालते हैं कि जिस तरह पाकिस्तान अमेरिका के साथ जाने को तैयार है उसी तरह भारतवर्ष को भी चाहिये कि वह दूसरे गुट के साथ अपना सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर ले। लेकिन यह हमारी नीति के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध होगा। हम किसी गुट में शामिल नहीं होना चाहते,— न एक गुट में और न दूसरे गुट में। हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि संसार में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो कि युद्ध बन्द हो जाय और हम एक ऐसी भिसाल सब के सामने रखें जिस से कि लोग सबक ले कर युद्ध की ओर अग्रसर न हों; बल्कि जिस प्रकार इस शताब्दी के प्रारम्भ में दो महा-युद्ध हो चुके हैं उसकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो। इस लिये, जैसा कि अभिभाषण के अन्त में इशारा किया गया है: हमारी नीति तटस्थता और शान्ति की नीति है। लेकिन हम यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहते हैं कि हमारी तटस्थ नीति निष्क्रिय नीति नहीं है, बल्कि हमारी तटस्थ नीति सक्रिय नीति है। हमारी तटस्थता तथा शान्ति की नीति सजीव नीति है, न कि निर्जीव और निष्क्रिय। हमारी तटस्थता का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि जब दो देशों में युद्ध का तनाव हो तो हम खामोश हो कर बैठे रहें।

यह हमारी नीति नहीं है। बल्कि हमारी नीति यह है कि जिसकी गलती हो उससे स्पष्ट कहें, लड़ कर नहीं, बल्कि समझा कर ताकि यथा सम्भव किसी प्रकार का युद्ध न होने पावे। हम खामोश या निष्क्रिय हो कर नहीं बैठेंगे। इसलिये हमारी न्यूट्रैलिटी पैसिव नहीं है, बल्कि ऐक्टिव है और हमारा शान्ति-वाद सक्रिय है, न कि निष्क्रिय। हमारी यह नीति स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिये और सभी लोगों को इसे अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहिये। इसी की ओर हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण के अन्त में संकेत किया है जिसके लिये हम उन के बड़े आभारी हैं।

अब जहां तक राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, उस में जो कुछ कार्य एक वर्ष के अन्दर हुए हैं, जो जो समस्याएं हमारे सामने आई हैं और जिस प्रकार उनके हल करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है, इसका भी उल्लेख राष्ट्रपति जी ने बड़ी ही विशद रीति से अपने अभिभाषण में किया है।

सब से बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने 'खाद्य समस्या' थी।

4 P M.

हम यह देखते हैं कि उस समस्या को बहुत हद तक हल कर सकने में हम समर्थ हुए हैं और यह आशा की जाती है कि यदि हम इसी तरह से अपनी नीति पर चलते रहे तो इस समस्या को हम सदैव के लिए हल करने में समर्थ होंगे। यह कोई साधारण समस्या नहीं थी। खाद्य समस्या एक बड़ी समस्या थी और इधर पिछले पांच-छः वर्षों से यह कठिन मालूम हो रहा था कि इस समस्या का हल किस तरह से किया जायगा। लेकिन अब हम उस अवस्था पर पहुंच गये हैं जब हम यह कह सकते हैं कि उक्त समस्या करीब करीब हल होने के समीप है और हम उसे जल्दी ही हल कर सकेंगे।

[श्री बी० डी० त्रिपाठी]

पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिनमें हमें बहुत सफलता मिली है ; लेकिन यह भी सही है कि कुछ मद्दें ऐसी भी हैं जिन में उतनी सफलता नहीं मिल पायी जितनी मिलनी चाहिये थी, और उस ओर हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने खास तौर पर हमारा ध्यान दिलाया है । विशेषतः उन्होंने हमारे घरेलू उद्योग-धंधों की ओर इशारा करते हुए हमें बतलाया है कि उस दिशा में हम आगे प्रगति नहीं कर सके हैं । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि यह बड़ी आवश्यक चीज है । देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारने के लिये यह नितान्त आवश्यक है कि हम अपने घरेलू धंधों को आगे बढ़ायें और जब तक हम यह चीज नहीं कर पाते तब तक हमारे देश की आम जनता का आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हो सकता । हमें चाहिये कि हम अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा कर घरेलू धंधों के विकास करने का प्रयत्न करें । हमें पूरी आशा है कि उनके इस कथन के बाद केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य-सरकारें इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगी ।

इसके अलावा, बेकारी की समस्या, नदी-घाटी योजना, हवाई यातायात, रेल-व्यवस्था और डाक-तार, इत्यादि की ओर भी उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में संकेत किया है और उस सम्बन्ध में हम ने गत वर्ष में जो उन्नति की है, उसकी तरफ भी उन्होंने इशारा किया है । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि यदि हम आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से देखें तो प्रत्येक बात में हमको कुछ-न-कुछ त्रुटि, कोई-न-कोई दोष दिखाई पड़ेगा । लेकिन हमें व्यापक बुद्धि से इन बातों पर दृष्टि डालना चाहिये । सवाल यह है कि जो हमारी सीमाएं हैं, जो हमारी मजबूरियां हैं, उनके होते हुए क्या हम इस से और अधिक कर सकते थे या नहीं कर सकते थे और अगर हम इन

मजबूरियों और इन सीमाओं को अपने सामने रख कर देखें तो हम इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि जो उन्नति गत वर्ष इन तमाम बातों में हुई है, वह सराहनीय है और उससे अधिक उन्नति होना साधारणतः सम्भव नहीं था । इसलिये जो कुछ उन्नति पिछले वर्ष राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हुई है, उससे हमें प्रोत्साहन मिलता है और हम आशा करते हैं कि हम आगे चल कर उस प्रगति को और आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे और पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरी तौर पर सफल बना सकेंगे ।

उक्त बातों के अतिरिक्त, एक बात की ओर मैं खास तौर से आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की बड़ी आलोचना हुई है । मुझे दुःख है कि उसी आधार पर हमारे कुछ विपक्षी दलों के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के समय संसद् की सम्मिलित बैठक में शरीक नहीं हुए । वह है कुंभ मेला-सम्बन्धी दुर्घटना । मुझे इस बात से बड़ा दुःख हुआ । मेरा तो ऐसा विचार है कि राष्ट्रपति समस्त राष्ट्र का प्रतीक होता है और उनके अभिभाषण में जान बूझ कर न शरीक होना एक तरह से राष्ट्र का अपमान करना है । लेकिन वह तो छोड़ दीजिये, जिस कारण से वह उसमें शरीक नहीं हुए, उस कारण पर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये और वह है कुंभ मेले की दुर्घटना । उस दुर्घटना से राष्ट्रपति का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था, वह राज्य सरकार का मामला था । राज्य सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि जिस समय वहां पर चायपाटी हुई उस समय तक हमको उस दुर्घटना की सूचना नहीं थी । ऐसी सूरत में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में शरीक न होना उचित नहीं था और विशेषकर उस समय जब कि राज्य सरकार ने उसके सम्बन्ध में एक जांच कमेटी भी नियुक्त कर दी है जो उस दुर्घटना की जांच करेगी और यदि उस

दुर्घटना के लिये किसी को जिम्मेदार पावेगी तो निश्चय ही वह इस बात की सिफारिश करेगी कि उसको दंड दिया जाय। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि वह दुर्घटना बड़ी ही दुःखद थी और अगर किसी की गलती से वह घटी हो, तो उसको अवश्य ही दंड मिलना चाहिये और साथ ही साथ यह भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि आयन्दा ऐसी दुर्घटना न हो। लेकिन सदस्यगण राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में शरीक न हों और पार्लियामेंट से उठ कर चले जायें और इस प्रकार एक दुःखद दुर्घटना से राजनैतिक लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न करें, यह मुझे सर्वथा अनुचित मालूम होता है। इस प्रकार राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में सम्मिलित न होना और ऐसे राष्ट्रपति के विरुद्ध, जो सहृदयता की साक्षात् मूर्ति हैं, 'हृदयहीनता' का आरोप लगाना सर्वथा अनुचित है और उनके साथ अन्याय करना है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने ऐसा किया उन्होंने उचित नहीं किया।

अब मैं अन्त में उन संशोधनों के सम्बन्ध में एक-दो शब्द कहकर समाप्त करूँगा जिनकी सूचना विपक्षी दलों के सदस्यों ने दी है।

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): Amendments have not been moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have been tabled.

श्री बी० डी० त्रिपाठी : उन संशोधनों से और गत-वर्ष राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो वादविवाद हुआ था उससे मालूम होता है कि विपक्षी दल के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण की निन्दात्मक आलोचना करने में संकोच नहीं करते। मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण की निन्दात्मक आलोचना करना उचित नहीं है, लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि आलोचना न हो। आलोचना का तो हमेशा स्वागत किया जाना

चाहिये। आलोचना से कभी कभी अपनी गलती मालूम हो जाती है और उसके कारण अगर हमारे प्रबन्ध में कोई त्रुटि होती है, तो उसकी तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाता है। इसलिये आलोचना का तो हमेशा स्वागत करना चाहिये लेकिन मैं विपक्षी दलों के सदस्यों से यह अवश्य कहूँगा कि वह आलोचना निन्दात्मक अथवा निषेधात्मक न होनी चाहिये बल्कि संकेतात्मक अथवा रचनात्मक होनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को इस बात के लिए पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हम लोगों को एक मौका दिया कि हम गत वर्ष के कार्यों का पूरा व्यौरा उनके मुँह से सुन सकें और उनके सन्देश के प्रकाश में समस्त घटना-चक्र की वास्तविक अनुभूति कर सकें। मैं इस सिलसिले में यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो सन्देश हम को दिया है, वह सन्देश महात्मा गान्धी का संदेश है, और हम आशा करते हैं कि हम राष्ट्र-पिता महात्मा गांधी के संदेश को, जो हमें राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा मिला है, अपने राष्ट्रीय जीवन का आधार बना कर आगे बढ़ सकेंगे और अपने देश के स्तर को ऊँचा कर सकेंगे।

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): We should move our amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As and when an hon. Member is called upon to speak, he will move his amendment and speak. I am calling upon Acharya Kripalani.

Acharya Kripalani: But I have no amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not matter.

Shri S. S. More: The usual practice has been that all the amendments are first formally moved without any speech and then all amendments become open for discussion. That has been the procedure up till now. Is there any reason for making a departure on the present occasion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The reason is that all these benches on my left are empty.

Shri S. S. More: But we are here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to close the amendments today and reopen them tomorrow again. All those amendments which have been read out by the Speaker, subject to other additions, may be treated as the amendments before the House and hon. Members may proceed with them. As every hon. Member gets up, if he has tabled an amendment, I will allow him to move it. Let me follow this procedure, to avoid some amendments being moved now and once again others coming in tomorrow or the day after and moving theirs.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I thought the Speaker announced the new procedure in order to restrict the discussion to selected subjects. Even if an amendment is moved, it is not necessarily pressed to a division. Moving of the amendments is necessary to begin with, so that the selected subjects could be discussed. That was the intention of the Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such of the hon. Members as are present here may indicate the amendments which they want to move.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): I should like to move amendment No. 37.

Shri S. S. More: I am moving my amendment No. 23, but along with that I want to seek some clarification from the Chair. My amendment No. 20 as printed here in the list of amendments seems to have undergone a substantial modification. The original amendment that I had submitted seems to have undergone a substantial modification and I would like to know, under what rule that amendment has been substantially modified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into that.

Shri S. S. More: For your information I will say that in my original amendment I had said:

"but regret that the Government has grievously failed to appreciate

the danger to the security and independence of India by the successful attempt of American....."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not allow that portion to be read out. The Speaker has got the right to delete any particular portion, in any amendment, resolution or question, which according to him is not proper, the language is not proper or is offensive, or makes aspersions and so on. Now, in that capacity the Speaker has modified the amendment. The Rule number is 307. It says:

"If in the opinion of the Speaker any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose or otherwise inappropriate, he may in his discretion amend such notice before it is circulated."

Shri S. S. More: May I make a submission Sir? As far as this particular amendment to the Address is concerned, we are governed by Chapter V of the Rules of Procedure. There is a special rule for this. I am referring you to Rule 16. When a special procedure has been laid down for any particular aspect, it cannot be superseded by any rule as far as that procedure is concerned. Rule 16 says:

"Amendments may be moved to such Motion of Thanks in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker."

So my submission is that as far as this particular rule is concerned, it is the form which matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One other point. So far as this amendment No. 20 is concerned, it is not one of the amendments that has been selected. The Speaker already announced in the House that out of the various amendments that have been tabled, some particular amendments have been selected, and this does not happen to be one of those amendments. Therefore, all the arguments now put forward by the hon. Member are more academic than of any particular use. I am not considering any amendment which has

not been selected. This is not one of the amendments that have been selected.

Shri S. S. More: I am not raising any academic point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. What is the good of it?

Shri S. S. More: That does not mean that the other amendments are struck out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will defer judgment on this till tomorrow. I will consider this matter regarding the question as to whether the Speaker has the right to strike off any amendment or not. This rule under Chapter V relates only to the amendment to be tabled and not to the expression.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, before you give your ruling,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given my ruling. I have heard everything and there is absolutely no substance in this. Further, as regards disallowing amendment No. 20 and selecting a particular amendment, I defer my judgment till tomorrow.

Shri S. S. More: Our rights and privileges are the same as in the House of Commons. My submission is that a particular article of the Constitution cannot be modified or restricted by the Rules laid down by the Speaker. Therefore, I take my stand on that particular article and contend that if I get the same rights and privileges as Members of the House of Commons, I belong to the opposition and I have every right to use the expressions used in my original amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is entitled to raise a point of order. I may answer the point. So far as the rule is concerned, the hon. Member now proceeds to another objection that the rule itself is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. I am not willing to agree that this rule is *ultra vires*. It is *intra vires*. The rules have been so framed as to give power to the Speaker to modify or delete ironical expressions, whatever might be the practice in the House of Commons. Therefore, I am

not going to agree that the rule is *ultra vires*. It is under that rule that the Speaker has modified the amendment. Regarding the question as to whether it is open to the Speaker to select only a few amendments, I will reserve my judgment.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Mr. More gave No. 23 himself. It has nothing to do with the selection of amendments announced by the Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to allow any more discussion and take the time of the House. I am here to safeguard the rights of all Members. So far as this matter of whether the Speaker has got the right to select amendments or not is concerned, I reserve my judgment till tomorrow and, if I agree, then this amendment may be moved tomorrow.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I draw your attention, Sir to this very simple point? Amendments Nos. 20 and 23 are in the name of Mr. More. He has given his preference towards 23. It is on that basis that the Speaker announced it today, whereas the point now relates to amendment No. 20. Your ruling, therefore, is not necessary on this issue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know if he has already given his preference to No. 23 over 20.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I had conveyed the entire list to the Speaker on behalf of the Opposition. It is by consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us proceed with the amendments to be moved.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I beg to move: That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret—

(1) that an attitude of complacency still persists in spite of the imminent danger to the peace of India and Asia in view of Pakistan's Military Pact with the United States of America and there is no indication of any constructive attempt towards the militarisation of the nation and the building up of

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

adequate armaments—industries and the creation of a united front; and

(2) that there is no explanation whatsoever of the collapse of the administrative machinery and organisation which resulted in the colossal loss of human lives at the Kumbh Mela and the regrettable lapse in failing to cancel the Party at Allahabad on the very day of the tragedy."

Shri S. S. More: I beg to move:

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

"but regret the failure of Government to realise the miserable economic condition of the peasantry, the growing hardships and exploitation of the workers and the pauperisation of the middle classes and its consequent failure to take prompt and effective steps for the betterment of the condition of these classes."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the total mobilisation of the nation was not taken in hand in the face of the threat to our security by the Pakistan-U.S.A. military aid pact, through the formation of all-party governments at the Centre and in the States; and"

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any steps that should be taken by Government to rouse public enthusiasm, even after a lapse of two years in the various sections of the Five Year Plan, and especially in the Community Projects."

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that in spite of the urgent need for reorientation of overall national policies in various spheres, consequent upon Pak-U.S. relations, the Address—

(a) gives no indication of any effective plan for strengthening the defence machinery through trained nation-wide Potential Reserves (without corresponding increase in defence expenditure or dependence upon foreign aid) by adopting modern methods of man-power mobilisation;

(b) does not envisage measures for defence against modern weapons of warfare like aerial attacks, long-range bombardment, panic, infiltration, sabotage and other fifth column activities;

(c) discloses no proposals for acceleration of production in Ordnance Factories and other military installations, so as to make us independent of foreign countries in respect of vital warlike stores;

(d) makes no practical proposals for utilising the stores in the Depots, reducing avoidable expenditure on the M.E.S. and minimising purchases from outside, with a view to effect savings for necessary reorganisation and other requirements; and

(e) contemplates no change in the out-moded approach of the administrative machinery in order to organize to the full, our vast human and material resources by integrating defence with socio-economic planning."

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that in view of the likely developments owing to the U.S.A. Military aid to Pakistan, that no steps have been taken to bring all political parties together

and take them into confidence in regard to measures to be adopted to meet the developments."

Shri J. R. Mehta (Jodhpur): I beg to move:

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

"and that while they should have much wished that it should have been possible for him in his Address to give this House, and through this House to the country at large, a more positive and dynamic lead in the matter of combating the growing menace of country-wide unemployment, as well as the serious threat to our security involved in the 'unfortunate developments' taking place on our borders to which he has referred in the Address, they would like to take this opportunity of assuring him that this House, as representing the entire nation, solemnly pledges its solid support to the Government in all measures that may be found necessary to avert or meet this threat."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address is highly disappointing to the whole body of unemployed as it does not give adequate assurance of employment."

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that no mention was made in the Address of the rapidly falling efficiency in public administration and the urgent need for reorganising and reconstructing the administrative machinery which will reach the people, know and understand their needs and gain their confidence."

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Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram): I beg to move:

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

"and express their grave concern over the policy of Pakistan in the proposed agreement for military aid with the United States of America, which necessarily causes anxiety to India and to other neighbouring countries as it is likely to jeopardise the safety and security of India and other neighbouring countries in South Asia and will seriously affect the cordiality of relationship which it is necessary to maintain in the common interests of both the countries and are of the view that such steps as may be deemed necessary should be taken to safeguard the interests of India."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope these are all within the list that was submitted to the hon. Speaker.

Amendments moved:

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

"but regret—

(1) that an attitude of complacency still persists in spite of the imminent danger to the peace of India and Asia in view of Pakistan's Military Pact with the United States of America and there is no indication of any constructive attempt towards the militarisation of the nation and the building up of adequate armaments industries and the creation of a united front; and

(2) that there is no explanation whatsoever of the collapse of the administrative machinery and organisation which resulted in the colossal loss of human lives at the Kumbh Mela and the regrettable lapse in failing to cancel the Party at Allahabad on the very day of the tragedy."

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

"but regret the failure of Government to realise the miserable economic condition of the peasantry, **the growing hardships** and exploitation of the workers and the pauperisation of the middle classes and its consequent failure to take prompt and effective steps for the betterment of the condition of these classes."

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

"but regret that the total mobilisation of the nation was not taken in hand in the face of the threat to our security by the Pakistan-U.S.A. military aid pact, through the formation of all-party governments at the Centre and in the States; and"

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

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any steps that should be taken by Government to rouse public enthusiasm, even after a lapse of two years in the various sections of the Five Year Plan, and especially in the Community Projects."

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

"but regret that in spite of the urgent need for reorientation of overall national policies in various spheres, consequent upon Pak-U.S. relations, the Address—

(a) gives no indication of any effective plan for strengthening the defence machinery through trained nation-wide Potential Reserves (without corresponding increase in defence expenditure or dependence upon foreign aid) by adopting modern methods of man-power mobilisation;

(b) does not envisage measures for defence against modern

weapons of warfare like aerial attacks, long-range bombardment, panic, infiltration, sabotage and other fifth column activities;

(c) discloses no proposals for acceleration of production in Ordnance Factories and other military installations, so as to make us independent of foreign countries in respect of vital warlike stores;

(d) makes no practical proposals for utilising the stores in the Depots, reducing avoidable expenditure on the M.E.S. and minimising purchases from outside, with a view to effect savings for necessary reorganisation and other requirements; and

(e) contemplates no change in the out-moded approach of the administrative machinery in order to organize to the full, our vast human and material resources by integrating defence with socio-economic planning."

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

"but regret that in view of the likely developments owing to the U.S.A. Military aid to Pakistan, that no steps have been taken to bring all political parties together and take them into confidence in regard to measures to be adopted to meet the developments."

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

"and that while they should have much wished that it should have been possible for him in his Address to give this House, and through this House to the country at large, a more positive and dynamic lead in the matter of combating the growing menace of country-wide unemployment, as well as the serious threat to our security involved in the 'unfortunate developments' taking place on our borders to which he has referred in the Address, they would like to take this opportunity of assur-

ing him that this House, as representing the entire nation, solemnly pledges its solid support to the Government in all measures that may be found necessary to avert or meet this threat."

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

"but regret that the Address is highly disappointing to the whole body of unemployed as it does not give adequate assurance of employment."

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

"but regret that no mention was made in the Address of the rapidly falling efficiency in public administration and the urgent need for reorganising and reconstructing the administrative machinery which will reach the people, know and understand their needs and gain their confidence."

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

"and express their grave concern over the policy of Pakistan in the proposed agreement for military aid with the United States of America, which necessarily causes anxiety to India and to other neighbouring countries as it is likely to jeopardise the safety and security of India and other neighbouring countries in South Asia and will seriously affect the cordiality of relationship which it is necessary to maintain in the common interests of both the countries and are of the view that such steps as may be deemed necessary should be taken to safeguard the interests of India."

Acharya Kripalani: We have listened with respectful attention to the speech of the President. I am, however, sorry that these speeches of the President have become progressively formal and inspire no hope or confidence in the people. I shall confine my remarks mainly to the topic

which is uppermost in the mind of our people.

The President made a reference to the recent unprecedented tragic happenings in Allahabad on the Kumbh Mela day. We have expressed in this House our deep sorrow for the victims of this tragedy, whether alive or dead. But this is not enough. If we are to avoid such occurrences in the future, it is necessary that we should see that we are ourselves immune from blame. If we are not immune from blame, we must find out wherein we have erred.

When I speak about this tragedy from my seat in the Opposition benches, I am conscious that the authorities and a few Congressmen will say, and they have already said so, that we of the Opposition are making political capital out of a national calamity. How is this unworthy charge to be answered? When on some tragic occasions, millions of our people feel very strongly, who in this House is to give expression to their wounded feelings? I feel that it is the duty of every representative of the people here to do so irrespective of party affiliations. However, when the Members of the majority party consider that their duty is finished when they have lent support to whatever the Government does, right or wrong, when they refuse to give expression to the genuine feelings of the people for fear of annoying their bosses, when even revered leaders, who were not afraid of British imperialism, close their mouth on such occasions, it must be the duty of somebody to voice the feelings of the public. Therefore, we have to discharge this painful duty. But, it was always not so in the Congress. Congressmen never considered their organisation or the doings of their leaders as infallible. Of course, there was always Gandhi, who performed the task of a vigilant censor of whatever we did. There were also groups and individuals in the Congress who freely criticised the Congress policies even when some of our opponents took advantage of such criticism.

[Acharya Kripalani]

Even in this House, before the elections, there were Congressmen who criticised Government policies braving threats of disciplinary action. But, all this has now changed. I have, therefore, to perform a painful duty under the shadow of an unworthy suspicion that I am seeking to make political capital out of a national tragedy. So far as it is possible, I shall confine the discussion to general terms and avoid personalities and party politics.

I want to discuss the change in our fundamental attitude to the formal part of our religion comprising of ritual, ceremonial observance of certain holidays and even superstitions. This is not the first occasion that there has been a Kumbh Mela during our life time. We have lived through a few of them. What was our attitude towards these melas? Some of us went there to perform Seva Samiti and Red Cross service. I remember that Gandhi once visited the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar to do this kind of work. He and his companions never thought that a dip in the Ganges or sprinkling of the water of the river, however sacred, on their heads, would wash away their sins and make them holy. We considered such ideas against reason and against the scientific spirit on which we prided ourselves. In those days we even resisted the demand of our orthodox households. If our women wanted to go to these fairs, they must have other guides than ourselves. Even when we wanted to have an idea of such a large concourse of humanity, we did so from a safe distance. We did not consider the procession of hundreds of stark naked *nagas* as very exhilarating. We felt ashamed of it. We were rather apprehensive that foreigners taking photographs of *naga* processions would give a distorted idea of our religion and of our nation to foreign countries. We did not fancy these confused processions on foot, on horseback, on camels and on elephants. We also utterly disliked the rivalries of these *sadhus* about the precedence that they

were to have when they went to have their holy bath. We also knew that these people were always troublesome and were not.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is not all this likely to wound the susceptibilities of a large section of people? Is it all relevant?

Acharya Kripalani: I am sorry; if you hear me out, I think the susceptibilities of nobody would be injured.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Particularly the religious susceptibilities of a large section of the people who attended it. All this description, I am afraid...

Acharya Kripalani: I am not talking of those who have faith in these things. I am talking of ourselves as Congressmen before Independence.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Not all are Congressmen. Gandhiji himself was described as half naked.

Acharya Kripalani: When I have finished my speech, whatever offends the religious susceptibilities of any part of this House, I will humbly withdraw. You will give me the privilege of saying what I have to say. If after that you feel that religious susceptibilities have been offended, I will make ample amends.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member sufficiently. I did not want to interfere or intervene at an earlier stage, but these remarks are sufficiently damaging to the feelings and the religious susceptibilities of Hindus particularly as nearly 40 lakhs of people took part in this. I do not think this ought to be used as the forum for creating differences of that kind, particularly when religious susceptibilities are so acute and the people are sensitive. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member.

Shri S. S. More: Can we not speak against superstitions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are religious susceptibilities.

Acharya Kripalani: I was going to say that this attitude of ours did not

mean that we were not Hindus. We took pride in our religion, but we did that because in spite of temples, forms, ceremonials, rituals and even some superstitions, it allowed perfect freedom to individuals to discard all these and believe in the spiritual values given in the Gita and the Upanishads. We were proud of our Hinduism because of its idea of God who was immanent in the universe and present in every human heart and yet transcended all this, that there is. He is without form or quality—Niranjan Nirakar. We were proud of Hinduism's tolerant spirit which not only tolerated but accepted all faiths as so many paths to the same goal of salvation. Our religion was the Hindu religion of the spirit that promised that even in this life, if a man willed it, he could be a *jeevan mukta* as perfect as his Father in Heaven. This satisfied our reason and our modern scientific spirit and I believe it was not opposed to Hindu orthodoxy. If this had not been so, how could we have discarded caste and untouchability? How could a man like Gandhiji have found his solace in Hinduism, the man who had broken many ancient idols? Gandhiji never entered a temple except for courtesy's sake and then also a temple in which the entry of untouchables was not prohibited. Gandhiji had not only discarded old superstitions but also many of the new fashionable ones coming from the West. This was our attitude.

When some of us culturally rediscovered India, it was its ancient thought and philosophy and the great strides that our country had made so early in history, in science, in mathematics, in astrology and in medicine. We rediscovered the grandeurs of our ancient architecture, sculpture and paintings, the delicacy of our old literature, dramas, poetry, music and dance. This was Indian culture, not its barbaric pomp and show or its religious rituals and worship and its many and colourful festivals.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Is it in order to use the word "barbaric" in this connection?

Acharya Kripalani: "Barbaric pomp" is a very common expression in English, and I thought it was a very fine expression.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am protesting.

Acharya Kripalani: I submit, Sir, this is not unparliamentary. If my friend's susceptibility is touched—what other word I can use I do not know—I can substitute this if my friend suggests another word.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As to whether it is unparliamentary, I have got my own interpretation. Words that may not be unparliamentary in England may be unparliamentary here. It is not exactly that we are borrowing from their sentiments and superstitions. Their practices are different from our practices. When a large concourse of people—40 lakhs—attend, to say that they are indulging in barbaric pomp, I feel, is not an expression which ought to be used. I am not guided only by May's Parliamentary Practice. I think it offends a large section of our people who took part in this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not referring to exactly what you were pleased to say just now, but that does raise a certain question that a Member of this House should not, in suitable language, criticise even the religious views of somebody else. That does raise a rather far-reaching issue if it is especially something that he considers gross superstition. If some of us consider untouchability a gross superstition and worse, we offend people. We know that. Nevertheless, we say it. So, where is one to draw the line about those matters?

Acharya Kripalani: May I submit that "barbaric pomp" is not derogatory to anybody. It only means great pomp of ancient times. It is a common expression used in English. I am speaking in English and how can I avoid a word which will be suitable here? Really it means ancient pomp. All right, take it as "ancient pomp".

Shri S. S. More: You should use Indian English.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As to what has been referred to by the hon. Prime Minister, it is not a general observation that ancient practices that have to be modified ought not to be criticised. I find that is not the subject matter here. A number of people died on a particular occasion, the Kumbh Mela. That is the tragedy. From that we are going to general superstitions. Are we now amending the Hindu Code or discussing Hindu rituals and superstitions here to say that these ought to be eliminated and some steps have to be taken. The tragedy has gone to the winds. This other comedy has come! That is what I am opposed to.

Acharya Kripalani: I am as orthodox a Hindu as you are or as anybody else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. I am entitled to say that expression offends the general Hindu feeling, so far as this particular matter is concerned. It can be used when the appropriate occasion arises for removal or when a Bill is introduced or a Resolution moved to avoid such superstitions, if they are superstitions. I am not deciding that issue today. Then, possibly, the House has got absolute right, but it is not appropriate on this occasion. That is all that I wanted to say.

Acharya Kripalani: May I again submit that I am not saying anything about those who believe in these things. I said we in the Congress before independence considered these..... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly proceed.

Acharya Kripalani: I am so sorry. It seems that my English is not understood.

I was saying that our Indian culture was concerned with our achievements in philosophy and science in the past and had nothing to do with religious ritual, worship and colourful festivities which leave us only a few work-

ing days in the calendar. But what are we doing now? We widely advertised the Mela and invited all and sundry to come there assuring them that all travel facilities and hygienic conditions and accommodations were in perfect order. This was never done by our predecessors. They rather warned people against the conditions that were likely to be created.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): On a point of order, I would like to know if the hon. Member is reading a quotation or is reading his speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is sufficiently competent to speak offhand and extempore. Whenever he refers, he refers to certain notes, so as to be precise.

Acharya Kripalani: When sometimes I see the notes, I see it so that I use the exact words.

We said that the conditions will be perfect. Not only that, we also advertised that all high dignitaries of the Congress and of Government will be present there. We saw to it that we provided accommodation for them at public expense, and also for their ever-increasing Hindu families. Formerly, in these *melas* there used to be sadhu camps or *akharas* and we added now our own camps and *akharas* to them. Previously there used to be the procession of the Nagas, but we added to them our own exhibitionists strutting on the *mela* grounds, guarded by police who saw to it that our path was clear from all ordinary traffic. We went in the *mela* with our cars, and any number of passes were given to our friends. We always had the right of way. It is not the first time that the politically important people, the princely order attended *melas*, but they usually walked to their ceremonial bath with bare feet, and with only a *dhoti* on; on such occasions, they left their princely paraphernalia behind. Some of them went to the bath measuring their bodies with mother earth. Such was their faith.

The Governor of the State, who considers himself the embodiment of Indian culture and calls himself Raj Pal pitched his tent....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No references ought to be made on the floor of this House, relating to the conduct of the Governors or the Rajpramukhs of any State. They are high dignitaries, and under the Rules, no references ought to be made to their conduct.

Acharya Kripalani: When a reference has been made to it in the President's Address, that ought to be considered. The Governor pitched his camp in the mela grounds, long before the mela began. Is that.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no references to the conduct of a Governor or...

Shri S. S. More: Can we not appreciate their conduct?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When there is appreciation on the one side, there will be denunciation on the other. Therefore I avoid both.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: That is factual. How can that be avoided?

Acharya Kripalani: Am I not entitled to say what the Governor did to induce the crowd?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. The Governor will take care of themselves. We have no jurisdiction to speak on what the Governor did. No references ought to be made here either to Ministers of the State Governments, or to the Governors of States.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Should not facts be allowed to be stated?

Acharya Kripalani: You might as well ask us to shut shop. Are we not entitled to say what the Governor did?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

Acharya Kripalani: I protest against it. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Acharya Kripalani: I have a right to protest even against the Chair, I suppose.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): On a point of order. Under Rule 249...

Shri V. G. Deshpande: On a point of order....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the other hon. Member state his point of order first.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Rule 249 (v) of the Rules of Procedure says:

"A member while speaking shall not—

.....(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;..."

Shri V. G. Deshpande: That is what I wanted to point out.

Shri S. S. More: It does not mean 'appreciate'.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I wanted to raise a point of order, that there is already a motion which the hon. Speaker has admitted, regarding this Kumbh Mela tragedy. When there is therefore a properly drafted motion, as the hon. Member has pointed out, the conducts of Governors and other high dignitaries are quite relevant to the discussion, and therefore they are permissible.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I read the Explanation to Rule 249 (v), which reads:

"The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in terms to be approved by him;..."

So I think that is very clear. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In spite of all the protest_s of the hon. Member, I consider that references to the conduct of Governors ought not to be made on the floor of this House.

An Hon. Member: Is that your ruling?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is my ruling.

Acharya Kripalani: The Governor was invited to the sadhu and Naga camps and received...

An Hon. Member: Blessings and prasadam_s.

Acharya Kripalani:...ovations, not prasadam_s...

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In spite of your ruling, there are still references to the Governor.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really cannot understand this. I submit that surely one cannot avoid references to people, because they are high dignitaries. I just do not understand it. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is not necessary to pursue this matter.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Is it for the Prime Minister, who is the Leader of the House, to give a ruling, or for you, the Deputy-Speaker?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no good misunderstanding this matter. My ruling was only this. Any reflection_s on a high dignitary of a State ought not to be allowed on the floor of the House, especially when there are the State Legislative Assemblies; just as we do not make any reflections on the President here, likewise, we ought not to make reflections on the conduct of high dignitaries of States. If a Member says, the Governor went there, others went there, it is all right, but to say he went in this manner and that manner, does not conduce to a proper discussion here. And since it is a serious reflection on a Governor who is not before us, the hon. Member can avoid all this.

Acharya Kripalani: I certainly want to avoid everything that is offensive, but I cannot avoid the facts, that the Governor went and received addresses in the sadhu camps and Naga camps. These sadhu associations passed resolutions supporting the Congress Governments, and strengthening the hands of authority, while all the time what was needed was not the strengthening of the hands of authority, but their heads of, and also infusing in them some kind of feeling for the poor. During the British regime, these same sadhu associations passed resolutions of loyalty to the foreign Government. I submit that this practice lowers the prestige of religious bodies, bringing them into controversial party-politics. This is not the function of the Church, whether Hindu or Catholic, whether in the Kumbh or in Travancore. It must be discouraged in the name of religion, morality and constitutional propriety.

All this was being done while train-load_s of people were coming in every moment, and the crowds were swelling. We allowed them to come and congregate in a narrow area. They came filling not only the inside of the carriages, but also the footboards and the roofs of the carriages. This led to fatal accidents. Yet we did not care to regulate all this travel. Whether a man had a ticket or not did not matter, he could hang on any train where he could find a foothold. I say, allowing passengers to travel like this is criminal. During the war years when there was rush of passenger_s from sea-port towns, strong barricades were put at stations to see that entry was regulated. No platform tickets were ever issued. Why was not all this done even after fatal accident_s were reported?

Again, why were inoculation restrictions withdrawn? If Government was too nervous to offend what are called religious susceptibilities, it could have exempted a few conscientious objector_s from the restriction. On the fateful day, the V.I.P.s—I do

not know what that means—from the head of the State downwards went along with their families for the purificatory bath in the holy Ganges. May I ask, Sir, when did this change in our mental attitude come about? Sir, I am talking of Congressmen and not of orthodox Hindus.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Are there not orthodox Hindus among Congressmen?

Acharya Kripalani: They are orthodox in the sense that Gandhiji was.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: They rule the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the conduct of Congressmen the subject-matter of discussion on the President's Address?

Acharya Kripalani: I was saying, Sir, that we never considered a dip in the Ganges on a particular day destroyed all our sins. I say without any fear of contradiction that many of us have no such beliefs. We went there inspired by our exhibitionist urge. We went there at the instance of our old dames. We went there, consciously or unconsciously, to make political capital out of this mela, to strengthen our shaking hands, and some, I believe, went there to strengthen their shaking heads also.

Sir, even in modern times, it is quite possible for some of us to believe that the sins of the faithful who intensely believe in these things are washed away by the waters of the holy Ganges. But it is not the waters but their faith that cures them and impels them to sin no more. But for those who lack this faith, and who, after the bath, are not deterred from sinning again, these baths become a blasphemy. We went to participate—most of us—in this blasphemy. Not only this, but in the name of culture, we made respectful what the modern mind considers at most an old, antiquated custom. We made the Kumbh Mela fashionable. In doing so we have tried to rehabilitate the value and respectability

of forms and ceremonies against which all our reformers from Buddha to Gandhi have worked. We have tried to undo the work of medieval reformers like Kabir, Guru Nanak, Guru Gobind and in modern times of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand, the great poet Tagore and he whom we call the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi himself, for whom there was only one God and that was the God of Truth. We are dragging our country back to the middle ages and its forms, rituals and superstitions in the name of Indian culture. We do so also in the effort to make ourselves popular with the masses so that they may keep us in power. And because we do these things without faith, our efforts fail as miserably as they failed at the Kumbh Mela and the country is involved in universal gloom. I say, let us beware in time for the sake of our country and for the love of our religion. I have done. I wanted to talk on other matters, but, as I have been constantly interrupted, I leave them to the others to talk about.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): I rise to support the Motion which has been placed before us this afternoon. The world today is in a state of turmoil and tension. The clouds that are threatening world peace and world harmony are gathering in volume. In this state of fear, in this condition of suspicion, the foreign policy that is being pursued in this country by the Government deserves the support of everybody and every section in this House. The power blocs on both sides are doing their worst in order to generate an atmosphere of fear and insecurity. Under these conditions, the steps that are being devised by the Government require all the support at the command of the nation.

The Pakistan-American military pact which was ill-conceived, was at the beginning, vehemently denied, but a little later, the same pact was vociferously acclaimed by the parties to the pact. Now it transpires that it

[Shri Tek Chand]

is a *fait accompli*. The conflict is being brought closer to our frontiers. The arena of conflict is coming nearer to this country. Reports are afloat that as a result of this agreement arrived at between the Governments of Pakistan and the United States of America, members of the opposite bloc have been alerted and reports are percolating that there has been a concentration of troops, making of air bases and of highways and other preparations towards the Himalayan region. It is, therefore, necessary that if such a conflict cannot be avoided, and it takes place, the position, to a certain extent, of the non-belligerents, neutral countries like ours, will be threatened. Therefore, in order to avoid any violation of the territorial integrity of this country, it is imperative, that the Government should see their way that the Himalayan region is strengthened, is protected, is developed, not only from the point of view of defence but also from the economic point of view.

5 P.M.

In Korea, our Government has earned not only the goodwill but also the gratitude of millions of people and, in particular, of the two contending commands facing the cease-fire line. India accepted the chairmanship of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, and I will be failing in my duty if I were not to say a word in praise of the splendid work done by the Custodian-Force. Their assignment was difficult, their task was delicate, and the atmosphere was surcharged with mistrust, with hostility and with deep-seated suspicion. Their difficult and onerous duty, they have been able to discharge with firmness, with tact, with patience, with understanding and, above all, with friendliness. The difficulties that were to be faced by them for some time were unexpected, but our force managed to steer clear between the Scylla of prejudice on the one side and the Charybdis of passion on the

other. It is a matter of great gratification for us that our soldiers of peace should have conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner.

I will be failing in my duty, Sir, I were not to mention the splendid services, and the great prestige which has been brought to this country by a distinguished lady Member of this House who has conducted in a most splendid manner the deliberations of the United Nations Organisation as its President. These are no small achievements in the field of foreign politics, on the international front.

Eleven months ago, on March 10, the President was pleased to introduce the President's rule in PEPSU. Conditions in PEPSU had become rather dismal. The legislators, to whichever group they belonged did not honour the rules of party affiliations. Crime was rampant. Gangsters and dacoits were going all over the country. Their number was legion. This was the state of affairs prior to the time when the President took upon himself the administration of that State. The atmosphere was conducive to crime. Unlicensed arms in thousands were recovered, and among the unlicensed arms were included Bren guns, Thomson guns, hand-grenades and rifles galore. The safety and security of the common man was in jeopardy throughout the State. But ever since the President's rule was introduced, there has been a very marked decrease in crime, and today the common man can live without fear and in peace. As a result of the integration of certain services in that unhappy State, under the rule of the President there has been brought about a tremendous saving of lakhs. Not only that; there had been introduced certain agrarian measures which have conduced to the benefit of the cultivator.

In the economic field, we have reason to be satisfied and happy. Particularly, you will find that the last year's:

excess in output of foodgrains over the preceding year has been no less than 5 million tons. The goal of self-sufficiency appears to be within sight. The wheels of industry are humming and it is expected that the multi-purpose river valley schemes which will very soon be in operation—some of them have already started bearing fruit—will soon turn the wheels of industry to the advantage of the people.

Regarding rehabilitation, I have a word to say. The displaced persons have reason to feel satisfied with the help that has been rendered to them by the Government. No less than Rs. 72 crores have already been spent on housing, besides several other aids.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA
in the Chair]

On behalf of displaced persons, at least from West Punjab, I wish to assure this House and the Government that any amount spent upon them is not a liability. Whatever has been spent upon them is an investment and the Government are going to get dividends in the form of added produce and added strength to the nation as a result of their hard labour, industry and nation-building activities.

Taking an overall picture of the country, we have reason to feel satisfied that the nation is on the onward march and our strides are long and speedy. There are one or two matters on which more attention deserves to be given. I wish the achievements of the railway department were better. Their achievements in the matter of manufacture of locomotives are excellent, but in the matter of opening new lines, after a period of one year the railways might have claimed that they had been in a position to add more than 225 miles. In this country with large and extensive territory, an addition of 225 miles of railways is not very much. In view of the requirements and the needs of this country, it is desirable that the activities of the railways should be energised to greater effect.

There is one side on which closer attention is required, and that is the picture of unemployment. Steps should be taken, whether in the form of community schemes or others, whereby a man who can wield a pair of strong arms should not find it difficult to earn his livelihood for himself and for the members of his family. With these words, Sir, I wish to associate myself with the Mover and Seconded of this Motion.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I begin my observations with a reference to the great tragedy at Allahabad. It was really a double tragedy. Firstly, the collapse of the administrative machinery which resulted in the colossal loss of human lives which shocked the whole of India. (An hon. Member: The world). The second was the amazing explanation given by the Chief Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh that he came to know of this tragedy only late in the afternoon, sometime after he went to the tea party held that evening—on the very day of the tragedy. But, Sir, it seems there is a triple tragedy. The last tragedy is Acharya Kripalani's speech. I wish he had not delivered that speech.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): He too felt like that.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am sorry; if I had known he was capable of this performance, I would have taken him to the Kumbh Mela and would have seen that he had a dip in the *Sangam*. That would have mellowed him down and that would have possibly...

Shri Tyagi: Done away with him.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee:cured him of his malady.

Honestly, that Mela shows the unity and integrity of Hindustan—that wonderful congregation which has been going on through decades and centuries. Indian history says that the foreign travellers used to come there. Even the Chinese travellers:

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

went to the *Sangam* when similar religious congregations took place, and they have reported pages and pages in their historical writings, and they have furnished inspiration. I wish Kripalaniji, before he spoke in that strain, had seen that wonderful demonstration. Our religion is still alive and still dynamic and is a great cohesive and synthetic force. The whole of India, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, people from all parts and sides, all sections and cadres of life came and congregated. They did not go there because of our Railway Minister's advertisements; they did not go there to attend a religious congregation because of the Congress Government's advertisement. That is a poor tribute to India, that is a poor tribute to Hinduism, a poor tribute to the millions of people who went there for the purpose of discharging what they naturally believed to be their sacred duty. It is a national festival of the deepest spiritual significance. Sir, my grievance is that the Government of India did not do its proper duty; it ought to have been tackled by our Union Government as a national festival. It is a national responsibility thrown on the Centre and they ought to have tackled it and not left all the arrangements to the Provincial Government. My grievance is different.

Sir, there must have been a breakdown, a deplorable break-down of administrative efficiency. Otherwise this thing would not have happened. Those who were there would tell you that this could have been possibly avoided. Possibly,—I do not know—possibly the presence of too many V.I.Ps—very important persons—caused too much of strain on the security services or the police services and it has got to be looked into. But what is most amazing is this that the Chief Minister of that State actually put forth his explanation that he did not know. Obviously, the President did not know. I refuse to believe that the President would ever be a party to a social function, any kind of

festivity or merry-making on that day when so many hundreds of human lives were lost and so many people were trampled to death or to almost like death. Even when the Britishers were here, when the Bihar earthquake happened, that very day Lord Willingdon was giving a tea party and that party was cancelled. I cannot believe that this could be consciously done. But, it is amazing that the Chief Minister did not know and the other Ministers—all of them—did not know. I have read that one Congressman in the U. P. Assembly had said that he informed some Ministers and yet nobody knew of it. Even if it is true, even if the story is credible, it casts a grave reflection on the entire bureaucratic machinery. What were they doing? Elementary duty demanded that they should have immediately informed the Chief Minister, they should have immediately informed the Home Minister and the Prime Minister of India who were there. If that was not done there was something very very defective. The whole machinery was not working properly. I would have expected—and the whole of India would expect—that drastic action should be taken against those men. It is no good merely appointing Committees. We know that it is the impression that if anything is to be shelved, it is done by simply appointing Committees and saying that we will take action hereafter. It is a gross dereliction of duty, on their own admission. They were all at Allahabad and they had gone to the *Sangam*; they had their camps there. I have seen the Governor's Camp; I have seen with my own eyes other Camps. It is not right to say that they did not know anything. When I was there I thought that the sanitary arrangements were good, much better than what was expected and they were making a conscious effort to keep the place clean—and it was fairly clean—in spite of the great congregation. But something happened with regard to the police and security services. I do not know what it was and what steps

have been taken by the Chief Minister to bring to book those delinquent officers who failed in their elementary duty of informing the Chief Minister of this tragedy—and also the Prime Minister of India. It is an amazing dereliction of duty.

I am sorry to say—although the Chairman of the Commission is a great friend of mine and I have confidence in him—the personnel of the Commission does not inspire confidence. There have been too many local officials—those officials ought not to have been there—I do not say anything against them individually—but it would have been better if the Government of India had appointed a Committee. It should not have been tackled at the Provincial level. It ought to have been done at a higher level. I am making this charge and the Government of India should have to meet this charge that they also had not done their duty. They ought to have tackled it as a Central responsibility. It cannot be done by simply promulgating an Ordinance. You have said that article 123(3) makes the Ordinance-making power co-existent with Parliament's power to legislate; therefore you have got the right to promulgate Ordinances. You have got the right to do it but you have got a duty, a responsibility to do something else also, a duty to discharge and properly tackle such a colossal national festival. There is no good saying there were barbarities. There is no good quoting Raja Ram Mohan Roy and other reformers. There are millions of men who are born in India who would go to the Kumbh as a spiritual duty. They think it is their spiritual duty to attend such functions. Men like Shri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda, who did the greatest social service and who were great reformers had faith in it. The Ramakrishna movement is the greatest reformist movement in India and the Ramakrishna Sadhus were there doing their duty. There have been great teachers who have been going there.

It is not a matter of ridicule; it is a matter of faith. It was not a congregation of forty lakhs—the entire congregation was not there—it was floating. Therefore, at least sixty to seventy lakhs of people were there. But the greatest thing was that it showed the inherent democratic nature of the congregation. Rajas and Maharajas were sitting along with the poorest and the most destitute, living on the Jhusi bank side. Millionaires and multi-millionaires were living with the poorest and ordinary people; the plebians and the patricians were living together. This was a great sight and it would have done Mr. Kripalani's soul some good if he had been there actually and seen the function. Anyhow, we regret that speech and shall have to ask Mrs. Kripalani to take particular care of Acharya Kripalani's mental and physical health.

I come to the other topic, of Pakistan's military pact with the United States of America. Sir, this is a very serious situation. I am sorry that the President's Address does not show that our Government really realises the danger. There is not a call to India's humanity, there is not a call to India's manhood for militarisation. I wish Mr. Tyagi would stand up and give a clarion call to India and to India's manhood. Our demand is militarisation; militarise the youth of our country. What will you fight Pakistan with, which is arming with American aid? By mere speeches or homilies or parliamentary orations? You will have to make the country strong; you have got to make an appeal in order to bring about a united front. That is not here. Some speeches had been delivered by the Prime Minister, really as President of the Congress, for national solidarity and cohesion, but here they are also abusing the other parties. That kind of deplorable attitude must be altered. You must realise the danger. There is the danger to the peace of India. There is the danger of invasion.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

Pakistan was created by people who were not satisfied with what they got. You will remember that the father of Pakistan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah had said "I will not have this truncated Pakistan in any shape or form." But other League leaders were crying and shouting for the creation of an Islamic State and they said "Let us accept it as a spring-board." They are trying to treat Pakistan as the spring-board and therefore, that is a greater danger—the greater danger is that they are casting their covetous eyes across the borders and looking towards India. What are we to do? How are we to fight? It is our duty and the duty of the Government of India today to see that every young man of India should be given compulsory military training. Prepare the country from the military point of view. Start basic armament factories. you have not got bombers; you cannot manufacture tanks; you cannot manufacture other things; you cannot manufacture various war equipments; you have not got the armaments to fight with and you have to depend on foreign countries. If the Prime Minister were here, I would have asked him and he would have to answer this point. Mr. Nixon, Vice-President of the United States of America, had declared that he had offered India military aid. Were any strings attached to it? Were any conditions attached to it? What happened? People are very anxious to know why it is that the Prime Minister of India, who is also the foreign Minister, rejected Mr. Nixon's offer. What was it that was attached to that offer? We have got to rely on other countries for the necessary war armaments. We have not got sufficient materials and armaments and yet we have got to fight to preserve India and preserve India's independence by taking the necessary help from a military point of view. It is no good simply saying that what Pakistan has done is regrettable. What Pakistan has done is deliberate. They are trying to sabotage the negotiations or the talks we had here in Delhi between

the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Pakistan. They want that problem to be solved by recourse to arms. Otherwise they would have never acted like this. We ought to realise it and shape our foreign policy in a more realistic manner. We shall tell Pakistan that we will stop all negotiations on that point if they go on in this manner. You must take it as an unfriendly act; you must take it almost as an act of belligerency and prepare India on that footing, and prepare our manpower on that footing. My information is that in East Pakistan and also in West Pakistan they are giving military training to boys of certain age. They are training them up, and on the border regions, especially in East Bengal, they have ordered that all non-Muslims should be removed within a certain area and they are keeping it a pure Pakistan area. That shows the way things are moving. I want to know what our Government is doing. Infiltration is going on here and many things are happening. I ask the Prime Minister and our Government to shake off their complacency, to be more realistic, to be more careful and to train up India's youth and build up the necessary war industries. Stop your Five Year Plan for some time. The Five Year Plan is a big flop. It has not really galvanised national enthusiasm; it may have done some propaganda work, but basically it has not solved the unemployment problem and it has not solved the economic distress, either of the classes or of the masses. I say, divert the funds which you have and employ them for the purpose of building up India's defence strength adequately. You know that the greatest man who thought of the Five Year Plan was Sir Viswesvarayya. He was the first man who wrote about the Five Year Plan and gave some lead to India, and then others followed. In his first book *The Five Year Plan* he concentrated on two things. He said "First build up India's military position, make it strong and build up defence industries. Secondly, build

up education, without which democracy or responsible government would be nowhere and would be a mere farce." I am, therefore, asking the Government to be more realistic and to realise the dangers ahead. Take the country into confidence and re-shape your policies. Your dynamic neutrality, to my mind, has been a dynamic failure. We have got no friends in the world. We are very proud that Mrs. Pandit is there as President of the United Nations, but apart from that, on every vital issue—even on the Kashmir issue—the United Nations have gone against us. We have not been able to get them even to name Pakistan as an aggressor, which was the real issue, and yet we are negotiating with Pakistan. Call off the question of plebiscite. Accept the Constituent Assembly decision of accession to India as final and irrevocable. Do not let down Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad. See that there is no impediment created to that finality and to that irrevocability. For that one of India's noble sons has died and I was working with him and continually preaching that the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir should reflect every section of the public voice, and that public voice has been clearly expressed. That expression is final. There should be no talk of plebiscite as it would only lead to confusion and uncertainties and stimulate anti-national forces to work against India and in favour of Pakistan.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): On an occasion like this, one is confronted with too many ideas and too many points, but a Motion of thanks on the Address of the President is an occasion generally to express not merely the thanks but also the sentiments of the people whom we represent here. While immediate problems naturally attract immediate attention, there are other issues which could, on an occasion like that, be faced and facts with regard to them presented. One of the immediate issues which has been no doubt agitating the minds of many Members in this House and

even outside is with regard to the Kumbh Mela tragedy. I had myself the good fortune of going to the Kumbh Mela and having a bath at the Sangam.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): And having come back alive.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I wish my friends were there and I have no doubt that they would all have come back alive if they had only a little forethought. I was also present in London on the 3rd June when the Coronation of the Queen had taken place. When I reached Allahabad on the 1st of this month, my impression was—my friends may not appreciate it—that I should sit down and write an article headed "This and That". The number of people assembled in that big City of London was certainly not greater. I have not been a great admirer of the manner in which the present administrative machinery is run. In fact, I have misgivings about it. I have also a feeling that in the matter of administrative machinery we are not going ahead. But I must tell the House that I felt exceedingly happy of the general administration at the Mela. The cleanliness, the orderliness, the attention which the police and the traffic-control officers were paying, were—I hope my friends will not take it as an exaggeration—in no way inferior to what I witnessed in London on a similar occasion. The police were exceedingly polite; they were in a very helpful mood. The traffic control was giving all the directions necessary, and but for this tragedy I think the Congress Government could well have claimed that it was a fine feather to their cap.

I have no doubt that the feeling of sorrow which permeated the whole of that vast concourse of people was shared by perhaps every authority present there. I felt perhaps circumstances had conspired to bring about that incident. I do not know whether my hon. friends will agree, or not, but let me assure them that I looked at the point very critically. I went over the grounds. I met and talked

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with at least quite a few hundred people. One of the main difficulties was the rains on the previous evening. The whole place had become so slippery that whatever the administrative machinery would have done, whatever arrangements the Central or the State Government might have endeavoured to do, they could not have been able to do a great deal. Then I was also shocked to see another thing. I am sorry my hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee has gone away. On an occasion like that where there was a purely religious congregation, I expected institutions largely connected with such functions, to be present. But they were absolutely absent. I had hoped that the Hindu Mahasabha, the Ram Rajya Parishad and other institutions.....

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): We were there.

Shri S. C. Mishra: They could not perhaps be tolerated!

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: They might not have been tolerated. They might perhaps have been put in jail. So much the better for that. But the fact of the matter is that on an occasion like that, one would have expected that out of about five or ten million people who had collected there, there would have been at least a hundred thousand *sadhus*. It could have been so arranged that they might have given a helping hand to the people. One of the problems, one of the difficulties that actually created the situation was a *sadhu* procession which was going to have a dip in the Ganges. They could have shown that even those institutions could on occasions like that be very helpful. But that, Sir, I found was wanting.

The other noticeable fact was that while the necessary arrangements had been made up to a point, I must admit that the administration did not visualise perhaps the tremendous situation they were faced with. One

of the arrangements which I found singularly lacking was that there was no separate arrangement for people going to take their bath and for people coming out after taking their bath. If this little precaution had been taken, I do not say there would have been no casualties, I am quite sure that the number of casualties would have been very much less. On one point I associate wholly with what some of my hon. friends have said. I was surprised and shocked myself that the head of the administration of the State had no information.....

Shri S. C. Mishra: On a point of information, Sir. Were the arrangements in this respect similar to the ones made in London at the time of the Coronation?

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: There cannot be a comparison in this respect because there was no question of taking a dip: they were all in the streets. But in the Westminster Abbey, where about 15,000 people had collected in a small place there were separate arrangements for exit and entrance.

What really shocked me was not even this incident, but that the administrative machinery composed of a large number of executive and police officials, should not have been able to inform their Chief Minister till about 4-30 in the evening of an incident like this which actually took place between 9-30 A.M. and 10 A.M. There was no question of anybody telling anybody else. That question did not arise. I was going at about ten o'clock in my car to some *ghat* where I had arranged to get into a boat. I did not ask anybody whether such a tragedy had happened. I saw people beating their heart and saying "I have lost this, I have lost that." Hundreds of people were talking among themselves. Some of them warned me: "You don't go for a bath, this is what has happened." So, this information was not one which had to be sought. I must admit

that I was shocked that such an important incident where so many lives were lost could not reach the authorities in due time. After all the time lag between ten o'clock and four o'clock was a big one when everybody was at the spot.

The other thing which I also felt should have been done was that some of our important men—I do not mean either the Prime Minister or the President—should have stayed on for a few days after the incident. I know arrangements had been made. The executive was there, the police were there. But you know the feeling that is evoked in the heart of the person sympathised with. Some of these high officials, some of these dignatories, some of these eminent persons, should have been going round, trying to see whether the wounded, whether the suffering, were really being cared for properly. They should have seen to it that the dead bodies were restored to their relatives if they were there. There was also a large number of lost persons—boys and girls. Somebody should have been going round to see that these little children were restored to their parents. Now, these things I found absent. I, however, do not accuse the administration of lack of sincerity, but I certainly feel that they did not have the necessary imagination and foresight. Perhaps in a difficult situation like that a mistake like that might have happened. It might not have struck some people; but it was a great omission. It would have created a great deal of good feeling for the Government; or at least those who suffered might have remembered perhaps for the rest of their life, how a person so highly placed was able to render advice and assistance. This, I submit not by way of criticism but in a vast country like this, congregations like that go on and it would be well for the Government to take account of the mistakes crept in so as to be able to avoid them on a similar occasion when it happens again.

I do not think that I have much time now, but I shall detain you for a few minutes over what we call the

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present international affairs. There has been a feeling, I must admit, not in any small section of the people who form themselves into Opposition, but even in groups outside the parties forming the Opposition here or in the States, that in the matter of our international relations, we probably would have done better or might have done better. Let us not forget one thing. International, even personal, relations, even family relations are not built up over a couple of years, much less international relationship. Since when have we really started having international relationship? Only a few years. It is difficult for the world or the other nations to know exactly the trends that we follow, our psychology, our background, our intentions and our aspirations. It is the same not merely for the people outside or the nations outside but it is the same with us. It becomes exceedingly difficult at this stage of formation for India to just say 'I shall go and ally with this Power, or I shall go and not ally with this Power'. No one, I suppose, is aware yet of how international relations are built up. We are just fresh in this matter. We notice every day or perhaps every week that on some matters the British and the Americans agree; on other occasions, we find the British and the Americans disagree. I was talking to a friend who has just returned from the Middle East and he was telling me that the British have an impression that the Americans are ousting them from all posts in the Middle East. Knowing, as we do, the internal relations between these two countries, it becomes difficult to accept that statement. But perhaps there may be some internal arrangements in international relationship. Therefore, to say that we have not been able to make friends is not good enough. My feeling is that even in this short period, it will be conceded, that we have built up a position for ourselves. We may not have been able to create friends but is it not good enough that we have not been neglected? The world has to take account of what India says and feels. It takes cognizance of the

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intentions and aspirations and the desires of this country and of its views. An Indian citizen is the Head of the U.N.O. India was entrusted with the difficult task in Korea. All these things indicate that we are building up a position for ourselves. On certain issues, perhaps, we might have erred. I am not willing to say that on every international point what we have done is right. After all, our international position, our external policy has to be judged not from a single incident; it has to be judged from the totality of what has happened during the last four, five or six years and I think even the worst critic of the present Government will have to admit that India has been able to build up a position in the international sphere. There have been lackings and lacunae of which, I suppose, no one is aware more than the Government themselves.

There is one thing on which I shall just say a word. I am perhaps exceeding my time by a second or two. That is to draw the attention of Mr. Tyagi about his military equipments and the requirements of the military in this country. In this matter, I agree with the friends who have said that the amount that should have been spent to build up factories for having our own military equipments, perhaps, has not been as it should have been. In the present context of things there is no use relying on other countries for supplying you with what you need with regard to war materials. I agree with some friends who have said that even if it means stopping improvement in every other thing for the next five years, you have to do it to improve the military. I know it is exceedingly difficult that we must train every young man—to give military training. But one thing is enough. Could not the N.C.C. be enforced on all colleges? Could not Government give us a helping hand in the matter? I am sure if the Central Government and the State Governments gave a helping hand to Universities they shall be

able to improve to a large extent all the requirements by training young men at least with certain amount of military training and military background.

With these words I associate myself with the Motion of Thanks that has been moved.

Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon): Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by my hon. friend, Mr. Deshpande. This is an occasion which is utilised for assessing the problems and the difficulties through which we have been passing and which we may have to face in the near future. Considering the fact that we have been enjoying freedom and the right to arrange things according to our own will and volition for the last five years, I would submit this: compare it with the progress made in any other country in the world under similar conditions. With the difficulties which we had to face and with the handicaps through which we had to pass, I think a dispassionate observer will only come to the conclusion that we have done, if not what every man would like to have been achieved, at any rate what is fairly good. That is how I would put it. Ever since the dawn of freedom, or practically two years prior to that, the situation in the world has been not at all one which was conducive to the development of a nation which had not been free in the past. We have as well to look to what is happening round about in the world and see that in the bargain we do not lose the freedom which we have earned and keep ourselves as far as we can away from the forces of destruction which are vying with each other in what they are doing. For instance, there is what is known as the bloc of countries behind the 'Iron Curtain.' That is one group. They also talk in terms of peace always. There is the other group at the present moment headed by the U.S.A. It also has been saying the same thing. Both of them have devised atom bombs and other weapons of human destruction of

which they themselves have become afraid now.

I would refer, Sir, particularly to the troubles which we have to face. So far as we are concerned the position will be borne out from the fact that we are really passing through a period of crisis. The whole world is passing through a period of ferment. Ever since the 2nd of February, 1953, or the beginning of 1953 since when there was a change in the administration of the U.S.A., our worries have increased. You will find that on the 2nd of February, 1952 the present President of the U.S.A.—I have nothing against him and I am not going to criticise him, but in order that we may be able to assess what is likely to happen, it is much better that we note what is happening round about us—on the 2nd of February, 1953 the present President of the U.S.A., who was formerly the man responsible for what we now know as the N.A.T.O. and the European Defence Army, declared a change in the foreign policy. It is like this:

"Our foreign policy must be clear, consistent and confident," the President said. "...It must be developed.....in the spirit of true hipartisanship. It must be coherent and global."

Formerly, as we are all aware, the U.S.A. wanted to keep itself aloof from all developments in the world. What they thought was: "We are self-sufficient and we need not bother about others." Ever since they entered the last war they thought, having come in, they would like to avoid it. But now the policy is that it must be "coherent and global". They are trying to follow a global policy. For what purpose? They say:

"The freedom they defended in Europe and the Americas was no different from that imperilled in Asia'.

What they wanted to do and they did in Europe, it is clear from the statement of policy, they want to repeat in Asia. And that also is

clear, for what purpose. Not that they have any intentions against us, but their policy is directed against Communism and the countries which have gone behind the 'Iron Curtain.'

"Their policy for making the free world secure would envision all peaceful methods and devices. "We shall never acquiesce in the enslavement of any people in order to purchase fancied gain for ourselves." He would ask Congress later to join in a resolution "making clear that this Government recognizes no kind of commitment contained in secret understandings.....etc."

Therefore you will find that that really was a new chapter which was being written so far as these two Powers are concerned. And situated as we are, on one side, on our eastern borders, we find that there have been certain grave developments. I do not say that they might be exactly the result of the Communist countries themselves. Probably they might be due not only to the activities of the countries behind the Soviet bloc but also due to the conditions which had been created in those eastern countries by the exploitation which had been carried on for centuries there by the countries in the West that are now talking of freedom. Therefore we are, as I would say, just between two giants. At the present moment, as our President has referred to, there is tension in the world. There is no doubt about it. And the tension is the result of the machinery for destruction which had been developed by these two blocs and of which they themselves are now afraid.

For instance, in his address to the United Nations this is what President Eisenhower says:

"In size and variety the development of atomic weapons has been no less remarkable. This development has been such that atomic weapons have virtually achieved conventional status within our Armed Services...etc.....In

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the first place, the secret is possessed by our friends and Allies... The secret is also known by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has informed us that, over recent years, it has devoted extensive resources to atomic weapons..... If at one time the U.S. possessed what might have been called a monopoly of atomic power, that monopoly ceased to exist...etc."

The result is that the tension between these two blocs has increased so much that, in spite of all our desire to remain peaceful, we have naturally to be very cautious about what is happening, around us, because we find that all sorts of efforts are being made. This has added to the difficulties through which we have to pass. A Germany which at one time was conquered by the Allies is split in two or more parts and both sides talk of re-uniting the same. But if we read between the lines, probably nobody is anxious to do so; or the way in which they are proceeding does not show that any result is likely to be achieved in the near future.

This tension in the world having increased, it has, as I have said, added to the difficulties through which we are passing and which we have to face so far as our external relations are concerned. It is from that point of view that we have to look at what the aid to Pakistan by U. S. A. means. We are not concerned with what Pakistan does. Having once conceded Pakistan it is, and it should be, nobody's desire to interfere in what they do. But I remember Burke's remarks in his "Reflections on the French Revolution". When there was revolution in France some people said: why should English people worry about it? So Burke's answer to that was: if our neighbour's house is on fire it is better that we keep the fire engines to play on our house for a while ready and well-equipped; it is better that we take note of it: we cannot exactly ignore it. Therefore, even if it is Pakistan's business as to what they

should or should not do, we cannot ignore that they are our neighbours, that we are so closely connected by ties which existed for centuries, and that they were once part and parcel of our body politic. Therefore we are very anxious that anything that they do may not disturb us. We are not ordinarily concerned with what they do. It is entirely their business. But we must take note of what they do if it constitutes a danger not only for them but for us as well. I would like to point out one thing. There has been, for instance, this trouble between North Korea and South Korea which is a pointer to countries like Pakistan, like us, as to what we should do. Therefore it is more as a matter of friendly advice that I would suggest this, if they would care and understand.

I was surprised to see some of the proceedings in the House of Representatives in the U.S.A. in March 1953. There it was clearly disclosed that America is anxious to conserve its man-power. In South Korea they lost very heavily. They had to give three lakhs and fifty thousand soldiers while the rest of the 16 countries who joined them gave only fifty thousand or so. The result is they want to conserve their man-power in America. This has been clearly stated in the speeches in the U.S. Congress. Besides there is the question of cost. They say that the cost is sixteen times more for an American soldier to be trained and equipped and made ready than a South Korean soldier. Therefore they want to conserve their man-power. It is one of their declared policies which they have stated in the House of Representatives and the Senate. What they say is—because the South Koreans are very good people they tell them—"give us guns and save your sons". I will read that portion from the Congressional Proceedings. It is a very important statement made by one of the American Representatives on 12th February, 1953, at the time when the new policy was enunciated in the

House of Representatives by the present President General Eisenhower. And this is it:

"America must conserve its man-power: to do so was a necessary economic strategy. South Koreans, he said, had the qualities for making good soldiers."

There were the 'rice soldiers' in India in former times, and the British also said that they were very good people, because they would themselves starve and make very good provision for English soldiers. A similar compliment is being paid to these poor, unfortunate South Koreans.

6 P.M.

He, i.e. member of the House of Representatives, Hon. Overton continuing said:

"Gen. Van Fleet had said that 16 South Korean soldiers could be trained, fed and paid for the price of one American."

Then he further said:

"I shall make no effort to paint for you the horrible picture of misery and desolation that we found in Korea, a little country that has for 2½ years suffered the tortures of a big war. Even so, regardless of their miseries, they are saying 'Give us guns and save your sons'."

Any country which wants to take military aid from the United States should remember what the British did some centuries ago in India. There were not enough British soldiers who came and conquered our country. There were the so-called Indian soldiers who contributed to the enslavement of their motherland. The same thing happened in Korea. Let any country which wants to take military aid learn the lesson of history. Let it remember what is happening in U.S.A. They want to make it a global thing. When President Truman was there, they were content with a national policy, but on

the 2nd February they have announced a global policy. They want to rope in as many countries in the East as possible in the name of freedom, so that while they give military aid their own men could be saved and by supplying guns there would be employment also for their boys.

Let nobody, therefore, look askance at us. There are some people in our country who think, "Why should our Government behave in this way? If Pakistan takes aid, why should not India take aid?" If we do, we will be only like two parts of Korea. Just as there is a South Korea and a North Korea, there will be an India and a Pakistan. Therefore, we must beware of all talks of taking aid from one bloc or the other. We should be guided only by what is in the interests of our country. Ever since President Eisenhower announced his new policy of global strategy against the Soviet bloc, our troubles have begun. Therefore, we ought to be on our guard.

Certain hon. Members said that we are not doing enough to arrange for our own defence. I beg to differ. It is only five years since we have had anything to do with the military defence of the country.

Shri S. S. More: Will America wait till you are prepared?

Shri Pataskar: I shall answer that.

At the present moment, we are trying in all possible ways to develop our resources. What are our steel plants meant for? They are not meant for merely providing discussion about the location of the plants. Steel is one of the basic metals required to defend ourselves. We should neither be vain of what we are doing nor should we proclaim from the house-tops that we are not going to succeed. Defence is a serious matter. Anybody can criticise and suggest ways and means by which we can at the earliest moment be in a position to defend ourselves.

My hon. friend asked me, "Is America going to wait for you?" Neither

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America nor Russia is going to wait for us. But that does not mean that we should be a handmaid of either of them and reduce ourselves to the position of South Korea or North Korea. These blocs have created so many of machines of destruction that it will take generations for us, even if we wish, to come in line with them. It is not necessary for us to go on those lines. I am sure that in course of time these two blocs will destroy each other, if we act shrewdly, wisely and well. We can keep clear of both of them. I wish both blocs do not go any further the way they are going. We cannot reach self-sufficiency in arms with the short time at our disposal and with the resources we have. If we attempt to do it we have to stop all our internal progress. We must strive in both directions. Because if there is no improvement in the economic situation, we might be hit indirectly, in spite of our not being included in some bloc. I, therefore, say that this was the point that I wanted to place, for consideration of our neighbours, particularly our neighbouring country which was so long a part of our own country—Pakistan. I would appeal to them not to indulge in threatening but to look more seriously to what the U.S.A. is doing. I read out extracts from the speeches of President Eisenhower and others to show what is going on in the United States. It is, therefore, dangerous to ally yourself with them. It is not because of Kashmir or something else that we are protesting against Pakistan for this military aid. We are afraid, because, as I said, just for saving the man-power in the United States, they are encouraging the South Koreans to create soldiers at 1/16th of the cost at which an American soldier is trained and equipped. It is very easy to imagine what would be the result; and from this point of view it is better that all countries in Asia, in spite of their differences, are forewarned of the consequences and then take the right course. For instance, look at Indo-China. What is happening there?

Soldiers are being created there like the South Korean soldiers. Battle goes on merrily, people are killed and the country is devastated. Therefore, this is the thing that all Eastern countries should take note of. If they are backward they should try to improve their economic condition but should not become handmaids of any of the blocs. This is my last appeal to our neighbouring country of Pakistan so far as the military aid question is concerned.

Shri S. S. More: Why do you call it last?

श्री गिडवानी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जो संशोधन पेश किया था वह इस सम्बन्ध में था कि प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने अपने भाषण में जो आज अमरीका और पाकिस्तान के बीच में मिलेटरी समझौता हो रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ ऐसी बातें जाहिर नहीं कीं और न देश को चेतावनी दी और न ही यह कोशिश हो रही है कि सब पार्टियों को मिला करके यह जो समस्या हमारे सामने पैदा हुई है उसका सामना करने के लिये क्या करना चाहिये। मेरा यह संशोधन था :

"but regret that in view of the likely developments owing to the U.S.A. Military aid to Pakistan, that no steps have been taken to bring all political parties together and take them into confidence in regard to measures to be adopted to meet the developments."

इसके अलावा मेरा एक और भी संशोधन था :

"but regret that while expressing sympathy to the relatives of those who have suffered in the Kumbh Tragedy no mention has been made of giving compensation or relief to them."

और इसके सिवा मेरा तीसरा संशोधन यह था कि :

"that while appreciating the reference to the problem of housing, regret that the steps taken so far to tackle it are very inadequate."

मेरी यह तीन तरमीमें थीं। पहली तरमीम के सम्बन्ध में मैं जो कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आप जानते हैं कि फारसी में कहा है :

"चिराकारे कुनद आकिल कि बाज़ आयद पशेमानी"

ऐसा काम क्यों करो कि तुमको पछताना पड़े। इस को कहने के लिये मैं इसलिये मजबूर हुआ हूँ, विवश हुआ हूँ कि हम लोगों ने पाकिस्तान बनाया, अगर पाकिस्तान न बनता तो आज साढ़े छः वर्ष के बाद पाकिस्तान और अमेरिका के समझौते से हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी, हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता, हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा न होता। लेकिन उस वक्त हमने समझा कि पाकिस्तान बनने से दोनों देश, पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान, दोस्त बन जायेंगे और हमारे देश की भी उन्नति होगी, प्रगति होगी और पाकिस्तानी हमारे दोस्त बन जायेंगे। गलत बात का गलत नतीजा निकलता है। इस बात को कहने के लिये भी मैं आज विवश हूँ कि आज हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट राष्ट्रपिता का बार बार नाम लेते हैं। उस राष्ट्रपिता ने भी चेतावनी दी थी कि :

"By creating Pakistan you are introducing poison into the body politic of India."

हिन्दुस्तान में, हिन्दुस्तान के सियासी शरीर में आप विष डाल रहे हैं, इसका बहुत बुरा

परिणाम होगा। लेकिन उस राष्ट्रपिता की बात को किसी ने नहीं सुना, जिसका परिणाम आज यह हुआ है कि साढ़े छः वर्ष के बाद जो स्थिति आपके सामने पैदा हुई है वैसी भयंकर स्थिति, वैसी शोचनीय स्थिति कभी भी किसी मुल्क के इतिहास में सामने आती है। मैं देखता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति आने के पश्चात् भी कांग्रेस ने प्रस्ताव पास किये, कहीं कहीं प्रस्ताव पास होते हैं और कहीं कहीं प्रस्ताव भी नहीं पास होते हैं। लेकिन आज तक कोई ऐसी कोशिश या यत्न नहीं किया जाता कि देश को इस के लिये पूरी तरह से सावधान भी किया जाय, देश की अलग अलग पार्टियों को मिला कर, उनको विश्वास में लेकर उन को बुला कर साथ लिया जाय। ऐसा देखने में आता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी अपनी शक्ति के घमंड में उसी बेपरवाही से चल रही है जैसे कोई भयंकर स्थिति देश के सामने नहीं है। मेरा आप की सरकार के साथ काफ़ी विरोध है, मेरा हृदय बहुत दुखी है, मैं आज भी, अपने निर्वासित भाइयों की साढ़े छः वर्ष के पश्चात् जो दशा है, उसको देख कर बहुत दुखी हूँ, मेरा रात दिन दुखों में ही गुजरता है, तो भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, इस मोहकमे के मंत्री साहब अपनी शक्ति के घमंड में कुछ समझते नहीं हैं, बोलते नहीं हैं, अपने ढंग से चलते हैं, तो भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की देश की स्थिति के कारण मैं आपको आश्वासन देता हूँ, आप अपने घमंड में न रहिये, आप अपनी कम्प्लैसेन्सी या बेपरवाही में न रहिये, आप ऐसा न समझिये कि कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। कई लोगों के मन में यह बात है कि आखिर क्या होगा, जब कोरिया में कुछ नहीं हुआ तो यहां क्या होगा। जब पाकिस्तान बना तब भी आपने सोचा कि क्या होगा। कौन जाने भविष्य में क्या है, मैं कोई ज्योतिषी नहीं, कोई एस्ट्रालजर नहीं, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर नकहा चाहता हूँ कि और याद भी

[श्री गिडवानी]

दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान बना तो पाकिस्तान वालों ने कहा :

“हंस हंस के लिया पाकिस्तान,
लड़ कर लेंगे हिन्दुस्तान ।”

यह उन लोगों के दिमाग में है। वहाँ के लोगों के दिमाग में भी है और कभी कभी बौरा करके अलीगढ़ में भी पहुंच जाती है जिस अलीगढ़ से यह बात शुरू हुई। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में आप बेपरवाह न रहें। मेरे पास कहीं कहीं से खबर भी आ जाती है कि वहाँ वयारियां हो चुकी हैं, वहाँ बेसेस बन चुके हैं, वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान में नये नये अड्डे बन रहे हैं और अमरीका वहाँ पहुंच रहा है और आप पागल बन कर, अपनी पार्टी के घमंड में बैठ कर उसी तरह से चले जाते हैं जैसे दूसरी जनता हिन्दुस्तान में है ही नहीं। तो बावजूद मेरे दिल के दुखी होने के, बावजूद मेरे उन लोगों का नुमाइन्दा होने के, वैसे तो मैं पार्टी का भी नुमाइन्दा हूँ, लेकिन मैं इस को छिपाना नहीं चाहता कि मैं पहले उनका नुमाइन्दा हूँ जो अभी तक निर्वासित कहे जाते हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे जो कुछ कहना होगा वह तो मैं कहूंगा ही, लेकिन बावजूद इस के कि मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग आप के साथ हर मामले में शामिल होंगे बशर्ते कि आप भी हाथ बटाये, आप अपने दिल को विशाल करें, बापू के नाम को ले कर बापू की सहिष्णुता पर और उन की पालिसी पर अमल करना सीखें। आप अपने घमंड को छोड़ें तो देश में बहुत कुछ हो सकता है।

इस के सिवा इस बात की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि जनता के अन्दर भ्रम न पैदा किया जाय, बार बार छोटी मोटी बातों पर गोली चलाने से जनता को आप विपरीत बनाते हैं, जनता को आप अपने विरुद्ध करते हैं, जनता को आप अपने से दूर करते हैं, जब

इतनी भयंकर समस्या आपके सामने है तो भारतीय जनता के पूरे सेवक बनिये। इस बात को छोड़िये कि आप का राज्य है, आप की मैजारिटी है, जैसे कल कहा गया कि हमारी मैजारिटी है, हटाना हो जिसे हटाये आ कर, संसार के इतिहास में आप से बड़े बड़े हट गये, दिल्ली में कई हुकूमतें बनीं और कइयों के कन्नस्तान भी बने, इसलिये इस घमंड को छोड़कर मनुष्य मात्र के विचार को रखिये। हमारे त्यागी भाई हंसते हैं, जब वह उन बेंचों पर नहीं थे, जब वह मंत्री नहीं बने थे, तो क्या उन के दिल में था, क्या उनकी अज़ादी थी, क्या उनकी स्वतंत्रता थी, आज इस चक्कर में जा कर क्या सब बातें भूल गये। मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह भोगी बनें। मैं कहता हूँ कि त्यागी सच्चे त्यागी बनें और इस बात को समझें कि जनता को आप को अपने साथ में लेना है, जनता को अपनी तरफ लेना है। अगर कोई भी मंत्री किसी विपक्षी, इधर की पार्टी को घमंड के साथ जबाब दे तो वह मंत्री बनने के लायक नहीं है, इस को छोड़ कर ही आप जनता के सेवक बन सकेंगे। मैं आप से इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आप के साथ हूँ, नेशनल इमर्जेंसी में कौन ऐसा देशभक्त होया कि देश के हित को देखते हुये आप के विरुद्ध हो। लेकिन आप अपने घमंड को छोड़ें, अपनी दलबन्दी को छोड़ें। खाली उपदेश देने से काम नहीं होगा, अमल करने से होगा और आप अमल कीजिये। तो पहली बात जो मुझे आप से कहनी थी वह यह कि मैं आप को यह आश्वासन देता हूँ, मैं दूसरी पार्टियों की तरफ से तो नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन जो दुखी हैं, निर्वासित लोग, वह आप के साथ चल सकते हैं, यह ६० वर्ष का बुढ़ा आप के साथ काम कर सकता है लेकिन आप का हृदय विशाल बने, आप बापू के नाम को न लें, बापू के काम को लें।

श्री अलगू राम शास्त्री : हृदय तो विशाल है ।

श्री गिडबानी : हृदय विशाल कहाँ है । अपने आप लोग दूकानें बना कर पार्क में बैठे थे, लखनऊ में उनको लाठी मार कर निकाल दिया गया, जो आप के पास आये थे । आप की यू० पी० ने सारे देश भर में मुसीबत पैदा की, मैं इस में जाना नहीं चाहता । लियाकत अली आप के यहां पैदा हुये, खली-कुत्तम आप के यहां पैदा हुये । वहां लोग दूकानें बना कर बैठे थे । अच्छा हो कि मैं इस को यहीं छोड़ दूं ।

कुम्भ के बारे में मैं बहुत कहना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि यहां उस के बारे में काफी कहा गया है, लेकिन जैसा मेरे बिहारी भाई ने कहा, यह अचम्भे की बात है, मैं बम्बई में था, तीन बजे वहां बुलेटिन साया हुई, अस्-बारों में आया, वहां के ईवनिंग बुलेटिन में आया कि वहां इतने आदमी मारे गये और आप के यू० पी० के गवर्नर जो कि उस वक्त इलाहबाद में बैठे हुए थे यह खबर न पा सके । यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । कहीं घोटाला हुआ, कहीं अन्धेरा छाया हुआ है, कहीं ओला पड़ा हुआ है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कैसी बात है । मैं कहता हूं कि यह ईमानदारी की बात नहीं है, जब तक गवर्नर का एक्स्प्ले-नेशन नहीं आया था, मैं कह रहा था कि यह क्या हिन्दुस्तान में हो गया । यह तो बही कहावत है कि :

“नीरो फिडल्टेन रोम वाज बनिंग”

आज इतना कहा ही जा सकता है कि “कुम्भ वाज फ्राइंग ऐंड मुंशी वाज मेरीमेकिंग” । मैं नहीं कहता कि जान बूझ कर हुआ लेकिन आखिर हुआ तो क्यों हुआ ? कल इन बैठों पर बैठ कर मैंने डा० लंका सुन्दरम से कहा कि आखिर हिन्दुस्तान को क्या हो गया ?

४६-४७ वर्ष से मैं काम करता आता हूं लेकिन मुझे स्वप्न में भी नहीं खयाल था कि हमारा राज्य आबेगा तो उसमें ऐसी बात होगी और अगर होगा तो हम तत्परता से चलेंगे और उसका डिफेन्स भी करेंगे, जबाब देते रहेंगे । कहना यह चाहिये कि हमारी भूल हुई, अगर पार्टी हुई तो पार्टी गलत हुई, हमें दुख है इस बात का, जिन्होंने हमें नहीं बताया वह जिम्मेवार हैं । अगर यह बात किसी के कान तक पहुंची और उसने कान बन्द करके पार्टी चलाई, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस आदमी को चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा क्यों न हो आज गद्दी से हटना चाहिये ।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : यह बात जंकरी है ।

श्री गिडबानी : तब लोगों को बड़ा संतोष होगा । वह कहते हैं कि एक कमेटी बनाई है । लोग कहते हैं कि ऐसी कमेटी बनानी चाहिये थी जिसमें पबलिक मैन होते और जिसमें उनको विश्वास होता । इस मामले में लीपा-पोती करने की बात नहीं है । खबरते क्यों हो । आपकी इतनी मैजारिटी है । बार बार काटजू साहब कहते हैं कि हटा दो । तो जमाना किसी का हमेशा नहीं रहता । इसने बहुतों को हटा दिया और कइयों को हटा देगा । जब मैं छोटा था तो मैथिलीचरण गुप्त की भारत भारती पढ़ता था । उसमें एक जगह लिखा है : संसार में किसका समय है एक सा रहता सदा, है निशि दिवा सी भूमती सर्वत्र विपदासम्पदा । जो आज राजा बन रहा है रंक कल होता वही । जो आज इस गद्दी पर बैठा होता है वही कल मारा मारा फिरता है । तो मेरे भाई कभी इस बात को न सोचें । मैं कहता हूं कि घमंड को छोड़ दीजिये, झूठे प्रचार को छोड़ दीजिये और कह दीजिये कि यह गलत बात थी । एक पबलिक मैन की कमेटी बनाइये कि जो जांच करे ।

[श्री गिडवानी]

अब एक बात मैं रिफ्यूजीज के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। कल मैं ने मंत्री साहब से सवाल किया था कि दिवाली गिफ्ट के तौर पर जो रिफ्यूजीज को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया था वह कितने आदमियों को मिला, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि कुल नौ लाख रुपया दिया गया। पर अखबारों में यह आया है कि १६ लाख रुपया दिया गया। यह बात ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने बताई है। इसमें वह जमींदार नहीं हैं जो गैर पंजाबी हैं। वह तो प्रायरिटी लिस्ट में ही नहीं हैं। तो सौ आदमियों को १६ लाख रुपये देने से तो काम नहीं चल सकता। यह बहुत बड़ा काम है। उसको तेजी से करना चाहिये। जो गरीब हैं, जिनके क्लेम नहीं हैं, उनको सौ सौ और दो दो सौ कर्जा दिया गया है वह उनसे वसूल किया जा रहा है और उनका सामान कुर्क किया जा रहा है और कभी कभी उनको जेल भी भेजा जा रहा है। इस तरह क्या विस्थापित बसेंगे। यह गलत है।

चौथी बात मैं मकानों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उन मकानों का जिक्र किया गया है जो कि रिफ्यूजीज के लिये बने हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई जब पंडित जवाहरलाल ने बम्बई में आइल रिफानरी का उद्घाटन करते हुये कहा था कि मजदूरों के लिये एक एक ही कमरे के मकान बने हैं। मुझे हैरानी हुई कि प्रधान मंत्री को यह पता नहीं है कि हजारों मकान ऐसे बनाये जाते हैं और रिफ्यूजीज के लिये तो वन रुम टिनेमेंट ही बनाये गये हैं और उनके लिये पाखाने भी अलग से नहीं हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट प्रधान मंत्री की बात तो माने। मेरी तो शिकायत इसी बात की है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न किया था मगर न जाने वह क्यों डिसएलाऊ हो गया। मैं कहता हूँ कि तहकीकात की जाय कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितने लोग हैं जिनके पास मकान नहीं हैं।

सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने सेंसस लिया है कि इन दिनों दिल्ली में ६००० लोग ऐसे हैं जो छत के नीचे नहीं सोते हैं। बम्बई में तो तीन चार लाख ऐसे लोग हैं जो छत के नीचे नहीं सोते। न मालूम सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे लोगों की क्या तादाद होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी पूरी तहकीकात की जाये। रिफ्यूजीज के लिये जो मकान बनाये गये हैं उनमें एक एक कमरा और बरांडा होता है और पाखाना तीन तीन चार चार के लिये एक होता है। और उसका भी किराया इतना होता है कि कई जगह वह नहीं दे सकते और उनको निकाला जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट प्रधान मंत्री के वचन पर अमल करे। एक कमीशन या कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाय तो इन मकानों की हालत को देखे कि जो रिफ्यूजीज को दिये गये हैं और औरों को दिये जाते हैं। बम्बई में जो मकान लेबर को दिये गये हैं उनका वह किराया नहीं दे पाते हैं। जो जमीन की कीमत है वह भी उसके साथ जमा कर दी गयी है। तो वह इतना किराया कैसे दे सकते हैं।

तो मैं इन तीन चार बातों को आपके सामने लाना चाहता था। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि कांग्रेसी अपनी सत्ता के मद को छोड़ देंगे और जनता की सेवा करने वाली सरकार बनायेंगे, जिससे जनता की सेवा होगी। जनता ज्यादा मुसीबत में है। नहीं तो यह चन्द रोड़ का मामला है।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : आप भी कांग्रेस में आ जाइये तो सब मामला ठीक हो जायगा।

श्री राबे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : सभापति जी, आज कुम्भ की घटना को लेकर अनेक वक्ताओं ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। इस हाउस के सभी सदस्यों को उससे दुःख हुआ है और यहां पर सम्बेदना भी प्रकट की गई है। परन्तु जहां इस दुर्घटना को लेकर

उसकी भर्त्सना की गई है वहां हम यह भूल जाते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो प्रबन्ध किया था और जो इन्तिजाम किया था उससे बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना बचा ली गई। मैं यह निश्चय पूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि ऐसे कुम्भ के मेले पर हूँ जे आदि के प्रकोप से हजारों आदिमियों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ता है। परन्तु ऐसे मौके पर जहाँ कि सत्तर लाख आदिमी एकत्रित हुए वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट ने सफाई आदि का इतना अच्छा प्रबन्ध किया कि जहाँ हमारे कुछ सौ भाइयों को जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा वहाँ उन्होंने सफाई के द्वारा और अच्छे प्रबन्ध के द्वारा बीमारी को रोक करके हजारों आदिमियों को मृत्यु के मुख में जाने से बचा लिया और इस प्रबन्ध के लिये हमें उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के प्रति आभार मानना भी उचित है। यदि इतना अच्छा प्रबन्ध न होता तो एक बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना वहाँ होती। श्रीमान्, इस विषय पर अभी तक किसी ने अपने विचार प्रकट नहीं किये जो बहुत जरूरी था।

यह कुम्भ के मेले बहुत ही प्राचीन समय से चले आ रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में चार ही ऐसे मुकाम हैं जहाँ बारह वर्ष के बाद कुम्भ के यह मेले हुआ करते हैं, प्रयाग, हरिद्वार, उज्जैन और नासिक। इनका इतिहास भी बहुत पुराना है। पौराणिक कथाओं के अनुसार इनका समय उस समय से माना जाता है जब कि समुद्र मंथन हुआ था। जो कुछ भी हो परन्तु इतना निश्चित है कि यह बहुत प्राचीन मेले हैं और यह हमारे भारतवर्ष में उस जमाने में जबकि आवागमन के साधन नहीं थे सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को तीन चार साल के बाद एक मुकाम पर मिलने का एक बहुत बड़ा अवसर प्रदान करते थे। हिन्दुस्तान के भिन्न भिन्न भागों से लोग चल कर, दूध दूरे की यात्रा करके इन स्थानों पर

एकत्रित होते थे, वहाँ अपने विचार प्रकट करते थे और इन विचारों को लेकर अपने अपने स्थानों को जाते थे और जो कुछ बातें वह अपने साथ ले जाते थे उनको वहाँ के लोगों को बतलाते थे और उनका प्रचार करते थे। तो इस प्राचीनता को कायम रखने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि इन महत्वपूर्ण मेलों का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े सूबे की सरकार है वह भी इतने साधन होते हुये भी उसका इन्तिजाम यदि नहीं कर सकी और उसमें खामी रही तो मेरा विश्वास है कि दूसरे छोटे प्रदेशों की सरकारें, जैसे कि मध्य भारत है, जहाँ पर कि हर बारहवें साल कुम्भ का मेला होता है, इसको कैसे कर सकेंगी और उनसे कैसे आशा की जा सकती है कि वह अच्छा प्रबन्ध कर सकें। ये राष्ट्रीय मेले हैं। इन में सारे देश के लोग आते हैं, भिन्न भिन्न सम्प्रदायों के लोग आते हैं। और भिन्न भिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के लोग भी कार्य करने आते हैं। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इनके प्रबन्ध में हाथ बंटावे और इसकी जिम्मेदारी को अपने सर पर ले। मुझे आशा है कि जो दुर्घटना हुई है उसकी गम्भीरता पर विचार करते हुये भविष्य में जो इस प्रकार के मेले होंगे उनके प्रबन्ध का भार केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने सर पर लेगी और उनके प्रबन्ध में हाथ बंटायेगी।

अभी गिडवानी साहब ने यह कहा है कि ऐसे समय में कांग्रेस दूसरी पार्टियों का सहयोग लेने की तैयार नहीं होती है। मुझे यह सुन कर बहुत ही आश्चर्य हुआ। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कभी किसी के सहयोग को लेने से इन्कार नहीं किया। लेकिन हमारे बिरोधी दल के भाई हमेशा यह सोचते हैं कि वह सहयोग तभी दे सकते हैं जब कि उनकी विचार धारा को और उनके कार्य-क्रम को गवर्नमेंट मानने को तैयार हो और यदि सरकार उनसे

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

सहमत न हो और उनका सरकार से मेल न बैठे तो वह कभी सहयोग देने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

पाकिस्तान ने अमरीका से बातचीत की है और उनको मदद मिलने वाली है। लेकिन हम को यह देख लेना चाहिये कि मिलिटरी एड के मिल जाने से ही, जैसा कि उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के बनने पर शुरू से ही कहा था "हंस कर लिया पाकिस्तान और लड़ कर लेंगे हिन्दुस्तान" वह जमाना अब बदल गया है। अगर लड़कर ही हिन्दुस्तान अपने पास रख सकते थे तो अंग्रेज कभी भी आसानी से हम को छोड़कर नहीं चले जाने वाले थे। वह जमाना गया जब कि बन्दूक और तलवार और गोली के बल पर किसी पर शासन रखा जा सकता था। यह जनतन्त्र का जमाना है, और दुनिया की पिछड़ी से पिछड़ी जातियों ने भी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ बगावतें कर दी हैं। दुनिया में अब कोई ऐसा देश नहीं रहने वाला है जहां कि साम्राज्यवाद थोड़ी देर के लिये गी पनप सकता है। तो हमें इस मूल सिद्धान्त को हमेशा ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि दूसरों को लड़कर अपने कब्जे में करने के प्रयत्न का क्या हथ होता है। इसका हमें इतिहास से सबक लेना चाहिये। जर्मनी ने यूरोप को जीतने के लिये बहुत बड़ी फौजें तैयार की थीं। इसी तरह इटली ने भी अपनी शक्ति को बहुत बढ़ाया था और दूसरे देशों पर आक्रमण किया था। उसी तरह के जापान के भी मनसूबे थे। लेकिन इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि वह अपनी पालिसी में सफल नहीं हो सके। वह दूसरे राज्यों को अपने कब्जे में नहीं कर सके। बल्कि उनके अपने राज्य ही उन के पास नहीं रह सके, उन की भी हानि हो गई। इसी तरह अगर पाकिस्तान यह सोचता है कि वह अमेरिका से मिल-

टरी एड लेकर हिन्दुस्तान को जीत सकता है तो वह उसकी बड़ी भारी भूल होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस एड को ले कर और इस तरह सोच कर वह अपने विनाश को ही निमन्त्रण दे रहा है और इस से उसकी ही बहुत बड़ी हानि होने वाली है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है। इस तरह की घटनायें घटी हैं और वह निश्चित तौर पर घट कर रहेंगी।

तीसरी बात यह है कि अगर पाकिस्तान यह समझता है कि वह इस एड को ले कर काश्मीर पर हमला करके काश्मीर को हड़प सकेगा तो यह भी उसकी बड़ी भारी भूल है। संयोगवश काश्मीर में एक बहुत बड़ी घटना उसी दिन हुई जिस वक्त कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति अपना अभिभाषण संसद् के सम्मुख दे रहे थे। काश्मीर की जनता ने उस रोज यह फैसला किया कि काश्मीर की जनता का सम्बन्ध हमेशा से हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहेगा। ऐसे मौके पर संसद् के सदस्यों की ओर से हम काश्मीर की जनता का अभिनन्दन किये वगैर नहीं रह सकते। काश्मीर से हमेशा हमारे सम्बन्ध रहे हैं और काश्मीर के मामले में हम ने कभी हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। हमने हमेशा उन पर ही छोड़ा कि वह अपना निर्णय खुद कर सकते हैं। संविधान में हम ने उन्हें एक विशेष धारा रख कर उनको यह आजादी दी कि वह अपने भविष्य का निर्णय आप करेंगे और यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि काश्मीर की जनता ने स्वेच्छा से हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहने का अपना फैसला किया है। उन्होंने ब्रिटिशिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को भी स्वीकार किया है और जैसा कि प्रेस रिपोर्ट से पता लगता है, उन्होंने, वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने, अपने सुझाव हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में सम्मिलित करने के लिये भारत सरकार के पास भेजे हैं। मुझे आशा है कि जो

हमने वादे किये थे वह हमने पूरे किये और जो आशायें काश्मीर की जनता की हैं कि वे हमेशा से हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहे, वह आशा भी उनकी पूरी होगी और हम साथ साथ चलते हुये अपनी आजादी को कायम रख सकेंगे।

तो यह काश्मीर का मामला इस तरह से निबटता है और जो संसद् ने वहां पर उनकी राफिटिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार किया है उस को आवश्यक संशोधनों के साथ हमारे संविधान में अवश्य ही शीघ्र शामिल करके इस अध्याय को समाप्त किया जायगा। यू० एन० ओ० में यह मामला जरूर हमारी ओर से है। लेकिन हमेशा के लिये यह नहीं रह सकता। हम ने काफी मौका दिया कि यू० एन० ओ० इस को निबटाये। लेकिन हमेशा के लिये हम इन्तजार नहीं कर सकते और न काश्मीर की जनता को ही हमेशा के लिये हम उसके हाथ में बगैर निर्णय के रख सकते थे। काश्मीर की जनता ने जो फैसला किया है उस के लिये वह स्वतंत्र थी। हमने उनको स्वतंत्रता दी थी और उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से जो फैसला किया है उसके अनुसार उन को संरक्षण देने और उसको कायम रखने की हमारी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। कुछ बातों में काफी सफलता मिली है और कुछ बातों में नहीं मिली है। उन्होंने खास तौर से सामुदायिक योजनाओं का और राष्ट्रीय विकास योजनाओं का जिक्र किया है। मुझे भी कुछ स्थानों में इन को देखने का मौका मिला है। जहां तहां अभी कई ऐसे स्थान हैं कि जनता वहां खुद काम करना चाहती है, वह परिश्रम भी करना चाहती है, पैसा भी लगाना चाहती है, परन्तु अभी तक जितना प्रयास शासन की ओर से होना चाहिये और

जितना उन का पथप्रदर्शन करना चाहिये उतना अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। इसलिये अगर इस ओर शासन और अधिक ध्यान दे तो बहुत कुछ देश का कार्य और निर्माण का कार्य आसानी से हो सकेगा और जनता बहुत कुछ आगे बढ़ सकेगी। कई जगह के लोग सड़कों का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, स्कूलों की इमारतें बनाना चाहते हैं, बोर्डिंग हाउस बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको रास्ता बतलाने वाला नहीं है, उनको टैक्निकल गाइडेंस नहीं है। तो शासन अपनी नीति का ऐलान कर के जगह जगह अगर बतलाये कि क्या काम हो सकता है, जल्दी से सरवे कर के उन को रास्ता बतला कर उनके लिये योजना बनाये और बतलाये कि कितनी उन को मदद मिल सकती है और कितना वह काम कर सकते हैं, इस तरह से शासन कार्य करे, तो मुझे आशा है कि कई जगह से प्रस्ताव आयेंगे और इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ कार्य देश का हो सकेगा।

हाउसिंग, गृह-निर्माण, का जहां तक सवाल है, अगर यह जनता के सहयोग से और जनता के परिश्रम से किया जाय तो बहुत कुछ रुपया जो ठेकेदारों की जेब में और दूसरे लोगों की जेब में चला जाता है वह बच सकता है। कई जगह हमारे मजदूर भाई हजारों की तादाद में रहते हैं और यदि वे एक दो घंटे परिश्रम करें, उनको मैट्रियल दिया जाय, सामान और सामग्री दी जाय, तो बहुत कुछ सस्ते मकान, कम कीमत में अच्छे मकान तैयार हो सकते हैं। तो यह जो विकास योजनाओं में और सामुदायिक योजनाओं में कार्य पद्धति अपनाई गयी है उसको हिन्दुस्तान में शासन की ओर से जहां कहीं भी मकानात और इमारतें आदि बनाई जाती हैं, उस में भी अगर यह नीति अपनाई जायेगी तो बहुत कुछ शासन का पैसा बच सकेगा और बहुत सारा धन जो

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

दूसरों की जेब में जाता है, करप्शन में जाता है, उसकी बचत हो सकेगी।

श्रीमान्, साथ ही मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना था कि सामुदायिक योजनाओं, विकास योजनाओं और उन के साथ ही पंचवर्षीय योजना जो चल रही है, उसके अतिरिक्त देश में चरित्र ऊंचा उठाने के लिये और लोगों में बल पैदा करने के लिये भी बहुत आवश्यकता है। लोगों में बल केवल बन्दूक और तलवार आदि से ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता है। वास्तविक बल लोगों के चरित्र को ऊंचा उठाने से पैदा हो सकता है। इस कार्य के लिये हमें हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा ध्यान शिक्षा की ओर देना है। यूनीवर्सिटी कमीशन रिपोर्ट को काफी अर्सा हो चुका है। उसमें बहुत सी सिफारिशें हैं और उन सिफारिशों में एक सिफारिश जिस पर बहुत अधिक जोर दिया गया है वह है रिलीजियस एजुकेशन का दिया जाना। यद्यपि उस में "धार्मिक" शब्द है, लेकिन रिलीजियस को उस के व्यापक रूप में समझा जाय तो मारैलिटी, मारल-एजुकेशन, से ही उसका मतलब हो सकता है। इंग्लैंड में भी इस को अनिवार्य रखा गया है। यह निश्चित बात है कि जब तक हम बच्चों के चरित्र को ऊंचा नहीं उठायेंगे, लोगों का और देश का चरित्र ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में हम देखते हैं कि कहीं स्ट्राइक होते हैं, कहीं असहयोग होता है, कहीं गैर जिम्मेदारी के प्रदर्शन होते हैं। इन सब को रोकने के लिये और एक अच्छा वातावरण बनाने के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ठीक ढंग से एजुकेशन दी जाय। प्राचीन समय में हिन्दुस्तान ने जो कुछ भी प्राप्त किया था और जो कुछ उसने उन्नति की थी उसका कारण था तो वह

एक ही था कि हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षण पद्धति बहुत अच्छी थी, बहुत साउंड थी। इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान में आजकल जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है, उसके बारे में मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस विषय पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिये। शिक्षण पद्धति को १०० में बदलने की बहुत शीघ्र जरूरत है। यदि हमारे यहां शिक्षा ठीक तरह से दी जायगी तो मुझे निश्चय है कि हमारा देश ऊंचा उठेगा, बलवान होगा और अधिक कार्य-शील होगा। उस दशा में हमारा देश सारी दुनिया में शान्ति फैला सकेगा और शान्ति को कायम रख सकेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ चूँकि मेरा समय हो गया है, मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Sri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I am a very harmless teacher, stranger to the very contentious field of politics. We harmless teachers do many harmless things. One of them is that sometimes we arrange paper-reading contests. While I was listening to the various speeches of the Opposition I felt as if I was present at a paper-reading contest and the honourable person who was reading the paper was talking mostly irrelevantly. I say this with due humility as a member of the audience and not as a judge of the contest. Every speaker, who has taken part in the discussion today, has begun with the Kumbh fair tragedy. The tragedy is unprecedented and this tragedy has been mourned by every house and every home in the whole of India. I believe there is no Member in this House or any other legislative body or any other corporate body who has not felt that a very solemn occasion was marred by this

very fateful occurrence. I was not present there myself—I wish I were—but I have met some persons who have come back from that fair. Only this morning I met one of my old teachers. I read with him when I was a student of the ninth class.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: His teacher.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My teacher and, therefore, his grand-teacher. I met that very revered teacher of mine, who is much more energetic than my friend who interrupted me just now, and he said to me that he had returned only recently from the Kumbh fair and that he had found all the arrangements to be excellent, and that if anything like what has happened has happened, it should make us feel that there are many things which are beyond the power of man and which show that all the plans of man sometimes go wrong. It was a very fateful thing, but I do not believe that the administration and the Rajpal and other persons should be dragged into this thing. To call them Nero, call them by this name and by that name, if I can use the expression, that is something like 'mental bombast'. It is a very happy expression used by Coleridge and I do not mind using it. A criticism of this kind is only an instance of mental bombast. We are all very sorry for what has happened and I think the Government has done well in appointing a Committee. A distinguished Member of the House gave a very good certificate to the Chairman of that Committee. If I may use his words, he said that he had faith in that Chairman. We should wait for the report of that Committee and then if we find that the administration was guilty of any act of commission or omission, I would be one of those persons who would not mind calling the wisdom of the administration into question, but I must say that we should not try to make so much out of this tragedy, which concerns all of us and over which, I think, no Member of this House feels more than myself.

There was another point that was raised and it was this. Another hon. Member while referring to the U. S. A.-Pakistan Military Pact said: "Stop your Five Year Plan: it is a flop." I think I am quoting the exact words which he used. I must say, Sir, that these are very unfortunate words. To call the Five Year Plan a 'flop', I would submit humbly, is a misuse of words. If you call this 'Five Year Plan a flop' you are destroying the faith of the people of your own country; you are destroying the faith of the people in your own Government; you are destroying the faith of your people in democracy. There is a National Extension Service scheme in my constituency which I recently visited, and I know what valuable work they are doing there. Roads are being built; hospitals are being opened; children's parks are being started; high schools are being put up; nurses are being trained and people are being taught new methods of production; people are being taught how to look after their cattle—in fact the whole life of the village, if I may use that expression, is being transformed gradually without the use of the whip. I know you can transform the life of the people with the use of the whip overnight, and I know there are some people who might like to use the whip. But this is being done in a most voluntary manner, in a most democratic manner.

If I remember aright, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who recently came to India and delivered a speech in the Central Hall, said that India is launching upon one of the biggest experiments in the history of the world, that is to say it is getting things done, it is building a new India, according to the methods and procedures of democracy. This is something unique, something new. Here, on the other hand, is an hon. Member who said that this Five Year Plan was a flop. The Five Year Plan is the life-breath of the nation and if you stop it you stop the life-breath of the nation. I

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

consider the use of these words very unfortunate.

Mr. Patil, speaking the other day on the Five Year Plan said:

न बुद्धि भेदं जनयेत्

Don't create doubts in the mind of the people.

Here are our friends who say: "You Congressmen don't cooperate with us. We stretch our hand of cooperation; but you don't cooperate with us." Here are these people who are trying to undermine the faith of people in the very things in which the Congress Party has put its utmost confidence—and still they say: 'You don't co-operate with us.'

This Five Year Plan, which is a very mighty experiment, is going on and I consider it was very gracious on the part our President to have referred to the achievements of the Plan. The Five Year Plan is one of the major events that has happened in India during the last six years and I think any one who under-rates it is not doing justice to the New India that is growing up before our very eyes.

Sir, there was another point raised and it was about the U.S.-Pakistan Pact. I think no one understands this much more than a person who belonged to what is called Pakistan today, who was born in that area and who has come over to this country after Partition. I must say that the problem of this U.S.A.-Pakistan military alliance will not be solved in the way which some of the Members have suggested here: 'Militarise the nation.' They think that militarising the nation is like giving sweetmeats to school children on a holiday. I know some chiefs of states used to go to the schools—I myself had some experience—and then they said: In honour of the visit of this ruler, Rs. 50/- is given and you distribute laddus. I think laddus are an all-India proposition—distribute laddus among the pupils; that is what they used to say. They say: militarise the nation. They think militarising the

nation is distributing laddus, distributing cheap sweets amongst pupils. Militarise the nation! Are we not doing everything in our power to defend our country? See what is happening. See the Territorial Army, the Auxiliary Territorial Army, the N. C. C. and the Auxiliary N. C. C. You do not go to schools and colleges; you do not go to camps which our Defence Ministry puts up for the training of the army personnel. If you see them you will find that we are trying to create a corps, a substantial, sound, efficient corps, which will come to our rescue, to our aid, if the need be. But, I think this U. S. A. Pakistan military alliance is something which is very difficult to talk about because I read some papers which are published in Delhi; they are all very good papers, and while I read them, I do not know whether this U.S.A.-Pakistan alliance has materialised or not. But taking it for granted that this U. S. A.-Pakistan military alliance has materialised, I can assure you that, as our Prime Minister has said recently and as he has been saying all the time, the full remedy of this will not be the strength of our army—that also should be there—but the determination and the will of the people and I know, if Pakistan turns its eyes towards us,—its aggressive attention to us—I know all the Members of this House would be there to enthuse the nation and I do not think that the U.S.A.-Pakistan alliance will be able to do any harm to our country. We have won our freedom; we will retain our freedom and we cannot be deprived of our freedom whatever the alliances—military or economic or whatever kind—may be. We believe in the will of the people and the determination of the people.

Sir, I have been recently visiting my constituency, villages, small towns. People talk of unity. What kind of unity do they want? They want some seats over there, that is also one kind of unity (An hon. Member: No, No.) I am not talking about you. I am talking about the people

at large. What kind of unity do they want? They want unity; some of the friends should vacate these seats and some of the friends there outside—and not here—should come. This is not.....

Shri Gidwani: Some of them may go there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You will have precedence over me. I have been visiting some places in my constituency; I went to some villages, some towns, small towns and what have I found? Here these people are talking about unity and there in the villages and small towns, this feeling of unity has been created. You can understand how our so-called leaders are out of touch with the feelings and sentiments of the people. I visited Mukharian, a small town. All the parties, all the political parties in India, were there and they were there to say that they will give a good account of themselves. I do not want to use any word that amounts to war mongering. They will give a good account; they will present a united front if any harm is done to India. I think the talk of U. S. A.-Pakistan military pact has brought about national solidarity, national unity in India and I am sure this has been a great advantage. I am sure that our Defence Minister will see to it that we have armaments—we have armament factories; we are building more factories and we have that kind of man-power and resources which will enable us to come out very triumphantly in a battle.

One word more. The President's Address is one of the noblest utterances that anybody can think of. An artist said that in art you have three distances. An artist has three horizons: there is the innermost horizon, there is the middle horizon, and then there is the outermost horizon. And no artist is worth his name who does not take into account all these three horizons when producing a work of art. I think our country is a work of art, and our President has given us an idea of that work of art. First of all, he has

referred to our immediate problems and he has given us wise guidance on them. And he has given us wise guidance on those problems which we are tackling gradually, the Five Year Plan and other things. Above all, he has given the outermost horizon, the fundamental and basic principles of our national policy: peace, tolerance and self-help. I see self-help everywhere. I see the growing peace in the minds of the people, and tolerance. I am sure with the immediate objectives in view and with the middle and outermost objectives in view, we are going to march forward and do very well. I am sure our President has given us the right lead, the right kind of guidance and given us that wisdom which we very badly stand in need of.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Sir, in rising to speak on my amendment (No. 9) I feel great diffidence, because in the present situation it is not a question of what we have to speak but what we ought not to speak. Friends on either side have referred to a very important development in recent days, namely the Pak-U.S. pact, although there has been some difference in approach. Different people have taken it in different light. Some take it as a welcome thing; others do not anticipate much trouble. I take it that the majority of hon. Members who have spoken today have referred very seriously to the effect and possible consequences of the alliance as far as India is concerned.

There is no doubt that this pact has changed our entire approach, and it may greatly influence the policy of our administrative machinery in various spheres. It is quite true that the U.S. military aid does not necessarily mean that Pakistan will go to war with India; it is possible that she may not do so. We always hope for the best, and we all earnestly hope that Pakistan will not take a step which will make another Korea of this sub-continent.

But at the same time, it is for us to be prepared for the worst. If the worst comes to the worst, if Pakistan does launch upon a large-scale offen-

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

sive against this country—if at least to increase her bargaining power regarding Kashmir or to cut India off from Kashmir, Pakistan were to start an offensive,—we have to consider what are the possible effects of that offensive, what are the possible acts of aggression that we can expect; we have also to see how we can meet that situation in the present state of affairs.

7 P.M.

It is not a matter to be treated very lightly because it is our duty to see that we retain the freedom that we have earned—not that it will

be a very great attack upon our freedom. We do believe that it will not be an attempt to invade and occupy the entire India. But, there is no doubt that if they want to take the offensive, they can create a lot of trouble for us and they can take the offensive in so many ways.

Mr. Chairman: I understand the hon. Member is going to take long.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can continue tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Thursday, the 18th February, 1954.