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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INDIAN)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 24th February, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 139.

Shri S. N. Das: There is another question of a similar nature, that is No. 166. Both may be taken together.

Mr. Speaker: Is that convenient? Is Mr. Tiwari present here? No, he is not here. Let us take up No. 139.

INDUSTRIAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION

*139. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 356 on the 25th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation has started functioning; and

(b) if so, whether any foreign investors have subscribed any capital or expressed their desire to invest in this Corporation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is expected to start functioning early next month.

(b) Yes, Sir, the prospectus issued by the Corporation, of which a copy is available in the Library of the Sabha, mentions the fact of certain foreign investors having agreed to subscribe for a portion of the shares of the Corporation.

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Sardar Hukam Singh: Are the foreign investors limited only to U. K. and U. S. A. or have any other countries expressed their desire to contribute for these shares?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Those investors are from U. K. and U. S. A.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the negotiations between the prospective investors and the International Bank have been finalised? On the previous occasion the Government stated that they were under way.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The prospectus contains the names of those who have subscribed from the U. K. and U. S. A. As regards the negotiations with the International Bank, they have agreed to advance a loan of 10 million dollars to this Corporation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the number of foreign members on the Board of Directors of this Corporation and on what considerations they have been placed there?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is a private corporation and I cannot just now give off-hand the names of the Directors, but I may say that there are seven Directors representing Indian shareholders, two representing the British shareholders and one the American shareholders. There are in all eleven Directors and the eleventh is nominated by the Government of India.

Shri Gadgil: Apart from the representation of foreigners on the Board of Directors, how much foreign personnel is engaged or likely to be engaged in the progress of this Corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is a private Corporation, and what is likely to be engaged I cannot say just now, but at present, there is one.

Shri Gadgil: May I respectfully submit that Government had made a donation of Rs. 7½ crores free of interest?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will have a chance of expressing his views, but on this question he may only ask for information. I am going to the next question.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I do not understand the word "donation" used by the hon. Member.

Shri Gadgil: For 15 years, it carries no interest. I do not think it is wrong to say that.

Shri Bansal: I would like to know whether what is just stated by Shri Gadgil is a fact?

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

PRIZES FOR HINDI Books

*140 **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books of each category received by the Government of India under the scheme for awarding 18 prizes for books published in Hindi between the 1st January, 1953 and the 31st December, 1954;

(b) whether any committee has been set up to examine these books; and

(c) if so, the constitution of the committee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The total number of books received so far under the scheme is 392. It is not possible at this stage to give the number of books category-wise as in a number of cases the competitors have given vague classifications and the matter is under correspondence with them.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Sahitya Akademy will be consulted when constituting these Committees?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the selection of these books is concerned, the tentative proposal is to appoint judges who will go through these books.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the intention of the Government was made known to the public in general and whether any circular was sent to the literary associations all over the country?

Dr. M. M. Das: A Press Note was issued.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether this scheme is an *ad hoc* scheme or forms part of a comprehensive scheme, and if so, what is the nature of that comprehensive scheme?

Dr. M. M. Das: It, by 'comprehensive scheme', the hon. Member means that it will continue annually, my answer is 'Yes'. It is a simple matter. We invite books from the authors and then we constitute Select Committees comprising of eminent men and men of literature, and they make the selection. I do not think there is any detailed scheme that is necessary.

Shri M. P. Mishra: May I know if judges are appointed for the purpose and who are they for Hindi?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the present question is concerned, the Judges have not yet been appointed. I told the House that the tentative proposal is to appoint judges, but there were other prizes which have already been awarded, and in those cases judges were appointed and the judges themselves stated that they would take up the work on condition that their names would not be given to the public because they were afraid that they will be approached by interested parties.

तिलपट में वैमानिक प्रदर्शन

*१४१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष भी भारतीय वायु सेना के वैमानिक-समारोह के अवसर पर तिलपट में बड़े पैमाने पर वैमानिक प्रदर्शन करने का निश्चय किया गया है, और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या क्या प्रियों तथा विशेष विधायियों की जा रही हैं?

सरकार उपर्युक्ती (सरकार मर्जीठाका): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ल) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री भक्त इर्दान: क्या इस का यह अर्थ है कि पिछले वर्ष नियमित व्यक्तियों और आम जनता को जिस कीलाई और असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ा था उसी से घबरा कर यह दैनिक विधायियों की जानकारी का बोलबाला कर रहा है? क्या इसका कारण बताने की मंत्री महोदय कृपा करेंगे?

सरकार मर्जीठाका: पिछले साल जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हुआ था उसकी लास वजह यह थी कि एयर कोर्स की एनिवर्सरी थी। इस साल कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है इसलिए कोई लास प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया, जो कंकशन्स हर साल होते हैं वही होंगे।

PROHIBITION

*142. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 874 on the 8th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have now received information from Part C State Governments regarding the steps they have taken or propose to take to introduce prohibition in their respective States; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 10].

Shri Dabhi: In the statement supplied I find that there is no information regarding the State of Cutch. May I know what is the position?

Shri Datar: So far as Cutch is concerned, prohibition has not been introduced. However, the policy of Government is to decrease gradually the incidence of consumption of liquor.

Shri Dabhi: From the information given in the statement, it appears that none of the Part C States propose to introduce complete prohibition in the near future. May I know whether any target has been fixed for complete prohibition in these areas?

Shri Datar: No target has been fixed as such, but the Delhi State Government has appointed a Committee to consider the whole question and the Planning Commission has also appointed a Committee of an all-India character to consider the same matter.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The hon. Minister just now said that the policy is for gradual decrease of liquor consumption. May I know what percentage up to this time has been decreased in Delhi State?

Shri Datar: I cannot at present give the percentage so far as Delhi is concerned.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (INSPECTING UNIT)

*143. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 365 on the 25th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the date when the Inspecting Unit for watching the expenditure of the grants made by the Central Social Welfare Board was set up;

(b) the date when the report of the Inspecting Unit was received; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) June, 1954.

(b) The reports by the Inspecting Unit are submitted after each inspection tour.

(c) The reports are considered at the time of sanctioning grants.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if the Central Social Welfare Board is setting up directly under its aegis the institutions for the welfare

of women and children, and, if so, whether the Inspecting Boards will also be looking into these institutions which are directly being sponsored?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Inspecting Officers will visit every institution which receives some kind of help from the Board.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that this inspection report will be submitted to the State Social Welfare Boards or directly to the Central Board?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is submitted directly to the Central Social Welfare Board.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether these inspection bodies being appointed by the Education Ministry or by the Finance Ministry are for scrutinising the expenditure alone or the activities of the Welfare Boards?

Dr. M. M. Das: These are bodies appointed by the Board itself. The Board is autonomous.

REQUISITION OF THE SERVICES OF THE ARMED FORCES

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

(a) whether the services of the Armed Forces were requisitioned for manning the Electricity Department of the Mysore State during the recent strike of the employees;

(b) who requisitioned the help of the Army; and

(c) for how many days the armed forces were manning the department?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Yes, the Government of Mysore asked for the assistance of the Army authorities in maintaining certain essential services during the period of the strike and such assistance was given.

(c) From 24th December, 1954 to 19th January, 1955.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what is the total number of armed forces deputed to work there?

Shri Satish Chandra: The services of 366 army personnel and civilian M. E. S. workers were placed at the disposal of the Mysore Government.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether these members of the armed forces were only to maintain essential services or whether they went about requesting the workers to resume duty?

Shri Satish Chandra: They did not take any part in the dispute. These 366 men were employed for maintaining essential services. The number of workers employed in all these installations of Mysore State was about 6,000 and these 366 men could not possibly do anything else except attending to most urgent duties.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government of Mysore have paid allowances and met other miscellaneous expenses to the defence personnel engaged in the 'strike'?

Shri Satish Chandra: I will require notice for that. I presume the adjustments will be made according to the normal rules.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

*147. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution passed by the All-India Educational Conference at Patna on the 30th December, 1954 asking Government to appoint a representative commission to make a comprehensive survey of elementary education in all the States;

(b) whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) if so, what is their decision thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No.

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

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the Government have considered the view that an enquiry should be made into the conditions of primary school teachers and prepare a table of uniform scales of pay for those teachers?

Dr. M. M. Das: This question was answered in detail in reply to starred question No. 278 in the Lok Sabha on 30-8-1954 when Government said that this question of elementary education and primary education has been examined more than once by different committees and there is now no necessity for examining it once more. The basic pattern of education has been accepted by the country as our national pattern of elementary education.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any suggestion with regard to the establishment of a National Council for Child Education has been considered by the Government?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think the hon. Member means free, primary education, kindergarten or something like that, when he mentions "child education". That does not come under the purview of the Central Government.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the Government have considered the proposal to levy an educational cess to provide more funds for the purpose?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member may kindly understand that education is a State subject and so the imposition of the cess does not come under the purview of the Central Government.

MANUFACTURE OF JET ENGINES AND ELECTRIC TRAINS

*150. **Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, to manufacture jet engines and electric trains; and

(b) if so, by what time production will start?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals are still in an exploratory stage and it is not yet possible to indicate a date for the commencement of production.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know how many countries have been approached for technical and productional aid?

Shri Satish Chandra: No country has been approached. A foreign firm was invited to give us a preliminary project report. They have toured the country and made certain recommendations. The Government have not yet taken any decision about this matter.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether we are going to follow the French or the British pattern of adaptation?

Shri Satish Chandra: For what? The hon. Member's question is about the jet engines and the electric trains.

Shri G. P. Sinha: About jet engines, because the Defence Ministry is connected with the jet engines.

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member in his question also asks for information about the manufacture of electric trains at the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd. If he is asking about jet engines,

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Jet engines are also included in the question.

Shri Satish Chandra: Jet engines are almost of the same pattern anywhere in the world. I do not know what the hon. Member means by jet engines of the British pattern and jet engines of the French pattern.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, in respect of the manufacture of jet engines in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., whether they do only designing and assembling, or they manufacture them by making all the parts in India itself?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, the manufacture has not yet been undertaken. When it is undertaken, it will be our attempt to manufacture every part in the country.

Sahitya Akademy

*151. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount spent on the activities of the Sahitya Akademy during the year 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The Sahitya Akademy has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 30,650/11/3 during 1954.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know on what items this money has been spent?

Dr. M. M. Das: The items are:

<i>Non-recurring</i>	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Library	563	6	6
2. Furniture	609	5	3
3. Inauguration ceremony.	325	5	0
<i>Recurring</i>			
4. Staff	7,713	6	0
5. Publication	5,927	5	4
6. T. A. & D. A.	9,115	14	2
7. Stationery, etc.	6.396	1	0
TOTAL	30,650	11	3

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any proposal under the consideration of the Ministry of Education to establish branches of this Akademi in the States?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Akademi has come into existence only on 12th March, 1954. So far as my knowledge goes, there is no quest' n like that before the Akademi now. It may come afterwards.

श्री दी० एन० राजभौज़: क्या मैं जान पक्षता हूँ कि साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा विभिन्न गृन्थों को जो पुरस्कार दिए गए हैं उनमें मराठी गृन्थ कितने थे?

Mr. Speaker: It has just started. We will go to the next question.

Mr. S. C. Samanta—152.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): May I suggest that questions 174 and 194 may also be taken along with question No. 152?

Mr. Speaker: Question 174 is by Shri N. B. Chowdhury. Yes, he is here. Question 194 is by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. Yes, all these three questions will be taken together.

OIL AND MINERALS IN WEST BENGAL

*152. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a vast area of land in Tamluk Sub-division in West Bengal has been acquired by Government with a view to exploring the possibilities of finding oil and other minerals;

(b) if so, what sort of minerals can be had from there; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the residents of Union No. 10 of Tamluk have been asked to leave their homes by December, 1955 in this connection?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

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

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES IN WEST BENGAL

*174. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether large areas in the State of West Bengal are going to be acquired by Government for the development of mineral resources;

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the districts and the areas involved will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the manner in which the affected people will be compensated?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A copy of the notifications issued by

the State Government on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 11.]

(c) Does not arise

OIL IN WEST BENGAL

*194. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notice has been issued to the inhabitants of nine districts in West Bengal to give all facilities to the personnel of a foreign oil company for the exploration of oil in that region; and

(b) if so, the name of the oil company and the terms of their appointment?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is not like that. A statement explaining the whole position is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 12.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: In answer to my question, the hon. Minister has said, "No". May I request the hon. Minister to enquire of the State Government whether a notice was issued to each village in the Tamluk sub-division, especially in three thanas, to the effect that people have to give up their homes and hearths and they have to apply to the Government if the people had any objection to do so?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The position is like this. The West Bengal Government have issued a notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 vesting Government with the necessary authority for entering in an area of approximately 10,000 square miles of land in that region. Now, the publication of this preliminary notification should not be taken as an indication that the land covered by them has actually been acquired by the Government and that people are required to vacate the land. Such a question of vacating or acquisition of land will only arise if and when the preliminary survey for oil has been completed, and any pressure of

actual oil has been established in any area.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the notice I referred to was cancelled and another notice was served on the people, by which time so much panic had been created as could not be described.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know whether two notices were issued. The U. P. I. report which was published in the papers was contradicted subsequently, because the report of the U.P.I. was basically incorrect. There was no directive from the Government side to vacate the land, or acquire the land.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I request the Government to enquire and call for the two notices issued by the Government of West Bengal which was responsible for the creation of a lot of panic, not the newspaper reports.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have laid a copy of the communiqué on the table of the House. This can be examined by the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The statement says that the Government had given a notice whereby explorers could cover any part of the area covered by the notifications for purposes of oil exploration. We understand that in certain areas of Burdwan and Midnapore, particularly Kesheopur, Hatgovindpur and Ramaipur, digging operations have actually started. Is it under the contemplation of Government to compensate those whose lands are being used for exploration, because that is not covered by the terms given in the statement.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the diggings which have been referred to by the hon. Member are concerned, they are shot holes of about 50 to 100 feet deep where artificial tremor is created for examination of earth structure and make a record of it. As soon as some substantial result is established, the question of acquisition

or compensation will arise. Otherwise, there will be no damage done to the land.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The standing crops are there. In view of that will any compensation be paid to them?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as my knowledge goes, no damage has been done to any standing crop. I may state, Sir, that I personally visited the places and I saw the shot holes which were being bored there. They were done at such places where there were no standing crops.

Mr. Speaker: The principal question, as I understand is, whether, irrespective of the fact that the damage done is small or great, whatever it may be any compensation will be paid.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If the land is acquired then alone the question of compensation would arise.

Mr. Speaker: I am not quite sure that may be the position in law. But I hold a different view.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as my knowledge goes, no damage has been done to the land.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I find that the statement supplied in connection with question 174 says that the personnel of the Geophysical Service International Company along with the full assistance of other persons of the Land Revenue Department will enter any land and survey the land and do all other work provided for and specified in certain sections of the Act referred to in the schedule. From this it appears that a number of persons are going and destroying the crops...

Mr. Speaker: But what is the actual question?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May we know whether in such cases compensation would be paid to the parties affected?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the question is admissible. According to the provisions of the Land Acquisition

Act, parties are entitled to compensation. It is not an information which the hon. Minister can give.

Shri K. K. Basu: What is the radius of operation of the area from the actual boring?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I point out that the diameter of a hole is not more than six inches. I do not know how the question of any damage of compensation arises for such small holes in the ground where there is no crop standing.

DELHI UNIVERSITY

*153. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for the development of the Delhi University have been received by the University Grants Commission for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, their nature; and

(c) whether those are being favourably considered by Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 13.]

(c) No decision has yet been taken by the University Grants Commission who will consider these proposals along with those submitted by other Universities in due course.

Shri Radha Raman: The statement laid on the table mentions that the total amount of expenditure estimated is Rs. 89,11,000. What is the break-up of this during the course of the second five year, and if so, are any priorities fixed?

Dr. M. M. Das: This question relates to future development of the Delhi University proposed by the University authorities in the next or Second Five Year Plan. The question is premature. The University Grants Commission

has received the plans of the University, but they have not considered them yet.

Shri Radha Raman: Are Government aware that there are some colleges which are not affiliated to the Delhi University with varying standards, and if so, has any proposal about them been sent by the Delhi University?

Dr. M. M. Das: I do not find any such proposal was sent by the University Authorities to the University Grants Commission.

Shri Radha Raman: Has any proposal besides the one mentioned been sent to Government?

Dr. M. M. Das: The proposal of the Delhi University to the University Grants Commission has been given in the statement. I do not think there is anything else which is not given in the statement.

श्री जबाहुँ: इसमें कृष्ण गलती है। अंगूजी में प्रश्न संख्या २५४ के आगे रघुनाथ ऐसह का नाम दिया हुआ है पर हिन्दी में भक्त दर्शन का नाम है।

अध्यक्ष महोपचयः: हिन्दी में क्या है?

श्री जबाहुँ: हिन्दी में भक्त दर्शन का नाम है।

अध्यक्ष महोपचयः: भक्त दर्शन तो हाउस में मार्जद हैं पर वह कृष्ण कहते नहीं हैं। उनका होगा तो वह कह देंगे।

भी भक्त दर्शनः: यह प्रश्न मेरी नहीं है।

THE SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT, 1954

*155. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that although the Special Marriage Act, 1954 came into force from the 1st January, 1955, yet in some States like Delhi, Marriage Officers were not appointed even till the 4th of January, 1955 as required by the law in spite of the fact that all Marriage Officers appointed under the Special Marriage Act, 1872 had ceased

to function with the repealing of that Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that on that day none of the officials knew about the date of appointment and a good number of prospective grooms were put to great inconvenience; and

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): (a) The appointment of Marriage Officers in Delhi State was made by a notification published in Delhi State Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 5th January, 1955. It is a matter of opinion whether Marriage Officers appointed under the Special Marriage Act, 1872, had ceased to function with the repealing of that Act.

(b) Information regarding the passing of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, and the date from which that Act was to come into force was communicated to all State Governments. According to the information of this Government, no inconvenience has been caused to any prospective grooms, as stated.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether Government has collected information as to whether Marriage Officers have been appointed in all the States of India, and if so whether any States have not appointed such officers at all?

Shri Pataskar: According to the information of Government all States have appointed such officers.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether Government has collected information as to how many persons married under the Special Marriage Act so far?

Shri Pataskar: I would require notice of that question.

INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS

*160. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolution passed at the last Session of

Indian History Congress for the early recovery of India Government's share of the India Office building and its contents; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Government of India are considering this question.

(b) The Government of India intended to discuss this question with the Government of Pakistan in the first instance.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know with whom these historical records of the India Office are now lying: are they with the British Government, with the Pakistan Government or the Government of India?

Dr. M. M. Das: I am not very sure on this point but so far as my information goes, they are under the custody of the British Government.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether there was any difficulty in getting access to the records by our High Commissioner in London for collecting some historical material for the *History of the Freedom Movement*?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as our information goes, there was no such difficulty.

Shri Gidwani: Along with the next question, 161, I suggest that 184 may also be taken up because that is also a similar subject.

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient for the hon. Minister to answer he can take up both of them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: There is another question also.

Mr. Speaker: What is the number?

Shri S. C. Samanta: But the hon. Member is not here.

Dr. M. M. Das: Both of them can be taken together—I mean Nos. 161 and 184.

CENTRAL BOARD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

*161. **Shri V. Misir:** Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Physical Education held in the last week of December, 1954;

(b) Whether any decision about standardising Physical Efficiency Tests was also taken; and

(c) If so, how the Tests are to be evolved?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 14.]

(b) and (c). Yes. The matter has been referred to a Sub-Committee and its report is awaited.

CENTRAL BOARD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

*184. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, its recommendations regarding imparting of Physical Education in schools and colleges?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). At its meeting held on the 23rd/24th December, 1954, the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation considered a report on Physical Education and ways and means of improving it, as submitted by its Sub-Committee, and appointed another Sub-Committee, to frame the Syllabus on Physical Education in Schools and Colleges. Their reply is awaited.

Shri Gidwani: What is the nature of the recommendations of the first Committee which are being considered?

Dr. M. M. Das: It made a general survey of physical education in the country.

Shri Gidwani: Have not they said anything about it? After surveying they must have said something, about the nature, state etc. of physical education.

Dr. M. M. Das: The details of the recommendations are not at my disposal at present.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Who are the members of the Committee?

Dr. M. M. Das: The members of the Sub-Committee for the preparation of standards of physical fitness are:

1. Shri C. C. Abraham, Principal, Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras.

2. Shri B. M. Joseph, Principal, Government Training Institute of Physical Education, Kandavali, Bombay.

3. Shri G. D. Sondhi, Hony. Adviser (Youth Welfare), Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

The members of the Sub-Committee for preparing the syllabus are:

1. Shri B. M. Joseph, Principal, Government Training Institute of Physical Education, Bombay.

2. Shri K. N. Roy, Chief Inspector of Physical Education, West Bengal, Calcutta.

3. Shri G. D. Sondhi, Hony. Adviser (Youth Welfare), Ministry of Education, Government of India.

4. Shri A. W. Howard, Principal, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, U.P.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the working of this Advisory Board of Physical Education has been examined by the Government and whether the Government has been able to find out whether it has proved effective?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government is of opinion that the Advisory Board is effective.

Shri S. N. Das: Has it been examined? I do not want the opinion of the Government. I want to know whether Government have taken steps to examine the working of this Advisory Board.

Dr. M. M. Das: It has been constituted by the Government and it is acting under the direction of the Government. How can the Government examine its working?

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

*162. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 952 on the 15th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Rural Higher Education Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) when the report will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, on the 31st January, 1955.

(b) The report is being printed and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as copies are received.

SMUGGLING OF GOLD

*163. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether customs officials have detected any country crafts coming from Kuwait and smuggling gold into India; and

(b) if so, the quantity of gold seized from such country crafts since November, 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Since November, 1954, only one country craft coming from Kuwait has been detected carrying gold. This country craft was on its way from Kuwait to Goa and was seized by a Police launch in

Indian waters on the 10th November, 1954, and handed over to the Customs Officers at Umbargaon. In the course of a rummage of the vessel by the Customs authorities, a total quantity of 6,249 tolas and 13 annas of gold was recovered from its place of concealment in the poop of the vessel.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the persons who had been carrying this gold to Goa were arrested?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice of this question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It was stated that the country craft was going to Goa. May I know whether it was seized or whether the Government of India have taken any precautionary measures to see that no foreign country craft is allowed to go to Goa or any other part of the Portuguese territory in India with a view to smuggle gold into India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This was not per chance. It was seized by one of our anti-smuggling vessels which saw it and chased it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My point is whether Government of India has set up any patrol to see that no country craft enters into Goa or any other part of the Portuguese possessions in India with a view to smuggling gold or any other thing.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is a patrol service. Recently these anti-smuggling measures have been tightened very much.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It was said that since November 1954 one country craft was seized. May I know whether the Government is in a position to give any information regarding the whole of the year 1954?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For figures for the whole of 1954, I would require separate notice.

SMUGGLING

***164. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 133 on the 17th of November, 1954 regarding the extent of smuggling on the Eastern and Western Indo-Pakistan borders during 1954, and state:

(a) whether information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the number of persons convicted on this account; and

(c) the quantity and value of goods seized and forfeited?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The information relating to the period for the first ten months of the year 1954 (upto 31st October, 1954) had already been collected and supplied to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the 17th December, 1954. The figures for the whole of the year 1954 have now been collected and a statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 15.]

पंडित ही० एन० तिवारी: स्टॉटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि ८९ व्यक्ति पासपोर्ट संबंधी नियम की अवहेलना के लिए पकड़ गए और वह सब छोड़ दिए गए, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इतनी कृषा दर्शाने की क्या जरूरत थी?

श्री श्री० आर० भगत: उन पर कोई कस्टम्स के कानून को तोड़ने का अपराध नहीं था, केवल पासपोर्ट के कानून के तोड़ने के सिलसिले में पुलिस की कार्रवाई हुई।

पंडित ही० एन० तिवारी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि स्मर्गनिलग के लिए कितने लोग पकड़ गए?

श्री श्री० आर० भगत: स्मर्गनिलग का कोई चार्ज उन पर नहीं है।

पंडित ही० एन० तिवारी: पार्ट सी के जवाब में कहा गया है कि कुल २७,१६,०१२ रुपए के सामाच का सामान स्मगल हुआ और उसमें से

१२,६५,२२२ रुपए की लागत का माल कानूनिक सिक्के हो गया, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो चीजें बद्दल हुई उनके ले आने वालों को क्या सजा मिली और कितने और लोग पकड़ गए?

श्री बी० आर० भगतः यह तो मैं अभी नहीं बता सकता, इसके लिए अलग से सूचना चाहिए।

CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

***165. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Educational Conference recently held at Patna, has made any representations for the establishment of a Central Research Institute of Education; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on such a proposal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Heda: Has the Parliamentary Secretary seen the press news to the effect that the Conference held at Patna had appealed to Government to launch such a Research Institute?

Dr. M. M. Das: Personally speaking, I have not seen.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government of India was in any way represented at this Conference and, if so, what was the manner of its representation?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, the Conference was not attended by any officer of the Ministry.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether there is any Institute for such research at present under the control of the Central Government?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, the Education Institute in Delhi is under the Central Government and it is carrying out also research about education.

REORGANISATION OF SPORTS AND GAMES

***169. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to improve the standard of Indian competitors in various sports and games; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Government desire to effect improvements in the standard of Sports and Games, through the All India Council of Sports which has been recently set up and which will formulate schemes in this behalf.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are aware that the Sports Federations, the representatives of which form the present All India Sports Council, have many professional office-bearers who happen to have control over amateur sports in this country?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have no information.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Has it ever been brought to the attention of Government that in various sports organisations the chiefs have been there for a long time and by manipulations in elections they see to it that they are not ousted?

Dr. M. M. Das: The All India Council of Sports has been constituted of the Chairman of National Sports Federations of different varieties of games and sports. So the details of those individual organisations we do not know.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the notification constituting this All India Sports body that under one of the functions assigned to it, it has the power "to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not". That means that in respect of sports and games in this country this particular organisation can assume any control. I want to know whether Government are

aware that under the International Olympic Charter, Indian competitors will not be allowed in the ensuing Olympics if this Indian Olympic Association is not the paramount body and if any other Association has any sort of control over that body?

Dr. M. M. Das: The All India Council of Sports is an advisory body created to advise the Central Government about matters of sport.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But that is not what is stated.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not enter into an argument.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The notification definitely stated that "it will assume powers".

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is advisory.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But the notification states...

Mr. Speaker: No argument.

Shri Jalpal Singh: In view of the fact that the Indian Olympic Association has declined to countenance this Advisory Council, what other plan has Government in view to seek recognition in the sporting world?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government has created an all-India body to advise itself about matters of sport. It is immaterial whether a particular organisation may join it or not.

Shri K. K. Basu: But you won't be represented!

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no argument. Next question.

DELHI UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

*171. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the decision of the University teachers of Delhi to take to direct action, if their appeals for uniformity in pay-scales are not heeded to; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Although Government have no information regarding the alleged decision of Delhi University teachers to take to direct action, a letter has been received from Delhi University Teachers' Association urging uniformity in pay-scales between teachers in the University and its Constituent Colleges.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What was the reason for the Interim University Grants Commission for making a difference between the University-appointed teachers and the constituent college teachers, in view of the fact that Delhi University is a University of a fully federated type?

Dr. M. M. Das: The present University Grants Commission which came into existence by a resolution of the Government of India has its jurisdiction over Universities only and not the constituent colleges.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the connotation of University as envisaged by the Government statute, which we are considering now, also envisages constituent colleges, how was it that there was some confusion that constituent colleges do not form part of University—since the connotation as accepted by the Bill itself?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of argument.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The point is the University.....

Mr. Speaker: I understand the point, it may be a valid point, but she is not asking for information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I am. May I know whether it has actually.....

Mr. Speaker: She is asking why it is and why it is not. She can put another question if she has any. No? Next question.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

*172. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the present position as regards creation of the International Finance Corporation; and

(b) whether India has been assigned any particular role in this respect by the U.N.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) At the instance of the U.N. the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is at present engaged on the task of preparing a draft charter of the corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. was in the beginning not favourably inclined to the creation of this body and, if so, the reasons for it now to be in favour of the organisation? What is the kind of attitude they have adopted today?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is true that in the beginning the U.S. Government had some doubts about the usefulness of this body. But later on they have supported it, and in November, 1954, the U.S. Government have announced their decision to ask for Congressional approval for U.S. participation in the proposed International Finance Corporation.

Shri L. N. Mishra: What will be the nature of its participation and capital? Will it advance equity capital or loan capital?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This proposed Corporation would not directly provide equity financing. It would, however, be empowered to hold securities bearing interest payable only if earned, which is just like our preference stocks, as well as debentures convertible into stocks when purchased from the Corporation by private investors.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know how co-ordination between the three bodies, namely this International Finance Corporation, the World Bank

and the International Monetary Fund, is to be maintained; will there be any relation between these three bodies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, very complementary relation. This proposed Corporation would be an affiliate of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. It would not compete with either the International Bank or the Export-Import Bank.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the question of the nature of participation of India has been considered by Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, India has announced its decision to participate in it.

Shri S. N. Das: The nature of participation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All the members of the International Bank of Reconstruction are entitled to be members of this Corporation. And India would be one of the members of it if it comes into being.

AVADI CONGRESS SESSION

*173. **Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the N.C.C. Cadets were used in the Congress Session at Avadi;

(b) if so, their number and for how many days;

(c) the amount spent for their journey, boarding and lodging; and

(d) whether their expenses were met by Government or by Congress Organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Defence Ministry issued instructions to Colleges and High Schools asking the Principals and Headmasters to send their cadets to work under the guidance of the Seva Dal?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Defence Ministry has issued no circular whatsoever in this connection.

ARMY VEHICLES

*175. **Shri Chaudhri Muhammed Shafiee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of army vehicles involved in mishaps in Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1954;

(b) the loss of life sustained as a result thereof;

(c) the measures taken to prevent recurrence of such mishaps;

(d) whether compensation is paid to the relatives of such personnel; and

(e) the total amount paid in this respect.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 115.

(b) Nineteen civilians lost their lives as a result of these accidents.

(c) Measures already in existence to check rash and negligent driving by military personnel are being tightened up further by detailing special squads of military police to check on drivers, particularly in congested localities. Other measures such as intensive training of drivers, employment of drivers with knowledge of driving in hilly terrain, replacement of old and worn-out vehicles, traffic discipline and control, are also being taken.

(d) Yes, provided the accident is due to the negligence of the service driver.

(e) Payment of Rs. 325 has been made in one case. Twenty-six cases are under consideration.

CULTURAL MISSIONS

*176. **Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on all cultural missions sent abroad is borne entirely by Government;

(b) whether they submit any reports to Government on their return; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to supply those reports to the Members of the House?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, but not always.

(c) No, Sir.

सरकार अकरपुरी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो कल्वरल मिशन्ज के साथ मेम्बर जाते हैं उनकी सिलैक्शन कैसे होती है?

Dr. M. M. Das: In the delegations which are sponsored by the Government of India, the Members are selected by the Government. In delegations which are helped by the Government of India, the Members are selected by those organisations.

सरकार अकरपुरी: क्या कल्वरल मिशन्ज के मेम्बरों की जो रिपोर्ट्स गवर्नमेंट के पास आती हैं, या जो सजैशन्ज आते हैं उनके मुताबिक आप ने अपने कामों में कोई तबदीलियां की हैं, और अगर की हैं तो क्या?

Dr. M. M. Das: There has been no occasion like this. The reports submitted by these delegations do not contain anything which require the present policy of the Government to be changed.

सरकार अकरपुरी: मैं यह इस बास्तु अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि जो मेम्बर कल्वरल मिशन्ज पर आते हैं वे लिहाज मूलाहिजे से आते हैं। क्या मैं पछ सकता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर गौर कर्गी कि वे जो रिपोर्ट्स देते हैं, उन रिपोर्ट्स को हाउस के मेम्बरों को सप्लाई किया जाए?

Dr. M. M. Das: These reports are of a confidential nature.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

GRANTS UNDER YOUTH WELFARE SCHEME

***177. Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the conditions on which recurring and non-recurring grants are given to schools, colleges and Universities for starting workshops to develop a taste in students for arts and crafts, under the 'Youth Welfare Scheme'?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The scheme is in the exploratory stage and has not yet been formulated.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether before formulation of this scheme, any grant had been given to any educational institution or any Youth centre or whether any centre for welfare of youth was opened by the Ministry or not?

Dr. M. M. Das: The question relates to a different thing. The question relates to grants to be given to schools and colleges and Universities for starting workshops, to develop a taste in students for arts, crafts, etc. No grants has been given.

श्री राम दास: यह स्कीम कल तक मुकम्मल हो जाएगी?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is now in the exploratory stage. It is not possible for me to say anything now.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government has received any scheme from any school or college for establishing or starting such workshops?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government have got their own scheme regarding multi-purpose schools, and regarding the re-organisation of secondary education in which multi-purpose schools will be started. In some schools, small workshops have to be constructed.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

***178. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries which have invested private capital in industries in India since 1947; and

(b) the amount of capital so invested?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The names of foreign countries which invested private capital in India upto the end of June, 1948, and the amount of capital so invested, are given in the Reserve Bank's report on Census of India Foreign Liabilities and Assets published in 1950, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House. Information subsequent to that date is not available with the Government. The Reserve Bank is, however, conducting another survey of foreign liabilities and assets in India which, when completed, will give the information as at the end of 1953.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know what are the industries in which this foreign capital has been invested?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All this information is contained in the report. I cannot give offhand the names of the industries.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know when the survey is going to be completed? At least from the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Government can give us an idea as to what amount was allowed to be brought in apart from ploughing back? That figure can be given.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As for the first part of the question I think it will take another 2 or 3 months before the report is out. As for the second part, I think the hon. Member wants to know the amount that has been sanctioned or brought in?

Shri K. K. Basu: Brought in.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: After 1948?

Shri K. K. Basu: Yes.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The exact amount that has been invested would be known only after the report is out. I can give some figure of the sanctions that Government has made for foreign investments in India in new projects. Since 1949 up to October 1954, Government has given sanction for about Rs. 70.25 crores in new industries and for Rs. 8.21 crores in additional capital for existing companies.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government has fixed any maximum amount for a particular foreign capitalist or investor to invest in any particular industry, in India and the maximum amount of profit that he can draw annually?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no maximum fixed. This sanction is given in relation to each industry.

पूर्वी कमान का मुख्यालय

* १३६. **श्री भागवत भा आजाद:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री २ सितम्बर, १९५४ को दिए गए तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्वी कमान का मुख्यालय लखनऊ आ गया है;

(ख) क्या आवश्यकता के अनुसार निवास सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य सुविधाएं वहां पर उपलब्ध हैं, और

(ग) पूर्वी कमान द्वारा रांची में खाली छोड़ गए निवास-स्थान के बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय दिया है?

रक्षा उच्चमंत्री (सरकार मंजीठिका): (क) जी हाँ, कुछ शास्त्राओं को छोड़ कर।

(ख) जी हाँ, अधिकतर सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं।

(ग) वर्तमान स्थान की पर्ति के लिए कुछ सेना भेजी जाएगी।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि रक्षा मंत्रालय एसे व्यक्तियों के जीवन-यापन का भी प्रबन्ध करेगा जो पूर्वी कमान के स्थानांतरित होने के कारण बेरोजगार हो गए हैं?

सरकार मंजीठिका: बिहार गवर्नरमेंट करेगी।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद: क्या यह बात सच है कि अन्तिम घड़ी तक बिहार सरकार ने इस कार्यालय को वहां रहने की सारी सहायताएँ दी, मगर फिर भी इसे स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया। इसके क्या करण हैं?

सरकार मंजीठिका: रांची में कोई जगह नहीं थी, बिल्डिंगज नहीं थीं, जिन में कि मुख्यालय को रखा जाता। वहां पर टैम्पोरेरी बिल्डिंग थीं जो कि लकाई के जमाने में बनी थीं। उसके मुकाबले में लखनऊ में बिल्डिंग भौजद हैं और खाली किया जाता है कि वहां मुख्यालय को भूव करने में गवर्नरमेंट को फायदा था। इसलिए मुख्यालय को वहां भूव कर दिया गया।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद: क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि मकान आदि के लिए बिहार सरकार जमीन आदि का प्रबन्ध करने को तैयार थी लैंकम फिर भी उसे स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया?

सरकार मंजीठिका: जितने लघु की मकान आदि बनाने के लिए रांची में जल्लरत थी, वह उस लघु के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा था जो कि लखनऊ में खर्च किया जाना था। इसलिए यही बहतर समझा गया कि मुख्यालय को वहां से भूव [move] किया जाए।

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There is time only for one question. I am taking a new question.

Shri G. P. Sinha: One more question.

Mr. Speaker: There is no time.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

*180. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(a) the total receipts up-to-date (State-wise) towards the National Savings Certificates of various terms; and

(b) how the figures compare with the targets fixed for each State?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). A statement showing the targets for, and the collections of, Small Savings in each State is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, Annexure No. 16]. There is no separate target for National Savings Certificates.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: May I know on what basis these targets have been fixed, whether they are for one year and if not for what period?

Shri A. C. Guha: In the table, the target for each State is shown and that target is fixed for certain years. It has been continuing in the same for some years. The total target for India is Rs. 45 crores.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to allot these investments partially or wholly to the States in which they have been collected?

Shri A. C. Guha: The present arrangement is, any amount collected over and above the target fixed for a State—the entire amount—will go to the State as a loan for development work. Recently we have made another concession that half of any amount collected over 80 per cent. of the target will go to that State as a loan for development work.

Shri Kelappan: May I know the amount Government had to spend on this score?

Shri A. C. Guha: That figure I have not got with me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

*145. **Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Editors of the History of Freedom Movement in India has received some material from the Government of West Germany to be incorporated therein; and

(b) if so, the nature of material received and the source from which the material was collected in West Germany?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

BASIC EDUCATION (EXPENDITURE)

*146. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on Basic Education during the year 1954-55; and

(b) the expenditure incurred during the same period on non-basic primary education?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) A sum of Rs. 51.21 lakhs upto 31st January, 1955.

(b) There was no scheme of the Government of India dealing with non-basic primary education exclusively.

ASTRONOMY

*148. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 353 on the 25th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Second Reviewing Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to promote the Science of Astronomy has since been accepted; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been implemented?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Special Committee appointed by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to examine the Report of the Second Reviewing Committee are awaited.

EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

*149. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have commenced the survey of the extent of employment in the entire country;

(b) if so, the method employed, and the areas under survey at present;

(c) the time limit within which Government hope to complete the work; and

(d) the agency employed for this work?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). It has been decided in principle to conduct an integrated survey of the extent of employment in India on a national scale through the National Sample Survey in their next round commencing about May, 1955. This survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union, and will be supplemented by surveys conducted by some of the State Governments.

The Central Statistical Organisation, in consultation with the National Sample Survey and other interested agencies concerned, is preparing a programme of work for implementing the decision.

The field survey is likely to be completed in four or five months, and some preliminary results may be available by the end of the year.

विश्वरी अस्पताल

* १५४. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री वह बताने की कृता कर्त्ता कि इस समय विदेशी मिशनरीरों द्वारा भारत में अनुसीचित-झंकारों और आदिमजात-झंकारों में कितने अस्पताल चलाए जा रहे हैं?

गृहकार्य मंत्री (वंदेश्वर जी० बी० पन्त): एसी संस्थाओं की संख्या, निम्नलिखित प्रान्तों में, जिनसे किंवद्दना प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं, केवल ग्यारह हैं :

भोपाल, कच्छ, परिशमी बंगाल, हैदराबाद, राजस्थान, मनीपुर, अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप-समूह, पैसू, विन्ध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भारत और मद्रास, जोकी प्रन्तों से सम्बन्धित सूचना प्राप्त होने पर हाउस की टीवील पर रक्ख दी जाएगी।

PENSION RULES

*156. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pension Rules of Emergency Commissioned Officers of the former Indian Medical Department have been recently revised;

(b) if so, what are the main changes;

(c) whether rates of pension have also been increased; and

(d) if so, what are the new rates?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). The question of revision of the pension Rules of Emergency Commissioned Officers of the late Indian Medical Department has been under consideration by Government and certain principles for liberalising the existing pensionary terms have recently been accepted. The details are, however, under consideration and final orders are likely to be issued shortly.

CENTRAL BOARD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

*157. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education was held in the last week of December, 1954;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at that meeting;

(c) whether any decision about the establishment of a Physical Education College in each State was taken; and

(d) the names of the States in which such a facility exists now?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17].

(d) Andhra, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin.

CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING SCHOOL

* 158 **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1265 on the 23rd September, 1954, and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the location of the Central Detective Training School; and

(b) if so, where, and what will be the main advantages of such a school?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Its location has not yet been finally settled.

(b) The School will impart training to Sub-Inspectors of State Police Forces in scientific detection and investigation of crime. This is expected to bring about an all round improvement in the standard of investigation in cognizable crime.

EMPLOYEES OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA (CLASS IV EMPLOYEES)

* 159. **Shri S. K. Razmi:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Class IV employees of the Survey of India for the appointment of a tribunal to consider the demands of the workers;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on this representation?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

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

आँध्रांगिक क्षण तथा विनियोजन निगम

* १६०. श्री आर० एस० तिवारी: क्या विश्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने आँध्रांगिक क्षण तथा विनियोजन निगम को क्षण देना स्वीकार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस दर पर,

(ग) इस बारे में भारत सरकार का दायित्व क्या होगा, और

(घ) क्षण कब तक लाठाया जाएगा?

विश्व मंत्री (श्री सी० डी० वैशम्यल): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) ५ हजार शत प्रति वर्ष।

(ग) भारत सरकार मूल धन, व्याज और अन्य सर्वे की अदायगी के सम्बन्ध में इस क्षण की गारंटी देगी।

(घ) क्षण की अदायगी १९६० से प्रारम्भ होगी और १९७० तक पूरी हो जाएगी।

HINDI IN UNIVERSITIES

* 167. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities which have introduced Hindi as a special course of study; and

(b) the facilities that are given to them?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) As far as is known, the Universities of Allahabad, Andhra, Banaras, Calcutta, Delhi, Mysore, Osmania, Patna,

Punjab, Rajputana, Travancore and Visva-Bharati provide special certificate or diploma courses in Hindi.

(b) Some Universities have been given grants for their Departments of Hindi.

CONFERENCE OF VICE-CHANCELLORS OF UNIVERSITIES

***168. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the main recommendations of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Chairmen of the Board of Secondary Education; and

(b) which of them Government propose to implement in the near future?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) A copy of the Resolution passed at the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Chairmen of the Board of Secondary Education is laid on the Table of the Sabha, [See Appendix II, annexure No. 18]

(b) Government propose to implement all the recommendations contained in the Resolution, with the co-operation of Universities, the Boards of Secondary Education and State Governments.

YOUTH CAMPS

***170. Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Youth Camps organised during the year 1954-55 (till the 31st December, 1954);

(b) the number of persons who attended the same and the total grant given therefor;

(c) whether any grants were also given to non-official organisations for such purposes;

(d) if so, to which organisation; and

(e) the amount granted to each such organisation?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) 302.

(b) 33,552 youths have participated and the total grant sanctioned is Rs. 12,43,021.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). Rs. 3,97,224 to Bharat Sewak Samaj and Rs. 9,000 to Bharat Scouts and Guides.

विदेश में पदार्थकारीरक्षा का प्रशिक्षण

***171. श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि हस समव्य भारत के कितने पदार्थकारी विदेश में विशेष सामरिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं?

रक्षा मंत्री (डॉ काटज़): कोई पदार्थकारी विशेष सामरिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेश नहीं भेजा गया।

SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

***182. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether the Ministries concerned with the framing of subordinate legislation have been apprised of the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Second Report and instructed to take timely steps in future to implement those recommendations?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): All Ministries have been apprised of the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Second Report and the recommendations are receiving due attention from the Ministries concerned.

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

***183. Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations were received by Government from

Secondary school teachers or their organisations in the country demanding uniformity of service conditions, pay scales etc. for all secondary school teachers irrespective of the agency under which or the State in which they serve;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No.

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

PAKISTAN DEBTS

*185. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 545 on the 30th November, 1954 and state whether any portion of the Partition Debts has since been recovered from Pakistan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): No, Sir.

मृत्यु-दण्ड का अन्त किसा जाना

* 186. { श्री रमेश दिव्याधीन:
श्री राधा रमेशः

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करने के लिए:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मृत्यु-दण्ड के बारे में राज्य-सरकारों का मत मांगा है;

(ख) यदि सच है, तो कितनी राज्य-सरकारों ने अपना मत भेज दिया है, और कितनी सरकारों से अभी उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार प्राप्त हुए मतों के आधार पर मृत्यु-दण्ड का अन्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (बंडीलत जी० जी० बन्द०): (क) नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं टूटा।

HISTORICAL RECORD

*187. { **M. S. Gurupadaswamy:**
Shri Dabhi:
Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the old historical records are to be transferred from different archives to Mount Abu;

(b) whether Government are aware that at the last session of the Indian History Congress grave concern was expressed on this score as the climate of Mount Abu was not considered suitable for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the reasons which have led Government to take that decision?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The question of opening a Branch Office of the National Archives of India at Mount Abu so that it may serve as the repository for all Rajputana Residency records is under consideration.

(b) Yes.

(c) The main reasons are the acute shortage of accommodation in Delhi and the immediate availability of a Central Government building at Mount Abu. The climate of Mount Abu does not compare unfavourably with those of other places where big records offices are located.

AMMUNITION DEPOT, GURGAON

*188. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a theft was committed in the Ammunition Depot, Gurgaon, Punjab sometime back;

(b) if so, whether the case was reported to the police;

(c) whether the enquiry has been completed; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes, one Musket .410 Bore was stolen on the 16th November, 1954, from the Ammunition Depot, Gurgaon.

(b) Yes.

(c) Departmental enquiries are still in progress.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

CALENDAR REFORM

*189. **Shri S. K. Razmi:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1672 on the 24th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there are more than thirty Calendars in India;

(b) if so, the main differences between these Calendars and the Calendar prepared by the Calendar Reforms Committee; and

(c) what will be the main advantages of the new Calendar?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no uniformity in the calculation of months, dates, length of the year, etc. between the existing calendars. An attempt has, therefore, been made by the Calendar Reform Committee to prepare on scientific lines a new Calendar based on the correct length of the year. Since the calculations of tithi, etc. in the new calendar are based on the modern luni-solar elements, the results of calculation would be more real and would agree with the corresponding phenomena in the sky.

STERLING BALANCES

*190. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the country's sterling balances at the end of December, 1954;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have decreased as compared to the figures at the beginning of the year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The balances stood at about Rs. 731 crores on the 31st December, 1954.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कल्पनीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड

*191. **Shri K. N. Singh:** क्या शिला मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कल्पनीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने मन्त्रालयात्मक-समिति (पैनल) द्वारा हाल में कोई गई सिफारिशें मान सी हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, the majority of them were accepted.

(b) The recommendations related to individual institutions. There were no recommendations of a general nature.

POPULARIZATION OF VOLLEY BALL

*192. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of popularising Volley Ball in villages; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in this respect?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The Government have no scheme for popularisation of Volley Ball in villages. An All India Council of Sports has been set up to explore the

possibilities of improvement and popularisation of sport and games in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

*193. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice question No. 9 on the 24th December, 1954 and state when Government propose to establish the State Bank?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): It is hoped to introduce the necessary legislation during the current session of Parliament.

१९४७ के स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम का इतिहास

*१९५५. डा० राम सुभण रिसेह: न्या दिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार १९४७ के स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम का न्या इतिहास लिखाने का विचार कर रही है,

(ख) यदि सच है, तो यह काम कब शुरू होगा; और

(ग) क्या इतिहास लिखने के लिए एक समिति बनाई जाएगी?

दिक्षा न्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेचणा मंत्री (माँसाना जात्याव): (क) हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). इतिहास लिखने का काम डा० एस० एन० सेन को सांपा गया है। उन्होंने काम शुरू कर दिया है।

YOUTH CAMPS

*196. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports from the various States have been received regarding the work done by the students under the scheme "Youth Camps and service by students";

(b) how many States organized these camps; and

(c) the total grant given to each State for this work?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Reports from some of the participating States have been received.

(b) Twenty.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 19].

MILITARY TRAINING CENTRES

*197. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many training centres for Army and Air Force are maintained in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (separately); and

(b) whether there is any scheme to open more centres of this nature?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) Uttar Pradesh: Army—20

Air Force—12

Bihar: Army 1

Air Force Nil.

(b) No.

लड़कों का बैचा जाना

*१९८. श्री रमेश रिसेह: क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता और दूसरे स्थानों में छोटे लड़के लरीदं जाते हैं और उसके बाद पारिस्तान में ले जा कर बैच दिए जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि सच है, तो कितने स्थानों पर एसे मामलों का पता चला है,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार के एक दल को बक्सर (बिहार) में २२ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को एक लड़के के साथ पकड़ा गया था, और

(घ) यदि सच है तो सरकार इस बार में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

गृहकार्य मंत्री (बीड़ल बी० बी० बन्द): (क) नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उल्लंघन।

(ग) एसी कोई घटना भारत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

DURATION OF DEGREE COURSE

*199. { Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:
Shri R. S. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce a three year degree course preceded by a higher secondary school course in all the Universities as recommended by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference;

(b) if so, when a decision will be taken, in case it has not been taken so far; and

(c) the names of the Universities which are having this type of course at present?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action in the matter has to be taken by each individual University. The Inter-University Board have, however, recommended that the implementation of the proposal should begin as early as possible.

(c) As far as is known such a course exists in the Delhi University only.

प्रिकासलाइब्रेरी का नियमण

* 200. { श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी:
श्री कल्पनाथ चंद्रार:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता नहीं है:

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कल्पनाथ समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के तत्त्वावधान में कितने परिवार प्रिकासलाइब्रेरी बनाने के काम में लगे हुए हैं; और

(ख) १९५४ में इस काम पर कितने रुपए व्यय किए गए?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The match factory has not yet started functioning.

(b) Nil.

VOLLEY BALL

*201. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have given any help financially or otherwise for the improvement of the game of Volley Ball in the country?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No application for help has been received so far.

CALENDAR REFORMS COMMITTEE

*202. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:
Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:

Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Calendar Reforms Committee has been examined; and

(b) if so, the conclusions thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The report of the Calendar Reform Committee containing the Experimental Calendar along with its recommendations was considered by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at its meeting held in September, 1954. The Governing Body has decided that the Report be printed and circulated to all concerned for eliciting opinion. The report is being printed.

THE NOTARIES ACT

*203. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 1280 on the 18th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the rules under Section 15 of the Notaries Act, 1952, have since been finalised;

(b) if so, when the Act will be brought into force; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The draft rules prepared in this connection were circulated to the State Governments who were requested to obtain the comments of all interested organisations as well as of High Courts. The comments from the State Government except Mysore have been received and the rules are being finalised.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

40. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary land mortgage banks which have constituted a guarantee fund;

(b) the names of the States where they have been constituted; and

(c) whether the Central Government have recommended to other State Governments also to start such funds in the Banks in their respective States?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Ghosh): (a) and (b). The subject falls in the State field and the Government of India have no information.

(c) The institution of a guarantee fund by the primary land mortgage banks is one of the recommendations of the Committee of Direction of All India Rural Credit Survey, which is under active consideration in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The State Governments will duly be advised of a decision when reached.

REPUBLIC DAY

41. Mulla Abdullahai: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tribes invited from the various States for participating in folk dances etc. on the occasion of the Republic Day celebrations held on the 26th January, 1955; and

(b) the method of selection that was adopted to ascertain the best of the lot from among the different tribal parties in this country?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). For participating in the folk dances etc. at Delhi, Government of India do not extend invitations to any particular tribe or party from the States. For the celebrations this year, like in previous years, all State Governments were requested to suggest items for the tableau and the folk dances. The suggestions received from them were considered by the Tableau and Folk Dances Sub-Committee. The selection of items was finalised at a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee for Republic Day Celebrations at Delhi, at which representatives from the State Governments concerned were also present. The names of tribes or parties that actually participated in the folk dances etc., during the celebrations this year are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II Annexure No. 20].

HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS

42. Mulla Abdullahai: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the present strength and the terms of employment of the staff employed for the upkeep and maintenance of historical buildings and protected monuments of national importance in Delhi?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): 32 permanent, 43 temporary and 215 Work-Charged employees. As regards terms and conditions of service, attention is invited to the statement placed on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 125 asked by Shri B. C. Das on the 18th February 1954.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMISSION

43. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state when the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission would be published?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I hope to have it published in the next few days.

DRAMATIC INSTITUTE IN WEST BENGAL

44. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been made to any Dramatic or Music Institution in West Bengal during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, their names and the amounts given to them?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A grant of Rs. 5,000/- was given to the Children's Little Theatre, Calcutta.

Ex-SERVICEMEN

45. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the ex-servicemen released from former Indian States Forces in Rajasthan and particularly in the Bikaner Division who have been provided with land, (in terms of bighas), both in irrigated and non-irrigated areas from 1st April, 1949 to 31st March 1954;

(b) the amount of money advanced to Rajasthan out of the sum earmarked for grants to the States for the purpose or rehabilitation of ex-servicemen; and

(c) how this money has been spent by the Rajasthan Government?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) and (c). The information has been called for from the Government of Rajasthan and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

(b) Rs. 1,38,500/-.

46. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1091 on the 13th December, 1954 and state whether actual work for exploiting the coal-deposits in Singrauli-Kota area in Mirzapur District (U.P.) has started?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Exploitation of minerals is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have stated that actual work of exploitation of the coal deposits in question has not yet started and that the matter is still under consideration.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

47. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the amount of foreign capital invested in Tea industry in India; and

(b) the amount of profits remitted out of India in the years 1952, 1953 and 1954 on that account?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) According to the Census of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets published by the Reserve Bank in 1950, the total foreign investment in the tea industry amounted to Rs. 51.60 crores as on the 30th June, 1948. Figures subsequent to this date are not yet available. The Reserve Bank has, at present, on hand a survey of foreign investments

in the country, which when completed, will show the position as on the 31st December, 1953.

(b) The amount of profits remitted by concerns in the tea industry during the years 1952 and 1953 and the eleven months, January to November, 1954, was Rs. 1.15 crores, Rs. 2.29 crores and Rs. 4.34 crores, respectively. These figures cover the remittances of profits and dividends made by the branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

48. **Shri K. C. Sodha:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the percentage of the total capacity of Ordnance Factories lying idle at the end of 1952 and what it is now?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): It is rather difficult to indicate idle capacity as a percentage. However, necessary information is being collected with a view to giving a rough idea of the extent of idle capacity.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMISSION

49. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee has been examined by Government; and

(b) if not, how long it will take for Government to examine it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The hon. Member had better await my Budget Speech on the 28th February, 1955.

SHIFTING OF WESTERN COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

50. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the expenditure that will be involved in the move of the Western Command Headquarters to Simla?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The cost of the move of Western Command to Simla

will be of the order of Rs. 47 lakhs as against the probable cost of locating it in Delhi Cantonment on a permanent basis which would have approximately come to Rs. 179 lakhs.

VERMICULITE

51. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vermiculite has been discovered in some States in India;

(b) if so, the names of those States;

(c) whether any institute has examined the discovered vermiculite;

(d) if so, how it compares with the foreign material;

(e) the purposes for which vermiculites can be safely utilised in our country; and

(f) how exfoliated vermiculite can also be used?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (f). A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix II, Annexure No. 21.]

TRIBAL POPULATION

52. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Anthropological Department has dealt with the racial components of the tribal population of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that appreciable differences in somatic characters are not present among the majority of the tribes in India except the Mongoloid groups; and

(c) the causes of hereditary variability?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Along with the study of Social and Cultural patterns, the Department of Anthropology has also been examining the physical appearance and genetic composition of the tribal groups under investigation.

(b) The tribal population of India can be divided into at least four major groups with appreciable somatic differences, namely,

- (i) the Negritos of the Andaman Islands;
- (ii) the mongoloids;
- (iii) the aborigines of Central and South India; and
- (iv) the Indid tribes of the Nilgiris (Toda-Kota-Badaga group).

Among most of these groups clear physical differences (though not as great as between the four major groups) permit of sub-divisions.

(c) Mutation, selection and genetic drift.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS

53. **Shri Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of books and papers seized by Government in Delhi during the year 1954;

(b) the action taken on each case in respect of the author, Printer and Publisher; and

(c) whether any compensation is paid in case of wrongful seizure?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No books or papers were seized.

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

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

54. { **Shri Nand Lal Sharma:**
Shri Jethalal Joshi:
Shri Keshavaiengar:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries working in India in 1952, 1953 and 1954 respectively giving figures for each State where they were working and the respective countries from where they came;

(b) the number of educational, medical or other institutions run by

the foreign missionaries in the various States during each of these years; and

(c) the amount contributed by the Central Government annually by way of aid to such institutions during the same period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Two statements giving the information for the years 1952 and 1953 are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II annexure No. 22].

Similar information for the year 1954 will be available only some time during the middle of the year.

(b) Whatever information is available on the subject is contained in the publications entitled "Directory of Churches and Missions", 1951 published by the National Christian Council, Nagpur and "The Catholic Directory for India, 1954" published by the Archbishop of Delhi and Simla, New Delhi, copies of which are available in the market.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply given to Shri Ibrahim's Starrred Question No. 1676 on the 24th December, 1954.

AID TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

56. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been given to the Co-operative Societies by the Reserve Bank in the year 1953-54, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to increase the amount to meet the requirements of the farmers in the villages;

(c) the maximum and minimum rates of interest charged by the Societies from the farmers; and

(d) what steps are being considered by Government to reduce the procedural difficulties in getting the loans for the basic Co-operative Societies from the Reserve Bank.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):

(a) The Reserve Bank is empowered

to advance loans only to State Co-operative Banks. A statement showing such advances for 1953-54 is attached. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 23].

(b) No restriction is placed on the amount of loans to be sanctioned; credit is advanced to the extent security eligible under the law is forthcoming. The amounts obtainable can be augmented according as the requisite co-operative organisation is built up in the different States and eligible security offered by the State Co-operative Banks.

(c) These are not uniform. They vary from State to State and also in the same State different rates are charged according to circumstances. The Reserve Bank have recommended to the State Co-operative Banks that the rate should not exceed 6½ per cent.

(d) It is not clear what procedural difficulties the hon. Member has in mind. No procedural difficulties are known to hamper the obtaining of credit by the State Co-operative Banks.

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
KHARAGPUR**

57. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of laboratory helpers sanctioned for the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur are skilled or unskilled posts;

(b) the nature of duty assigned to such posts; and

(c) their scale of pay?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). Posts of Laboratory Helpers have been sanctioned for both categories—Skilled and Unskilled. The scale of pay prescribed for the Laboratory Helper (Skilled) is Rs. 35—1—50 and that for Laboratory Helper (Unskilled) is

Rs. 30—1—35. The duty of the Laboratory Helper is to keep the laboratory tidy and to clean the apparatus and equipment in the laboratory. A person not having any previous experience is recruited in the Unskilled grade and only when he has acquired skill in handling equipment and is thus in a position to assist in the setting up of apparatus for experimental work, he is promoted to the Skilled grade. Such skill may have been acquired by a Helper in another laboratory also joining the Institute.

A proposal to group the posts of Laboratory Helper, and Cleaners and Peons in Workshops and Stores in one single cadre of 'Attendant' (Laboratory Attendant/Shop Attendant/Stores Attendant) is at present under consideration. It is proposed to place 25 per cent. of the posts in the cadre in the scale of Rs. 35—1—50 and the remainder in the scale of Rs. 30—1—35.

ESTATE DUTY

58. Shri M. L. Agrawal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts collected up-to-date under the Estate Duty Act State-wise; and

(b) how many cases have been decided since the Estate Duty Act came into force and how many are yet pending decision?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The total amount collected is Rs. 43,01,008 upto the end of January, 1955. A statement showing figures of collection State-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 24].

(b) The total number of cases decided since the Estate Duty Act came into force is 1,186 and the total number of cases pending is 1,674, upto the end of January 1955.

24th February, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1955

(21st February to 12th March, 1955)



NINTH SESSION, 1955

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1—15)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 24th February, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELIMITATION COMMISSION FINAL ORDERS Nos. 20, 21 AND 22.

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): I beg to lay on the Table a Copy of each of the following Orders, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952:

(i) Delimitation Commission, India, Final Order No. 20, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, dated the 14th January, 1955; [Placed in Library. See No. S-30/55.]

(ii) Delimitation Commission, India, Final Order No. 21, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, dated the 22nd January, 1955; [Placed in Library. See No. S-31/55.] and

(iii) Delimitation Commission, India, Final Order No. 22, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, dated the 3rd February, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. S-32/55.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION, 1952-53.

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:

(i) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1952-53; and

(ii) Audited Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1952-53. [Placed in Library. See No. S-33/55.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWELFTH REPORT

श्री बी० जी० मेहता (गांधिलवाह) : मैं सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय---आल इंडिया रीडिंग, आकाशवाणी---के बारे में एस्टीमेट (अन्दर) सीमित का बारहवां अहवाल पेश करता हूँ।

INDUSTRIAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): The House will recall that on the 24th February, 1954, I made a statement regarding the discussions that were then in progress for the establishment of a Corporation designed to stimulate industrial development in the private sector of our economy. Those discussions and negotiations which were continued till the end of last year have now borne fruit in the establishment of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

This is a privately-owned and privately-managed limited liability company which was registered last

[*Shri C. D. Deshmukh*]

month under the Indian Companies Act with its headquarters in Bombay.

It has an authorised share capital of Rs. 25 crores and a subscribed capital of rupees five crores. Of the subscribed capital, Rs. 3½ crores have been raised in India, rupees one crore in the United Kingdom and Rs. 50 lakhs in the United States of America.

The Government of India will make an advance to the Corporation of Rs. 7½ crores which was voted by Parliament last September. The advance will be free of interest and will be repayable in 15 equal instalments beginning after the lapse of 15 years. The money for this advance will be found from counterpart funds derived from the proceeds of the sale of steel supplied by the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has authorised a loan to this Corporation of the equivalent in foreign currencies of 10 million dollars. This loan will, as is customary with all loans from this bank, be guaranteed by Government. The loan and guarantee agreements will be laid on the Table of the House when they are signed next month.

The management of this Corporation is in the hands of a Board of eleven Directors. Of these, seven Directors represent the Indian shareholders, two the British and one the American, while the eleventh director is nominated by Government.

The purpose of the Corporation is to assist industrial enterprises within the private sector of industry in India through the provision of finance in the form of both loans and equity participations or through sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares. It will also help by furnishing managerial technical and administrative advice and services to Indian industry.

Government have entered into an agreement with the Corporation of which I place a copy on the Table of the House [See appendix II, annexure No. 25.] Apart from the provisions dealing with the making and repayment of the advance of Rs. 7½ crores which I mentioned earlier, the main provisions of the agreement are as follows:

(1) Government has the right to apply for the liquidation of the Corporation if the Corporation defaults in its repayment obligations, or if the capital of the Corporation is impaired beyond a certain limit.

(2) Government is given the right to appoint a director so long as any part of the Government's advance remains outstanding.

(3) The Corporation undertakes to prevent any one group of affiliated persons or companies from acquiring control of the Corporation, the object being to assure that the objective of the Corporation continues to remain that of national development rather than individual profit.

Copies of the memorandum of association and articles of association and the prospectus of the Corporation will be found in the Library of the House, and I refer such hon. Members as would care for more details to those publications.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

ALLOCATION OF TIME ORDER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee met on the 22nd and 23rd February, 1955 and agreed to the allocation of time in regard to Government legislative and other business as mentioned below:

	<i>Time allocated</i>
1. Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	12 hours (including time taken on 2 - 55).
2. University Grants Commission Bill (Motion for reference to Joint Committee)	6 hours (including time taken on 22-2-55)
3. Drugs (Amendment) Bill	1½ hours.
4. Deafists (Amendment) Bill	1½ hours.
5. Imports and exports (Control) Amendment Bill	5 hours.
6. Essential Commodities Bill	1 hour.
7. Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill	2 hours.
8. Untouchability (Offences) Bill	8 hours.
9. Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill (Motion for reference to Joint Committee)	..
10. Resolutions <i>re</i> : four Notifications for the enhancement or levy of export duty on groundnuts, tea, groundnut oil cakes, de-oiled groundnut meal and deoxtiated cotton seed oil cake etc.	10 hours
	..
	2 hours.

The Committee suggested that in view of the volume of business before the House, the House might sit on alternate Saturdays falling in the months of March and April, 1955, and that the session might be extended by a week, if necessary.

I shall now ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to move a formal motion for approval of this report by the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to the Government Legislative and other Business as announced by the Speaker today."

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is one point for clarification.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: With your permission, I would like to make a small statement involving a little change in the programme of business for tomorrow. I propose for your consideration that in order to enable some more Members to participate in the debate, instead of 12 hours, 12½ hours may be allotted for the discussion. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not a proper procedure to carry on discussion.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: A concession has been made already of two hours on the Motion of Thanks. If that is accepted, I further suggest that subject to the Prime Minister's reply, which may begin at 4 P.M., the debate may close at 1.30 P.M. tomorrow. This will enable Private Members business being transacted between 1.30, and 4 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: What was the point?

Shri Velayudhan: On the last day of the last Session we had discussed the Report of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner for 1953 and that was not completed, and it was definitely stated at that time by the hon. Deputy-Speaker that it would be taken up in this Session at an early date. It was the report for 1953 and now we are in 1955. Are we not taking up the uncompleted discussion during this Session?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As soon as the financial business is over, we shall certainly take it up. Our commitment is there. The hon. Member may not be impatient.

Mr. Speaker: So, let there be no arguments now.

श्री श्री० एन० राजभाऊज (शोलापुर—रीड़ित—अन्सूचित जातियाँ) : मेरा निवेदन है कि शेड्यूल कास्ट कमिशन की रिपोर्ट बहुत इम्पॉर्ट है और उसको भी ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिये। इसके अलावा अनटर्वीबिलिटी चिल के लिये जो आठ घंटे का टाइम रखा गया है वह बहुत कम है और विवरेस एंड व्हाइजरी

[श्री पी० एन० राजभाजे]

मंटी को कृपा करके इसकी अहीमयत को समझते हुए इसके लिये और टाइम देना चाहिये।

अन्धकार महोदय : सब कुछ सोच समझ कर विचारने से एंडवाइबरी कमेटी ने जो तय किया है वह प्रोग्राम आपके सामने रख दिया है, अब उसको मानना या न मानना आपका काम है।

श्री पी० एन० राजभाजे : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन के लिये और ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिये....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Now, let me put the motion to the vote of the House, with the modification suggested by the hon. Minister.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt—East): Some of us were under the impression that one day would be allotted for the discussion of the Report of the Press Commission. But we find no mention of it in this Allocation of Time Order.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will see that in the Budget Session, the main business will be the financial business, and such time as may be left over may be devoted to other business, according to priorities settled. This is not a final settlement of all the legislative and other business which Government are bringing before the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is not an exhaustive list.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the final list. The point is that it all depends on when the Members wish to have the Session closed. They cannot have it both ways, close the Session early and yet have all these kinds of things. The Business Advisory Committee will, in due course of time, consider all these points.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I suggest that we sit longer hours, if necessary, and avoid the need to extend the session.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: That was considered very fully by the Business Advisory Committee. And I may state that the present proposal to sit on alternate Saturdays is a compromise proposal. As between sitting on all Saturdays, and sitting on no Saturdays, sitting on alternate Saturdays has come.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He is suggesting sitting for longer hours

Mr. Speaker: Longer hours? I do not think it is possible. That is for the Business Advisory Committee to consider.

Now, let me put the motion amended to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to Government Legislative and other Business as announced by the Speaker today, as amended."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: So this becomes the Allocation of Time Order of the House.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the motion of thanks on the President's Address, moved on the 23rd February, 1955.

As the House is aware, 12 hours—now 12½ hours—have been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for the discussion on the motion of thanks. Out of these, 4 hours and 57 minutes were taken up yesterday, and 7 hours and 33 minutes yet remain. This would mean that the debate will continue the whole day to-day and for about 2½ hours tomorrow.

श्री श्री० शशांक (गुजरात) : कल जैसा मैंने बताया था कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की विदेश नीति के कारण भारतवर्ष की उन्नति

नहीं हो रही हैं। उसी के साथ साथ यह मैंने शिकायत की थी कि हमार प्रधान मंत्री जी भारत से सम्बद्ध जो विषय हैं उनके बारे में जितनी दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये उतनी दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं। जब हमार भारत के प्रधान मंत्री कामेनवेल्च कांप्रॉस के लिए जा रहे थे, तो एक यद्य प्रीरित्याति में आप गोआ के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे तब हमार प्रधान मंत्री ने वह गुस्से में आकर पड़ा कि गोआ के प्रश्न की बार्चा क्या में साउथ अफ्रीका से कर्ल, आस्ट्रीलिया से चर्चा कर्ल या कैनेडा से उसकी चर्चा कर्ल? लैकिन मुझे उनसे एक प्रश्न उठाना है कि यदि गोआ के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध साउथ अफ्रीका, कैनेडा और आस्ट्रीलिया से नहीं है तो क्या फारमोसा का सम्बन्ध आस्ट्रीलिया, कैनेडा और आफ्रीका से जाता है। विस इंग्लैण्ड ने गोआ के प्रश्न के बारे में आपको एक यद्य लिखा था और आपको यह कहा था कि आप गोआ के विषय में कुछ न कीचिये और तिनके द्वार के मार्ट आपने सत्याग्रहियों को गोआ में जाने से रोका था,

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

उस प्रश्न की चर्चा आप इस कामनवेल्च कान्फ्रॉन्स में न कर सके। इस प्रकार से हमने यह दूसरा है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जो करना नहीं चाहिये उसे आप जल्द कर रहे हैं और जो आपको करना चाहिये उसके नजदीक भी आप जाते नहीं और इसके फलस्वरूप भारतवर्ष की स्थिति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में और भी खसाव हो गयी है। बाहर की बात छोड़ने के पश्चात, जब हम भारतवर्ष में आते हैं और तिसकी कि बड़ी स्तुति हमार मित्रों ने की कि भारतवर्ष में एक नये वायुमंडल का निर्माण हुआ है, भारतवर्ष के लोगों के हृदय में आशा की एक नई लहर पैदा हुई है। हमार मित्रों ने यह भी बताया कि हर भर्त खेत दूसरे कर और नीदियों के पानी के कारण जो कफल बड़ी हैं उसके लिए भी यहां पर बड़ी खुशी उन्होंने प्रकट की है। मूँझे तो, इस प्रकार की हरी भरी स्तरी दृश्य है, परन्तु

है। मैं तो जब अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में जाता हूं तो पाता हूं कि गुना बिले मैं करीब आठ लाख एकड़ जमीन पहुंच हुई हैं जो कल्पीवेदुल हैं परन्तु अनकल्पीवेदुल पहुंच हैं। भद्रान के नाम पर उसमें से करीब छह लास एकड़ जमीन छोड़ी गयी हैं, असबारां में छाप दिया जाता है कि अछूतों में जमीन बाटी गयी लैकिन वाक्या यह है कि एक भी अछूत उस जमीन पर नहीं बसाया गया और जहां तक पंचवर्षीय योजना का सम्बन्ध है, मूँझे तो अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में कहीं भी उसके अनुसार काम होता नहीं दीख रहा है। मैंने डिप्टी कमिशनर के पास, प्रान्त के डंवलपमेंट कमिशनर के पास और अपने प्लार्निंग के मंत्री महोदय के पास यह शिकायत की कि पारीलियामेंट के मंत्रियों का साहचर्य इस प्लार्निंग की योजना को हमार बिले में कायांन्वित करने में नहीं किया जाता है। उन्होंने सक्रेटरी को लिखा दिया कि पारीलियामेंट के मंत्रियों भी ईंड्वाइजरी कमटी में लिये जाय और उनका सम्बन्ध प्रस्तावित किया जाय परन्तु हम दृस्त हैं कि शिकायत करने के बाबजूद भी आज कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है और हमार सहचर्य भी उसके साथ प्रस्तावित नहीं हो रहा है। बरार में मैं अभी एक जगह हो कर आया, मैंने दूसरा कि वहां पर श्रमदान के सिलसिले में दूउलगांव माली से नावजरी तक एक रास्ता बनाया था। लोगों से कहा गया कि श्रमदान में आया चंदा वे लोग दू दू और आधे के लिये सरकार से पैसा मिलेगा, लोगों ने उस काम को उठा लिया और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि दो मील सड़क पर लोगों ने पश्चर डाल दिये लैकिन सरकार की तरफ से पांच रुपये भी खर्च नहीं हुए और पहले जो उस रास्ते से साधारण बैंलगांड़ियां जाती थीं उनका चलन, भी बंद हो गया और मोटर आई नहीं, तो हम एसा पंचवर्षीय योजना और श्रमदान का परिणाम वहां पर दूसरा। इसके अतिरिक्त आज सरकार, दूसरे में फसल जो बड़ी है और ज्यादा पैदावार हुई है, उसके लिये हर तरफ से बधाई ले रही है कि उत्पादन तीन वर्ष समाप्त होने के पहले ही इतना बढ़ गया, तो उसके लिये श्रेय

[श्री बी० जी० दंशपांड०]

लेना कहां तक उचित है । आखिर कोई भंव के प्रभाव से या अलाउद्दीन के लैम्प के चमत्कार से इस दृश्य में स्वाद उत्पादन बढ़ा है, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह ईश्वर की कृपा के कारण समझ दुआ है । इसके अलावा मेरा तो यह भी स्वाद है कि पहले फुड़ के आंकड़े ठीक नहीं थे, कंट्रोल होने के कारण व्यापारियों का उसमें स्वार्थ निहित था लैकिन अब कंट्रोल के उठ जाने के बाद शक्ति बढ़त गयी है और अब ठीक आंकड़े दृ दिये गये हैं और पता लगा कि अन्न की पैदावार हमारे दृश्य में काफी होती है और उसका परिणाम हम दृस रहे हैं कि अन्न के भाव गिरने से आज सौंतहर लोग रो रहे हैं । इस प्रकार की बातें आज दृश्य में हो रही हैं और भी बहुत परशानी है, परन्तु एक ही प्रश्न पर आखिर मैं मैं बोल्टंगा क्योंकि इस प्रश्न पर इस दृश्य के लोक राज्य का भविष्य निर्भर है । हमारे एक मित्र ने यहां एड्जोनेंट का मांशन दिया था और उसका उत्तर हमारे नये गृह मंत्री जी ने दिया । हमारे नये गृह मंत्री वैसे बड़े बुद्धिमान और बड़ी योग्यता रखने वाले व्यक्ति हैं, परन्तु उन्होंने यहां जो उत्तर में बताया दिया उस बताया को सुन कर यह बात हमारे ध्यान में आयी कि कोई चांटर जरूर थे जिन चांटर्स का वहां जाना असम्भव दुआ और उनको पुलिस प्रोटेक्शन का आँफर देना पड़ा, हम अपको प्रोटेक्शन देते रहे हैं यह उन्होंने मान लिया है और वह भी माना है कि कार्यालय तोड़ा गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त अभी भौतिक उपनिवासिन चेहरे में हम ने दृश्य कि भारत के गृह मंत्री से लेकर एक पटवारी तक सारी सरकार की मशीनरी कांगूसी उभीदावार के पह मैं काम कर रही थी और उस की लिखित शिकायतें मैंने रिटर्निंग अफसर के पास, एलक्टोरल अफसर के पास और दूसरे अधिकारियों के पास भेज दी हैं लैकिन उसकी कोई भी इनकायारी नहीं की गयी है । यह जो सरकारी दबाव और सरकारी हस्तक्षेप निवाचिनों में होता है वह बंद होना चाहीय नहीं तो प्रजातंत्र एक कोरा मजाक बन कर रह जायगा । आज भी

हमको शिकायतें सुनने को मिल रही हैं जिनका अर्थ कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनुचित हस्तक्षेप निवाचिन कार्य में किया जाता है । कानून होते हुए भी हेल्दी कन्वेन्शन्स, अच्छी प्रथाओं और रिवाज आप बना सकते हैं, परन्तु आज दृश्य में यह बात हो नहीं रही है । इस के लिये मैं भारत के राष्ट्रपति और अपनी सरकार से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि भारत के लोक राज्य और भविष्य की ओर ध्यान दें । जिस प्रकार के दृश्यन्ह आज हम दृस रहे हैं उस के कारण दो वर्ष के पश्चात् जो निवाचिन होंगे वह क्री एंड फंजर, उचित और न्याय तथा आजाद होंगे, एंसा में नहीं समझता हूँ । यदि इसी प्रकार की बातें सरकारी तरफ से उठती रहीं तो दृश्य में हिंदूटरशिप आयेगा और कूपर से निवाचिन का बहाना रहेगा । इस लिये मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अगले निवाचिन जाँ और जाँ बाले उपनिवाचिनों में सरकारी हस्तक्षेप न होगा । इस की जिम्मेदारी और इस की दखता वह ले ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): We have heard the speech of Shri M. P. Mishra. By now, we have got quite used to his vituperations against the communists. What I would just like to remind him is that he has forgotten what Mr. Churchill himself had said in 1919, that if he had his way, he would have strangled bolshevism in its cradle. He also forgot to mention why it was that so many people died in the Soviet Union at that time. He just mentioned that so many millions died. He had forgotten to mention—is it accidental?—that it was due to the great war of intervention of all the imperialists against that newborn State. He had forgotten the blockade against which the young Soviet State had to fight. It is people who talk in that manner and point out to us that the real warmongers are the Soviet Union—it is they who try to hide who are the actual warmongers, the United States of America. Does he want us to believe that the United

States-Pakistan Pact is the doing of the Soviet Union? Does he want us to believe that U.S. warships are on the borders of India because of the Soviet Union? Does he want us to believe that SEATO is the creation of the Soviet Union? And does he want us to believe that today in the Formosan Straits there are warships of the United States of America because of the Soviet Union? That is why we feel that today when the whole world has become class conscious, and those who are in power are fiercely fighting to protect their class interests, at such a time they make such speeches to really cover up those who are the real warmongers, the United States of America. These class-conscious, vested interests are today fighting not only from abroad but also in our country. In Andhra Desh, we have seen what has happened. The Congress has bared its fangs in Andhra. They have lined up with the biggest landlords. There the rajas and zamindars have become Congress candidates. The Congress has said: 'If we cannot win fair, we shall win foul'.

The other day the Home Minister told us—and he thought that we were children—that it was the Congress candidates who had been actually hurt everywhere, that it was Congressmen who were actually assaulted by the Communists. In Passudurthy, he said, some peasants were so strong that they were attacking Congressmen and their servants; suddenly those very people became timid and even with police protection they did not dare to come to vote. Does anybody believe that these "fierce" people who were attacking Congressmen had suddenly become timid and even with police protection they refused to come to vote? The real reason was that there were 200 rowdies who attacked our voters and prevented them from coming and voting. That is why I say that the real reason is that the Congress is afraid of the results.

Now, I should like to quote what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had himself said in his *Glimpses of World History*:

"Parliament and democracy are only considered desirable by the

possessing classes so long as they maintain existing conditions."

Then he also goes on to say:

"The conflict between capitalism and democracy is inherent and continuous; it is often hidden by misleading propaganda and by the outward forms of democracy such as parliaments and the sop that the owning classes throw to the other classes to keep them more or less contented. A time comes when there are no more sops left to be thrown, and then the conflict between the two groups comes to a head, for now the struggle is for the real thing, economic power in the State. When that stage comes, all the supporters of capitalism, who had so far played with different parties, band themselves together to face the danger to their vested interests."

That is why today we see the United Front of Congressmen in Andhra, and that is why we see that democracy has been thrown to the winds. We are told that Communist offices have not been touched and nothing of the charges made had been substantiated. We stand by every word that we have said and we are prepared for a full inquiry, if anybody dares to do so.

When I come to the next point, we are surprised that in this whole speech delivered by the President, one of the biggest problems facing the country, the stark reality of unemployment, the growing unemployment not only amongst the ranks of the uneducated but also amongst the educated, has not been referred to. We find that hardly even half a sentence has been devoted to it. Shri T. N. Singh was saying 'My friends opposite want everything to be discussed in the President's Address.' We want to stress very clearly, and very strongly, that the biggest problem in the country, the question of unemployment, has not even found one word in the Address. It is surprising. Wherever we go, the cry is for work and more work. Whether you go to the villages, in the rural areas, or to

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

The urban areas, the cry today is for employment. This is so even in the case of women. Let us take the question of women who are not counted at all when the question comes of calculating the number who have to be employed. For instance, figures show a big fall in the number of women who were employed in textiles and in jute since 1927. In 1927 in textiles, they formed 19.4 per cent. of the total; in 1950, they were only 8.5 per cent. In jute, in 1927, they formed 16.7 per cent; in 1950, they were only 12.4 per cent. Go to any village; you see the widows and others who have to look after themselves come and cry for work. If we take the question of registered unemployment, in December 1954, we hit a record of 6,09,780. This is a record number of registered unemployed. Never before have we had this figure. In December alone, there were 1,35,001 registrations. And what was the number of jobs given to them? 14,164. Out of this registered number, at least a big portion are refugees. In my own State, in the City of Calcutta, what is the number of the educated unemployed? Already some other Members have spoken on this point. In a country which cannot boast of much literacy, what is the number of the educated unemployed? The number of graduates in the City of Calcutta who are seeking employment is more than 15,000, and the number of matriculates, 59,000. But even more interesting is the number that we find of technically trained people who are seeking jobs. Not only B.A.s. and M.A.s. but technically trained people. The number of technically trained people, those who hold technical degrees and diplomas, who are unemployed is 15,900. Why is it that the whole Address of the President does not anywhere talk about giving some sort of hope to those who are today facing retrenchment—those who have already faced it and those who are facing it today?

We are told so much about the glorious part which the workers have play-

ed in the fulfilment of the Five Year Plan. All glory to them. But what is the reward that we find? We find, for instance, that there have been more than 40,000 people retrenched in jute, more than one crore retrenched in textiles and so many in the civil supplies department. Every day the number of the retrenched goes up, and yet we are told that no new schemes are going to be evolved for tackling this question of unemployment.

Then again, in respect of rural unemployment, what is it that we find? Is there one word of hope for those who are being evicted today in thousands? It may be known to those who have talked about this that by means fair or foul, by evading the law in many cases, and when there are no laws, by ruling the roost, these people, the landlords, are throwing out thousands of peasants by evictions. Not a word has been said about this. The question of tenancy legislation—an important part of our agrarian reform—has also not found any place in the Address. These are very important questions if we are really going to tackle this question of unemployment.

Then, in spite of the fact that a certain amount of lip-sympathy is paid by the Congress Members and others about the part played by the workers, not even that amount of lip-sympathy has been paid to those who work in the mines. The last few months have seen a disastrous series of mine accidents in which hundreds of people have lost their lives. Not one word of sympathy has been there throughout the Address, although this is something that has stirred the conscience of our country. It is the black gold that keeps the wheels of our industry going. We talk today of increasing our industries. If we really want to increase the industries according to plans and schedules, we will have to increase the output of coal to 200 to 300 per cent. But today what do we find? We find that while the underground output *per capita* has gone up from 1.06 in 1953 to 1.10 in 1954, yet

what is the reward they have got? In fact, their earnings have gone down from Rs. 12/8 weekly in 1952 in Ranigunge area to Rs. 12/6/6 in 1954. What are the conditions under which they work? I think even Dante in his *Inferno* could not have described conditions that exist today in these mines. Their living conditions are hell and we find that many of these owners—many of them are British owners—have been reaping huge profits. In December, in Parasia there was a disaster and over 62 were drowned. Today we hear that the workers themselves have pointed out again and again that water was seeping in, but nothing was done? Again, in Dharmaband in February, there was caving in and ten persons died. The owners had actually built tunnels even below the workers' quarters. Then again in Amlabad on the 5th February, 55 were killed by explosion. The stowings were defective and as we know huge amounts are paid as subsidies by Government for stowing. We would like to know what is the answer for all these things. We find no answer. Who is guilty of all this?—the owners. Who fulfil the plans and who reap the harvest? That is the question and yet not one word has been said about this important aspect of our industry, especially in the context when so many have died.

Moreover, today, we are making much about good harvests. It is true we have got good harvests. But, at the same time, it is necessary to realise that in India today there are vast portions of the country which are suffering from scarcity. In my own province, in Orissa, in Bihar and in many other portions of the country, there are areas which have had drought and scarcity threatens those areas already. In those areas the cry is for food and for work. We are told that we have got a big surplus of food. We have saved so much money by savings on imports. Why is it that we do not rush aid to those areas and give them cheap grains? Why do we not rush help to them? Yet, we find that throughout this Address, there is not a word about this hunger.

Not only that. We have also to realise another thing. The pace of agrarian reform has not been fast. As a matter of fact, we have begun to feel that we have reached the targets and, therefore, we can be complacent. Actually, these targets were not very high and even in earlier times we have reached these targets—in 1943-44. But, if we look at the yield of rice per acre, it is startling that we find that in 1943-44 we had produced 810 lbs. of rice per acre and in 1953 the figures given by the Research Department here shows that it is 791 lbs. per acre. If that is so, then we have to realise that actually what we have got is a good crop but let us not try to delude the masses that we have really been able to get something permanent and that it has been achieved as a result of the Plan itself. The acreage has increased but the yield per acre has not gone up. Therefore, although such propaganda may be good for getting votes for the Congress Party, it does not fill the stomachs of the people. These questions of jobs, the security of livelihood and bringing things within the purchasing power of the people, these are the most important points which we have to discuss. These are the problems that face the people and it is just these points that have not found a place in the Address. These are fundamental things, these are not merely small things which Mr. Singh may brush aside. These are fundamental things and it is because of the absence of a reference to all these that this Address of the President is bound to be uninspiring.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): I rise to support the motion before the House and in doing so I acclaim the policy, the programme and the plans of the Government of India to the fullest. In all walks of India's national and international activities there has been success and most commendable success. Whether the policy of the Government of India is examined from the international angle, from the point (of view of this country's foreign policy) or whether it is scrutinised from the point of view of the domestic policy,

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(no fair-minded person can but pay his) homage and tribute to the success of that policy.

In the foreign field, not only in this country, not only on the continent of Asia but almost all over the world the contributions that this great country has made is receiving universal acclamation. In the world, today, which is divided into two hungry blocs, the mediation of India to prevent them from gnashing their teeth and trying to rip open each other's throat to the destruction and extermination of mankind, the intervention of this great country is a godsent, timely and most opportune. And the effect of this policy is being perceived even among those who are at this time contending for world's dominance even if it need be with the help of the hydrogen bomb.

India has made one marked contribution to the world's comity of nations. These are the five fundamental principles which have to be stated to be accepted and which have to be adopted in order to ensure world peace almost for all times to come. If I may say so, they are in the nature of five commandments which ought to find the same place of honour in the books on international law as the fundamental rights in our Constitution. These five principles are inoffensive and harmless but most potent in allowing every nation full liberty in the exercise of all internal rights. They ensure to each country honour, esteem and self-respect, without, in any manner, permitting any country to violate the neutrality or to violate the security of her neighbour. To this country and to this country's government goes the credit not only of propagating these principles, not only of stating these principles but also of ensuring that these principles are being accepted and put into action and wherever there has been a threat of world conflict, the part that this country has played has gone a longway to ameliorate the conditions. It may be that the high feelings that have gone up have been abated, though they may not be ended, as a result of the positive foreign policy of this country.

So far as conditions nearer home are concerned, the foreign possessions of France where that country's flag has been flying for the last two centuries are now part and parcel, limb and life of this country which is the parent country. No doubt all problems have not been solved. They cannot be solved and nobody can pretend that they are going to be solved. It is not a question of action on one side only and it requires bilateral appreciation of the problem. One problem that gives headache and causes considerable amount of pain to the people of this country is the problem of the Portuguese possessions. Premier Salazar goes on with his sabre rattling and swashbuckling speeches. No doubt, as it behoves a great country, we cannot retaliate vituperations by vituperations. We have to conduct ourselves, as we are doing, in a manner, sober and dignified, in consonance with the stature of this great country. But the cup of patience of the people of this country is brimful and almost overflowing. Patience we have shown, but the just limitations of that patience have been exceeded. It is good that our Government will not wait before it becomes necessary and incumbent to take some positive action in that matter in order to see that the aspirations of the people of Portuguese possessions are realised as much as the aspirations of the people of this great country.

When we turn to the domestic front, there is every reason for satisfaction. There is all-round progress and all-round planning and in various activities which need not be enumerated or categorised by me, there has been noticeable success. The Government has realised that there should be industrialisation in the country and the tempo should be quickened. The Government feels that the growth of industries on a large scale will to a large extent combat the problem of poverty and unemployment. I do not accuse the Government of dilatoriness; I do not lay the blame at the door of the Government so far as the

quickening of that tempo is concerned. It has been hastened; it has been quickened to the best of their resources and to the best of their abilities. But, in view of the complexity of the problem, the target has not yet been achieved. It is being done. The friends of the Government have expressed sincere appreciation and detractors try to view it from a different objective. The question of unemployment and eradication of poverty deserves to be examined and a remedy deserves to be found out at the earliest. In spite of the best efforts of the Government, unemployment is almost on the increase. We have been faced with a multiplicity of problems; nevertheless, this is a problem that cannot admit of delay. Unemployment amongst the educated is pathetic as much as it is considerable. There should be ways and means and the experts available to the Government should be able to propose measures whereby every able-bodied person should be able to do something for the creation of more wealth for the country. Every brain which can make a contribution should be fully utilised. It should be the effort of the Government to urge upon the planners to see that the contribution, either of brain or brawn, which every able-bodied and intellectual person can make, does not remain unutilised. Therefore, the planners who are engaged in the second Five Year Plan should see that their minds are occupied in evolving such a formula whereby we may be able to say to every able-bodied man and woman in the country, "there is work for you; and the type of work you are capable of doing". Very often when I come across people who are not conversant with what goes on throughout the length and breadth of the country and whose knowledge does not extend perhaps beyond a radius of ten miles from their village, they want to know what part they should play. The Government should have a programme whereby it may be able to tell everybody, and even illiterate men, this is the part which you can play to-day.

There is one other matter of considerable importance which I should like to say. There are in the horizon to-day very dark clouds hovering over threatening the internal peace and prosperity of the country under different nomenclatures. Sometimes the security of this great country is being threatened in the name of linguistic states and in the name of pretended claims of certain communities, whether they happen to be in Punjab or elsewhere. I hope the Government will excuse me if I emphasise this matter with a certain amount of force. It is the uniform policy of the Government to ensure what they call 'reasonable demands' of certain sections. They have to be told with a firm note that the solidarity of the country will not be interfered with under any circumstances. Those who are responsible for creating these fissiparous tendencies have to be told that this is a wrong that they are doing. The Government is not taking sufficiently stern steps to prevent these people from making all sorts of propaganda in the name of democracy. You have only to hear to the treasonable speeches of their leaders. You have only to hear the shocking slogans. The result of all this is that the homogeneity of this nation is being jeopardised. These are the people who deserve no indulgence and who deserve no quarter. Government's tolerance is being misconstrued as their inefficiency and Government's patience is being misconstrued as an admission of defeat on their part. It was time that the Government should say that it has got a hand long enough and strong enough to curb such people, to curb their tendencies which are to be found either in the name of a Punjabi speaking-State or under some other similar names—these are pretences and their claim is not genuine. There is no justification for it and the result is that a dragon's tooth has been sown in order to create disaffection, in order to disintegrate the solidarity of the country. Such activities, under no circumstances, should be minimised and the Government should not sleep over them. I pray and, with all the sincerity I am cap-

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able of, I counsel them extreme watchfulness and vigilance.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I was listening to some speeches from the Opposition. A story in *Mahabharat* comes to my mind. In an assembly which consisted of Bhishma, Drona, Yudhishtira, Lord Krishna and others, Duryodhana was asked to find out how many good persons were there. He went round and scrutinised, and ultimately came back and said that he could find no good person there. Thus, when the achievements of the Government are here before the country.....

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): What did Dharma Raj say? Tell us also that.

Shri Altekar: Dharma Raj was asked to find out how many wicked persons were there in the assembly. He went round and came back and said that he could find no wicked person anywhere. Now, the point is that whenever a person goes and sees these things with the sympathy or the outlook he has, he sees and speaks about them in the manner he himself interprets them. I would like to point out that there are certain persons who see nothing but good but you also find persons who see nothing good. However, we are to take a realistic view (of the situation, and from that point of view) I would like to say that whatever there is good should be recognised and whatever there is not good or whatever there is deficient should also be pointed out. In spite of the fact that there are so many good things there, they are not being recognised and no sort of appreciation is made of them. This fact becomes palpably clear when we find that distinguished personalities from other countries like the Prime Minister of Indonesia, the Prime Minister of China, and, recently, the President of Yugoslavia had come here and seen many good things, the great progress that is made in this country. They have expressed their unequivocal appreciation thereof. In spite of that, you find that there are certain persons

here for whom there is a China wall against the activities and the great achievements that are made in this country. How otherwise the great locomotive factory at Chittaranjan, which is a colossal thing that has been built in Asia, does not come before their eyes? How otherwise they are not able to look at the biggest fertiliser factory at Sindri? How otherwise the great and magnificent and most important irrigation schemes that are being taken up or being completed or have also begun to work in this country are not noticed? The thing is that there is a China wall and on the other side of it they sit and they do not, as a matter of fact, look at these things. What appears to be a matter of admiration to high personalities outside seems to be a headache to these persons, who seem to be quite a different species.

The Deputy Leader of the Communist Party was waxing eloquent when he stated that the fall in prices of many agricultural commodities has taken place in the country and he narrated one instance after another, but he failed to take notice that this fall is due to the fact that the targets have already been achieved for production in the agricultural sector. The target that was set for 1955-56 has been exceeded in the year 1953-54, and on account of this great production, there has been a fall in prices. True, we have to meet this particular difficulty and we have to face this problem. The Government is attempting to face it, but this problem is a creation of the problem that was before us and that has been solved. The solution of that problem has given rise to this difficulty, and, of course, as stated by the English poet, Pope:

"Hills peep over hills and Alps over Alps arise."

to reach the highest summit like that of the Alps or the Himalays, when you cross one hill, you come across another crag and there are still other hills before you. That only shows that the highest summit is approaching

nearer. The solution of the problem at the earlier stage gives rise to certain difficulties and these difficulties are indications that we are going on the right path. We have to solve these difficulties as well. That the Government is doing, and to that it has addressed itself. The Government is taking various steps to meet these difficulties and to relieve the distress of the agriculturists, but it has not forgotten that this particular difficulty has arisen on account of the solution of the problem of shortage of food, which, as a matter of fact, goes to the credit of the Government.

Another important point is that certain Members have said that there is lack of enthusiasm in the masses. In this respect I am reminded of a remark made by Carlyle in his *French Revolution*:

"To Newton and Newton's dog Diamond what a different pair of universes altogether! Yet the picture on the optical retina of both might have been just the same."

There are so many of these persons coming with enthusiasm and helping and co-operating for the sake of amelioration in different parts of the country, and there are various schemes that are nearing completion. In the community projects also, these persons are offering their helping hand. We have heard about the great enthusiasm, the colossal enthusiasm, of the people in Bihar in connection with the embankment of the Kosi Dam. That is there. In my own constituency I myself went to several of the villages. I found that in villages which are very small, having a population of 1,000 or 1,200 people, hundreds of persons come there and work in clearing heaps of mud and other debris which, if labour were to be employed, would require Rs. 1,000 or more—this is for the purpose of erecting buildings after the ground is cleared. That was done by hundreds of people just in three or four days. They have built samaj mandirs, school buildings, etc., in *pucca* brick and cement, and they have con-

structed in one month those buildings which would require about four or five months in towns to build. I have seen roads that were cut by them alongside of the hills and they have taken their carts also to the top of the hills by such roads. They are doing all these things with great enthusiasm. I have also seen several approach roads that were made by them. When we are erecting certain institutions in towns for them or constructing school buildings at a cost of several thousands or even lakhs of rupees, we require about a year or so to complete them.

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Those people, on a smaller scale, or in a little smaller scale, are doing these things in a time which is just one-fourth of what we require in our towns. I find that the enthusiasm is so great and their spirit bounds up so high that they are prepared to do all these several things when they are shown the proper way and given the material which of course, in fact, comes from the Government at the proper time. I have seen that there is such an enthusiasm in the masses for these National Extension Schemes and Development Blocks that it has contributed to a great extent to the development of these villages and rural areas to a very high level. From that point of view, this remark as regards the want of enthusiasm that was passed by certain hon. Members is entirely beside the point.

Then, certain hon. Members said that the President's Address records only the history of the past. They said, "We want actual things to be done, constructed and taken on hand. What is the use of merely reciting past history?" But the past history in the President's Address was the present of the last year and the future of the year before that. And, the very fact that it has become past history and has been accomplished fact stands to the credit of the Government. That is an important point to be borne in mind. Our Prime Minister was ridiculed for being merely a historian, but he is the architect of the history that

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was enacted in this country; he was the architect of Independence and now he is the architect of the great progress that is being made here in this country, and we are achieving one thing after another and ultimately the great successes of this country evokes the admiration not only from the persons in this country but also from outside. We find appreciation of this great progress even from persons in Pakistan. So great an appreciation is there that to say that nothing has been done by this Government is really strange. One finds it very difficult to understand what mentality they possess.

Then, one hon. gentleman stated that there was no difference between the methods of Stalin and the methods of this party. I would like to point out that what he intended to say was that Stalin was forcing his views by means of the sword while the Congress President, when he had been to Lucknow, appealed to the people and also to the opposite party to join in the efforts for the advancement of this country.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): Join the Congress!

Shri Altekar: Yes; all right join the Congress. Every one here in this country can do so, and Members on the other side may also say that others should better join their own party, but the question is not of appealing to this party or the other but the method by which you are appealing. If the method is one of coercion, repression or oppression or of the sword, as I have said, certainly that method can in no way be tolerated. If the method is of appeal, persuasion or argument, certainly that is a method which is open to all and can be legitimately pursued and if it appeals to reason, it may be accepted. Otherwise, that may be rejected. But if this particular type of appeal to reason, if this democratic way of approach is opposed, then certainly I say that such a sort of stand taken by the hon. friends is proof against reason.

I would next like to point out that some sort of praise was offered by the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party to the Prime Minister for his foreign policy, but at the same time it was contended that that policy did not in any way refrain, that it did not break away from other blocs which these persons do not like. Certainly, the truth is, to align oneself with one bloc is to minimise one's importance as a mediator. India does not want to align herself with any Power bloc. The fact is that by means of persuasion, by means of lessening the tension by the dynamic peace role that India is playing, India contributes to world peace. She does not want to align herself with any particular Power and such delicate task can only be undertaken without siding with any particular Power; and India has been doing that.

Another important criticism that I would like to answer in this House is regarding the accusation by certain persons who said that there are diversions towards the foreign policy or rather in the foreign field, because there has been misery inside. I have already pointed out that by tackling very serious problems we have succeeded and there is no doubt about that. On account of the fact that there is peace needed here in this country to carry out all our various programmes and schemes and also because there should be peace for the people of the world in general, we are taking our legitimate part in foreign affairs. It is not by way of any diversion, but on account of the necessity, both inside this country and also outside.

Then there was a complaint made as regards certain omissions in the President's Address. An eminent scientist here complained that there was no reference to the fact that since 1949, there has been only five per cent. increase in the *per capita* income, and another hon. Member has said that a particular area in a particular district of a State has not been added to another area in another district of another State for linguistic reasons. Apart from the incorrectness of

these remarks, these are very good exercises in mathematics and research, but the President's Address is not the appropriate place for them. The President has dwelt upon all important problems like employment, drive for progress on all sides and also with the problem of fall in prices and the necessity of controlling it. He has given a realistic picture of the whole thing, and, as a matter of fact, he gives in a nut-shell—and it has to be in the nature of a general review of the past—an indication of what has been done before and what is to be done in the future. In that way he has done it very excellently and in a realistic manner and I support the motion of thanks.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): My amendment regrets:

(a) the failure of Government to implement the recommendations of the Press Commission so far;

(b) that no serious consideration has been given to the eradication of corruption in services, which is on the increase;

(c) that no mention has been made of the increasing unemployment, and the methods this Government has in view, to counteract it;

(d) that so far nothing has been done to arrest the rapid fall in the prices of agricultural commodities;

(e) that Government has failed to negotiate a settlement on evacuee property left by Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan; and

(f) the delay in working out the final scheme for compensation and disbursement of the pool.

I had many things to say on these subjects which I have mentioned just now. So far as the Address of the President was concerned, I thought it was a very simple statement of a few facts in a very general and indefinite manner. But my difficulty is, after the speech of my friend who has just delivered it and has run away, I have been

provoked to forget what was in the President's Address and to ignore what was not in it. I am compelled to take up the subject which he touched upon vehemently towards the conclusion of his speech. It was a pity that he referred to these things on this occasion; it pained me very much when I heard him, but there was no surprise, I tell you. I have to pour out my feelings just now. Though I regret that the number of hon. Members present here is not very large, I request those Members who are present to listen to me patiently for some time. My complaint is that since this Independence came to India, this small minority of Sikhs has been deliberately maligned and purposely misrepresented. This has not been the case with one individual or a small section of the people, but there was a large section that has been indulging in it. We have been accused of Muslim League tendencies. We have been dubbed that we are fissiparous and separatist in our outlook and that we want a division of the country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whom we eulogise and in whom we consider our interests to be safe, on the 12th of July 1952, when he was replying to the debate on the linguistic states, did observe that if the Sikhs wanted a separate State he would not yield to it. I ventured to stand up and enquired as to who was that person who had asked for a separate State and his answer—which is written down in the proceedings—was, that he agreed that no responsible Sikh had ever asked for it. Is there any justification for anybody after that statement to attribute these base motives to us, to this community, which has stood by the Congress and the other progressive forces in our fight for freedom? I make bold to claim that while the 99 per cent. of the people of the country have contributed about 5 to 10 per cent. of the persons who went to gallows, this small minority of one per cent. of Sikhs has given about 90 per cent. of those persons who were hanged in our fight for freedom. Can I not boast of it? Can I not boast of those persons who went to prison, whose property was confiscated. I challenge any person to sit with me

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

and disprove the fact that the sacrifice made by the Sikhs in our fight for freedom is out of all proportion to our number.

It is a pity that since we attained freedom, we have been maligned consistently, deliberately and purposely. We are suffering from that tyranny. Nobody is prepared to listen to us and there is a regular campaign of vilification. My hon. friend who spoke just now came out with a complaint against me that I came in the way of his attempts to make the Punjab bigger. He complained that he wanted to unite Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, PEPSU and the Punjab and I came in his way. No, I am prepared to accept his offer. He is for a Maha Punjab, going round and propagating that idea. Let it be a bigger Punjab; let there be a majority of Hindus, 95 per cent. But is he prepared to accept Punjabi as the regional language? No, in his heart of hearts he wants to crush it, to kill it. Can anybody claim that he is a patriot when he disowns his mother-tongue? How can I have confidence in a person who disowns or disclaims his mother tongue, who is out to crush it? Am I to be asked to accept him as my leader and repose full confidence in him? Can they alone claim to be patriots?

Now it is alleged that those persons who are asking for a linguistic distribution of the country are not patriots. I wonder if he has ever thought over it. I throw out a challenge and affirm that those protagonists of the linguistic provinces are as patriotic, if not more patriotic, than those who oppose it.

Shri Tek Chand: Pseudo-patriots.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Just listen.

Mr. Chairman: May I request hon Members not to interrupt a speaker when he is speaking. That evokes from him a reply which is not tasteful. I would rather like that in a matter like this the debate should go on smoothly without interruption.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Now, because he is here, I would rather like to put

this to him. Are the Akalis the only persons who want this linguistic division? Are there no other sections of the community, who want such division? Does he really mean to say that all of them are traitors to the country? May I with all humility try to analyse this linguistic redistribution so far as North India is concerned?

An Hon. Member: Why not South India too?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Because that was his main target of attack. Perhaps he concedes that others are patriots: it is only we people, the Sikhs or the Akalis, that are not patriotic.

Shri Tek Chand: On a matter of personal explanation: I never mentioned Sikh, I never mentioned Akali. I only said that those who are claiming linguistic provinces under one pretence or other are doing a wrong to the country. I never mentioned the name of anybody. I do not know why the shoe pinches here more than elsewhere.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Because as every Member knows that it is not he alone who is given to this sort of maligning. From top to bottom that campaign is being carried on. Everybody knows it. There is no concealing that fact. One would not be true to himself if he conceals it or denies it. My hon. friend would not be sincere to himself if he has not the courage to admit it. Every hon. member knows that his remarks were meant for me.

Now what do the Sikhs or Akalis want? I only want linguistic redistribution. I say before this august House that I would give up the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State. I am prepared to concede to the demands of Hindus and Congressmen particularly. What does Himachal Pradesh want: that Kangra and Simla from the Punjab and Kohistan from the PEPSU should be added to Himachal Pradesh. They say they have a separate culture and a definite and positive language; they have certain traditions. The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Dr. Parmar, in one of his statements said

that in his part they were not ashamed to admit that one woman has four or five husbands. Is Punjab prepared to concede that? He said that they have a separate and definite culture and traditions and that he is not prepared to merge portions of his State with the Punjab. He said Kangra and Simla from the Punjab and Kohistan from PEPSU be merged into Himachal Pradesh to have a suitable unit. Akalis say: 'All right, you are correct; we agree to that; we have no quarrel with you.' The Delhi Assembly recently passed a non-official resolution unanimously that the adjoining areas should be tacked on to Delhi, on the ground that their culture and language is akin to that of Delhi. The Akalis say: 'That is all right; you are also correct; we have no quarrel with that.' The Hariana people say that they have a different language and have submitted a memorandum to the effect that they were tacked on to Punjab by way of punishment after the mutiny. They pointed out that while some people suffered in their fight for freedom for one year and some others for ten years, the Hariana people have suffered imprisonment for more than a hundred years, and even now their punishment has not expired. They say they should be allowed to breathe freely. This is their demand and they say they want a State on a linguistic basis. If that is not possible, they want to be tacked on to Delhi. We say: 'That is all right, that is a just demand.' I now put it to you. These are all Congressmen, all Hindus, who agree with the policy that my hon. friend propounds. Let their demands be met: I withdraw my own. I do not want anything.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Automatically you get yours!

Sardar Hukam Singh: Am I to be blamed because I have a beard on my face and a turban on my head? I want only that which others demand, what Congressmen want. But I am a traitor and a Congressman is a patriot. Is it not a pity, Sir, that such arguments should be advanced on the floor of this House? What am I demanding? If I want the same thing, why should I be

blamed and dubbed as a traitor. Is it not a pity? My blood boils and bubbles on the behaviour of these people. I have said that we had suffered so much that we could not express ourselves. A regular campaign in the Press and platform is being carried on and we are being blamed. There is nobody to counteract that. This is the complaint I have got: more attention has been paid to overseas and international relations and other things but greater problems here at hand have not been looked into.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Are they Harijans? (Interruptions)

Sardar Hukam Singh: I did not catch the remark.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): I think it is a very unfortunate remark.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member must ignore all these remarks which have come from behind and which he said he did not hear.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Six months earlier, only the Akalis were maligned. Unfortunately in the Gurudwara elections they got the polls and now "Akalis" means the Sikh community. I am getting emotional and I cannot speak more. It is very unfortunate that since the declaration of the results of the Gurudwara elections, the Congress has been perturbed. The expressions that have been given from the small man to the Governor have pained us. For eight years, Sikhs were not tolerated in Pakistan. For once they have been welcomed. There is a cry everywhere that they are traitors. Have we done anything? Let anybody come out with any secrets that he has got whether we have connived at this treatment or we have responded unfairly in any way. I fear that it was not a change of heart but it was a change of front. It is our view. But unfortunately it has upset so many papers of our country.

What more should I say? We are grieved that we are suffering from communal tyranny and that there is nobody to listen to what we say.

श्री पी० एन० गोदामोज (शोलापुर—राज्यित—
अनुसूचित जारितयां) : आज की डिब्बेट सुनकर
मूँझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही हैं। मैं दूसरा हूँ
कि कुछ लोगों के दिल में दूसरे हैं तो कुछ के
दिल में आनन्द हैं। अभी हमारे भाई सरदार
द्वितीय सिंह बांले। उनके दिल में दूसरे हैं। पर
उनसे ज्यादा दूसरे हमारे दिल में हैं। दूसा
उनका सवाल वैसा ही हमारा भी सवाल है।
हमको स्वतंत्र हुए आज सात बरस हो गये। पर
इस बीच में हमारे लिए क्या हुआ। अभी तक
अन्टचैरिलटी बिल जो हाउस के सामने आया
है पास नहीं हुआ। जब इस हाउस में बैंकवर्ड
क्लास बालों की रिपोर्ट आती हैं तो वह यहां पर
धंटे दी धंटे चलती हैं और फिर बन्द हो जाती
है और फिर दूसरे सेशन में आती हैं। तो मैं
कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सवालों पर अच्छी
तरह से ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यह हमारा
आर्थिक सवाल है। आप दूसरे कि सामाजिक
दृष्टि से हमारा क्या हाल है। आज दूसरों में
हमारी अवस्था कुत्तों और जानवरों सरीखी हो
रही है। बैंकवर्ड क्लास रिपोर्ट में कहा जाते
कि ही गयी हैं लैंकिन जो हमारे होम मिनिस्ट्री
के आपकर्त्ता हैं, और जो लम्बी लम्बी तनखाहें
पाते हैं, उनको ठीक तरह से अमल में नहीं
लाते हैं और गोलमाल कर देते हैं। नॉकीरियां
में हमारा कोटा मुकर्रर किया गया है लैंकिन
उसके अनुसार हमको नॉकीरियां नहीं मिलतीं।
इसके बारे में हरीजन भाइयों को शिकायत
है। हमारे प्रेसीडेंट साहब के एइस में इस बारे
में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

जब मैं बोलता हूँ तो लोगों को यहां पर हाँसी
आती है। लैंकिन यह हाँसने की बात नहीं है।
हजारों बरसों से इन लोगों ने हमको गुलाम
बनाया हुआ है और हमारी स्थीत जानवरों
और कुत्तों सरीखी कर दी गयी है। अभी तक
हमारे सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रश्न हल नहीं
हुए हैं।

मैं अभी अमरीका गया था। वहां पर मैं ने
दूसरा कि नीगर्णे लोगों की क्या हालत हैं और
उनके लिए क्या काम हो रहा है। मैं कह

सकता हूँ कि जितना काम वहां पर नीगर्णे लोगों
के लिए हो रहा है उतना काम हमारे लिए यहां
पर नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे पौढ़ित जी सारी
दुनिया की बात बोलते हैं। वह दुनिया को
जंचा उठाने के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं। इससे
हमको आनन्द होता है। लैंकिन उनको अपने
बरेली मामलों पर भी तो ध्यान देना चाहिए।
उनको हिन्दूस्तान के रहने वालों को भी तो
जंचा उठाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। जब
तक हमको वह जंचा नहीं उठाते उनका सिर
जंचा नहीं हो सकता। आज सातथ अफ्रीका में
इसी तरह का सवाल है। उससे हमको दूसरे
होता है। लैंकिन हमारा सवाल अब हल होना
चाहिए।

हमारे शरणार्थी भाई आये। उनके लिए
एक मिनिस्ट्री बना दी गयी और उनका काम
हो गया। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे शरणार्थी
भाईयों को तकलीफ थी। लैंकिन अगर दूसरा
जाय तो हमको उनसे ज्यादा तकलीफ है और
सच्चे शरणार्थी तो हम हैं। हमारी हालत उनसे
ज्यादा खराब है। हम कहते हैं कि आप हमारे
लिए भी एक मिनिस्ट्री बना दीजिये जिसके द्वारा
हमारे सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रश्न हल हो
जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हमारे लिए एक
मिनिस्ट्री बना दी जाय तो हमारे प्रश्न पांच छः
साल में हल हो जायंगे। आपने हमारे जगजीवन
राम जी को कम्प्यूनिकेशन्स मिनिस्ट्री बना दिया
है और एक दूसरे जो हमारे हिन्दी मिनिस्ट्री
है उनको हैल्थ का काम दी दिया है। कोई
हरीजनों के लिए जलग मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बनायी
गयी है।

हमारे दातार साहब इस समय यहां बैठे हैं।
मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग तकलीफ
में हैं उनकी तकलीफ दूर होनी चाहिए। यह
दृश्य का प्रावत्तम है। इसको कभी न कभी तो
खत्म होना ही चाहिए। दृश्य आजाद हो चुका है
लैंकिन हम अभी तक परतंत्र हैं। हमारी
वीरतयां गांवों से अलाइहदा हैं। हरीजनों के
उदार के बारे में बड़ी लम्बी चाँड़ी बातें कह
दी जाती हैं लैंकिन उनके लिए काम बहुत कम

किया जाता है। हमारे लिए कुछ थोड़े से बजीके दिये गये हैं यह हम जानते हैं, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे लिए कम्पलसरी एजेंशन हो। ऐसा क्याँ नहीं किया जाता। यह सब सवाल जब जल्दी ही हल होने चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि गांव गांव में कम्पलसरी एजेंशन हो ताकि कोई भी अनपढ़ा न रह जाय। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ सजेशन दिये हैं, लेकिन जो हमारी स्टॉट गवर्नर्मेंट हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं वे उनको अमल में नहीं लाते। यहां से रिकर्मेंटेशन्स चली जाती हैं पर वे लोग उन पर ध्यान ही नहीं देते। मैं दातार साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस तरफ ध्यान दें। गवर्नर्मेंट की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"Government departments are not strictly following the instructions issued by the Home Ministry in respect of the reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes."

यह रिपोर्ट में लिखा है। कई जगहों के लिए हमारा रिजर्वेशन है लेकिन हमको वे जगहों नहीं मिलतीं। हमारा यह नॉकरी का भी सवाल हल होना चाहिए।

जमीन के बारे में भी हमारा सवाल हल होना चाहिए। दृहातों में जमीनें पड़ी हैं लेकिन हमको नहीं दी जातीं और इस बात को लेकर हमारे कम्पनिस्ट भाई अपनी ट्रैड चलाते हैं। अगर आप शिड्यूल कास्ट का आर्थिक सवाल ठीक तरह से हल कर देंगे तो हम इन लोगों को यह ट्रैड नहीं चलाने देंगे। दृहातों में हमारे दृलित भाइयों को रोटी नहीं मिलती है और दृहातों में उन पर जुल्म हो रहे हैं और मारपीट हो रही है। मैं भी यही कहता हूँ। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे लिए सदा के लिए रिजर्वेशन रहे। यह तो हम उसी समय तक के लिए चाहते हैं जब तक कि हमारे प्रश्न हल न हों। लेकिन यह एक नेशनल प्रावलम है। कम्युनल प्रावलम नहीं है। लोग हमको कहते हैं कि श्रावण अम्बेहकर और राजन भाजे तो जारी बादी हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमारे लिए महात्मा

गांधी ने कहा था कि ये अछूत लोग अगर गाती भी दें तो भी रिन्ड्जाओं को सहनी चाहिए क्योंकि उन्हीं ने इनको गुलाम बनाया है। इनकी गुलामी को नष्ट करना हिन्द्जाओं का कर्तव्य है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा यह सवाल जल्दी से जल्दी स्वत्म होना चाहिए। हम जब फार्म कंट्रीज में जारीमेंद के बारे में भारत की निन्दा सुनते हैं तो यकीन मानिये हमको बड़ा दृश्य होता है। हमने तो अपने दंश के सिलाफ कुछ बाहर नहीं बताया और मूँझे भी अपने दंश का नाम आर उसकी इज्जत वैसी ही प्यारी है जैसी कि किसी जाँर को हो सकती है। हम भी इस दंश को ऊंचा करने के लिए कौशिश करेंगे, हम नहीं चाहते कि इस दंश की नाक कट जाय और उसके सिलाफ बाहर मिथ्या प्रचार हो। हमें इसी दंश में रहना है यहीं मरना स्पना है और हम लोगों ने भी इस दंश की रक्षा के लिये अपना योग दिया है। काम्पमीर में भी भारतीय फॉर्म्जों में हमारे भाई लोग हैं, बड़त शर लोग हैं जो अपनी जानों की भी बाजी लगा कर हमारे उस प्रदंश की रक्षा कर रहे हैं लेकिन मूँझे यहां पर बड़ा दृश्य के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि फॉर्म्ज की भर्ती में भी जारी का पचात किया जाता है और दंशने में आता है कि जिस जारी का मिनिस्टर होता है वह अपने जारी के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में घोसेंडने की कौशिश करता है। मूँझे यह सब होता दंशकर अत्यन्त स्वेद होता है और चंकि उन्हीं जगहों पर हमारे भाई लोग नहीं हैं इससिलये सभी रैक्स की भरती में भी हमारे शेड्यूल कास्ट के भाइयों की उपरक्षा की जाती है। इसी तरह हम दंशते हैं कि परविल सर्विस कमिशनों में भी हमारे प्रतीनिधि नहीं रहते, हमसे कहा जाता है कि परविल सर्विस कमिशनों के सिलाफ मत बोलो, लेकिन मैं पढ़ता हूँ क्यों न बोलूँ। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां पर भी आर अन्य सब जगहों पर हमारे शेड्यूल कास्ट का एक एक भाई रक्खा जाय जो दंशे कि हमसे जो बायदा किया जाता है उसको निभाया भी जाता है या नहीं या केवल कागज पर लिख ही दिया गया है। हमारे लोगों में एक से

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

एक कार्रियत लोग हैं, एसी बात नहीं है कि उच्च पदों के लिये हमारे बीच से उपयुक्त जातियां नहीं मिलते, काफी पढ़ लिखे लोग हमारे बीच में हैं और वह अपना कर्तव्य योग्यतापूर्वक निवाह सकते हैं और चींक आज ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है इसीलिये हमारी होम मिनिस्टर से अपील है कि हमारे लिये एक 'स्प्रेट मिनिस्ट्री' बनाइ जाय। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि श्री विनोबा भावे घम घम कर भ्रमिदान और त्रमिदान करवा रहे हैं लेकिन सिर्फ इससे ही काम नहीं बनेगा। सरकार को भी इस दिशा में सक्रिय कदम उठाना होगा। उसको अल्पोद्धार का काम अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये और इस प्रावधान को हल करने के लिए और सब प्रकार से अधिक प्रयत्न और परीक्षण करना चाहिये। भ्रमिदान में हम दृष्टते हैं कि जमीन देने में पद्धपात वर्ता जाता है और अपनी पार्टी वाले और अपनी विचारधारा के लोगों में ही तकरीब की जाती है, यह दर्शा जाता है कि इसने खदूदर धारण किया हुआ है या दूसरे कपड़े पहने हैं। हरिजनों को फर्स्ट प्रायरटी है लेकिन वह अमल में नहीं आती। विनोबा भावे कोई हमारे दूसरन नहीं है और मैं मानता हूं कि वह अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन इतना ही काफी नहीं होगा और सरकार को भी उस काम को अपने हाथ में लेना होगा, क्यों नहीं सरकार हर एक भ्रमिहीन हमारे हर एक भाई को पांच, पांच एकड़ जमीन देंगे, लें वह तो बाद की बात है, जब सबकी गवर्नरेंट होगी तब वह देंगे, ऐसा वे कहते हैं लेकिन मैं पछता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नरेंट क्यों नहीं जमीन हम हरिजनों को देती और यह आर्थिक विवरण क्यों नहीं मिटाती। कहीं दान या भीस से भी किसी को जमीन मिली है, भीस मांगने से एक तो मिलती नहीं और अगर मिलती भी है तो एसी मिलती

हैं जो किसी काम की नहीं होती। जमींदार वड़ होमिशयार हैं, उन्होंने एसी जमीन दी है जो विलक्कु बेकार है और किसी काम की नहीं है। हम तो अच्छी हरी भरी खेती करने लायक जमीन चाहते हैं। द० पी० में कहा जाता है कि जमींदारी खत्म कर दी गयी है लैकिन असल में जमींदारी वहां पर प्री तौर पर खत्म नहीं हुई है। हजार, हजार बीघे जमीन एक एक जमींदार को मिल गयी है। उनके रिश्तेदारों को वह मिल गयी है, जो जमीन बंटवायी वह लब उनके रिश्तेदारों को ही मिल गयी लैकिन वे गरीब लोग हैं और भ्रमिहीन लोग हैं उनको नहीं मिली। यह तो एक नाम के लिए ही जमींदारी खत्म हो गयी है। इसका कायदा उन्हीं को मिलता है जो उनके रिश्तेदार हैं। इसीलिये सरकार को जमीन के मसले के साथ दृश्य की आर्थिक विवरण को भी दूर करने के लिये सक्रिय कदम उठाना है।

जहां तक हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे इस बात का बहुत संतोष है कि बाहर दृश्यों में उसकी बजह से भारत का मान और प्रतीक्षा बढ़ रही है। अमरीका जब मैं हाल में गया था तो पीड़ित जी की विदेश नीति की लोगों से मैंने वहां तारीफ सुनी और मालूम पड़ा कि भारत हर दिशा में आगे है और हम इस बात को मानते हैं। मुझे यह मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने दुनिया में शांति कायम रखने के लिये जो कौशिश करी है, उसके लिये हमारे दृश्य को और देशों के कारण करते हैं और उनके आदर्श पर अपनी नीति निर्धारित करते हैं, एसी उनकी संय नहीं है। बहुत सारे

अमरीका में कुछ लोगों में हिन्दुस्तान की परराष्ट्र नीति के बारे में संदेह अवश्य है और बहुत से लोगों की संय है कि पीड़ित जी की तटस्थ नीति के कारण कम्प्युनिस्ट गट्टों को सहाय मिला है, लैकिन यह कि हम मालूम और पीकिंग के साथ हाथ मिलाना चाहते हैं और उनके आदर्श पर अपनी नीति निर्धारित करते हैं, एसी उनकी संय नहीं है। बहुत सारे

अमरीकी लोग मानते हैं कि भारत की परराष्ट्र नीति सुनी और स्वतंत्र है। मैं यह सब आपके सामने इसीलिये रखना चाहता हूँ कि हमें यद रखना चाहिये कि हमारी परराष्ट्र नीति ऐसी हो कि जिससे किसी भी राष्ट्र का शक्ति हम पैदा न करें, वह राष्ट्र और राष्ट्र समूह चाहे पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों का हो या कम्युनिस्ट राष्ट्रों का हो। हम जैसे पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों की हरकतों पर कभी कभी आधात करते हैं जिनको कि हम सही नहीं समझते उसी तरह हमें कम्युनिस्ट राष्ट्रों की बेजा कार्रवाईयों पर भी आधात करने से नहीं चुकना चाहिये।

तिब्बत के बारे में उल्लेख करते हुए राष्ट्र पीत जी ने 'पंचशील' का आदर्श आपके सामने रखता है। पंचशील के तत्व बहुत ऊँचे और उदार हैं लेकिन हमें यह भी स्थाल रखना चाहिये कि कम्युनिस्ट जिन तत्वों की घोषणा करते हैं, लेकिन आचरण उनका घोषित तत्वों के लियाफ रहता है। मैं पीड़ित जी को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि तिब्बत पर कम्युनिस्टों ने जो हुक्मत प्रस्थापित की है उससे हमारे दूरों को आज नहीं तो कल जरूर खतरा पैदा हो जायगा। कम्युनिस्टों का दरिकोण और रूप्या आक्रमणकारी रहता है और वे कभी संतुष्ट नहीं होंगे जब तक कि उनकी हुक्मत सारी दुनिया पर स्थापित न हो जायगी।

चींकी मेरा टाइम खत्म है, इसीलिये ज्यादा न कह कर सिर्फ चींन के सम्बन्ध में इतना कहूँगा कि चींन के बारे में हमने अपनी घोषणा कर दी है लेकिन हमें यह भी स्थाल रखना चाहिये कि फारमोसा मेरे राष्ट्रवादी चींनी राष्ट्र की हुक्मत प्रस्थापित हुई है और यद के बिना उस हुक्मत को उखाड़ देना असम्भव है। इसके मानी यही होते हैं कि यदि कम्युनिस्ट चींन को दुनिया में शारीर कायम रखनी होंगी, तो फारमोसा के बारे में उसको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कदम उठाना होगा। इसीलिये हमारी सरकार को चींनी सरकार पर ईसा और ढालना चाहिये ताकि वह फारमोसा के बारे में दुनिया के सब राष्ट्रों के साथ बैठ कर किसी समझौते पर पहुँच

सके। जिस तरह की एक कांफ्रेंस इंडोचीन में हुई थी वैसी ही एक कांफ्रेंस फारमोसा के बारे में भी बुलाने का यश भारत को मिल जायगा और इस तरह हमारी परराष्ट्र नीति की बाँड़ एक जीत हो जायगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से कोरिया और इंडोचीन के बारे में भारत के प्रवत्तनों का यश मिला, वैसा यश फारमोसा के बारे में हमार पीड़ित जी को मिल जायेगा।

मैंने प्रेसेफॉन के अभिभावण के ऊपर जो अपने दो अमेंडमेंट्स रखते हैं, नम्बर २१ और २५, उनके लिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह हाउस और हमार मंत्रीगण विचार करेंगे। मुझे दुख है कि राष्ट्रपीत के भाषण में हमारे लिये कुछ जिक्र नहीं आया, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। मैंने अपनी दृटी कृती हिन्दी में अपने विचार हाउस के सामने रखते हैं।

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha (Patna East): I welcome the President's Address as a commendable document on the economic, social and political life of the country. A major portion of that, has naturally, been devoted to the currents in foreign affairs as well as to the Five Year Plan and development. But, I feel that in the President's Address one very important thing is lacking. The Address should assume a pattern which gives this House an indication of the future legislative programmes and major Government policies to be implemented in the coming year. While the present Address is overwhelmingly retrospective—I think it has given a very good account of the past—but the future canvas is largely left blank. About the reports and incidents that have been mentioned in the President's Address, we already get reports from the Government from time to time and we do have a knowledge of these things, and when we come to hear the President's Address, a repetition of the obvious becomes rather uninteresting. Here, I do not mean to say that the President's Address is lifeless. Rather, it is inspiring at places. But I would appeal to the Government

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

to come in the future with a more comprehensive programme of the future policies and to present it before the House, because the House is entitled to have an idea in the President's Address itself about the major policies that would be implemented in the coming year. I think I will not be misunderstood in my intention in making these suggestions.

Coming to the Address itself, I have already appreciated its exposition. Indications of a vigorous economic planning are clearly visible in the Address. Though we have no idea of the financial ammunitions to be used for the future development of the country because the Finance Minister has kept his box closed to be opened in a few days' time, still we can feel that we are on the threshold of an industrial revolution and signs of that revolution are already visible in the country to the open eyes, of course not to the blind. There is strong justification for a note of optimism that we find in the President's Address because it has the support of major projects which have already been completed, that are being completed and others that are in the stage of preliminary examination. The key-note of the Address has been that the basic key industries should be developed so that they can serve as a firm foundation for the coming economic life. The locomotive and carriage-building industry is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in the near future. Development councils have been established for the light and heavy electrical machineries for which there is already a demand in the country to the extent of approximately Rs. 30 crores. Stress has been laid on the dye-stuff industry and that has also to be firmly established. Progress has been reported in regard to the manufacture of machine tools and cables, and the production of ferro manganese in Orissa and lignite in Madras. There has been an expansion in the Ship-building yard and the manufacture of jet engines is also under the consideration of the Government. Equally heartening is the news that has come

from Assam that India has found new sources of oil that would in the long run satisfy one-fourth of our demand of oil. That is really a very happy news. Last but not the least, the basis of all this is the production and consumption of 6 million tons of steel. We have fixed a production target of 6 million tons of steel and for that we have already come to an agreement with Russia and Germany. There is another agreement that will be coming in the future: that is the proposal by the British Government to establish a third steel plant in India. These are indeed very desirable in the context of the central objective which the Prime Minister as well as the Finance Minister have indicated from time to time: that is to create full employment conditions in the country within a measurable period. That means the creation of 2 million jobs annually, in the non-agricultural sector.

The average income per head is computed to be Rs. 1,000. That means that there will be an annual investment of Rs. 600 crores in the non-agricultural sector. This, together with an annual investment of Rs. 400 crores for agricultural development, comes to Rs. 1,000 crores. Thus we require an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 crores to meet our basic requirements in the matter of full employment.

So, the real problem that comes before us, and before the Finance Minister is, where is this money to come from? The Finance Minister will deal with this subject when he comes with his Budget speech. Meanwhile, as anticipated, the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar, the U.P., and so many other Governments that have come with their Budget proposals,— almost all of them—have expressed a desire not to increase their taxation in spite of heavy deficit budgets. That means, if this trend persists, they will rely more and more on the Central Government's help. Therefore, the problem of financing the development plans, in the shape of outlay and expenditure is going to be one of the biggest headaches to the Government in working out this Plan and the next Five Year Plan. The

anxiety is all the greater because the basic approach to planning has been shifted from resources to physical needs.

We all know that in the first three years of our current Plan, 40 per cent of the expenditure target in the public sector was achieved by finding resources for one-fourth of the outlay in the form of cash balances, in the form of sales of securities and in the form of short-term borrowing. But even the Planning Commission admits that these resources are not very much dependable. On the other hand, the Finance Minister will also experience difficulty in usefully utilising Rs. 1364 crores in 1954 to 1956 while sticking to the wholesome principle which he has himself described as "development without inflation," "but not necessarily development without the creation of money". Planning therefore becomes a big dilemma inasmuch as development expenditure on a more ambitious scale is absolutely essential in order to create more jobs. On the other hand, adequate resources cannot be found in the present circumstances without resorting to heavy deficit financing the scope for which is not very much in the present set up of economy. I cannot say much on this problem because we are still awaiting the bomb-shell that the Finance Minister is going to drop at the time of the presentation of the Budget. We hear that the Taxation Enquiry Committee has made some very useful suggestions. We do not know what they are. We cannot base our analysis on what we hear from time to time. The only thing that we can do, in the present circumstances, is to recall what Mr. Baldwin said in reference to the U.K. 30 years before. He said:

"Four words of one syllable each, contain salvation for this country and the whole world. They are faith, hope, love and work. No Government in this country today, which has no faith in the people, no hope in the future, no love for its fellowmen and which will not work and work and work will bring

this country through into better days and better times."

There is also reference to the food situation. The progress on the food front has really been remarkable, and I was expecting that some bouquets would be given to the late Food Minister, Mr. Kidwai, by the Members of the Opposition. But they have shown their narrowness of mind in refusing to give him the bouquets. The food situation was such a vexing baby, such an unmanageable child, and Mr. Kidwai came out with something that surprised the country. He did what others thought, he marched when others slept and gave the country what the country did not dream of. He exceeded the target of food. That is the biggest achievement of our country, and if the Opposition do not see that, that means they are showing their own lack of vision, their own lack of brain.

There is one more important point that I would like to mention, and that is India's role in world affairs. What is India's role in world affairs need not be mentioned very much. Bouquets have come from all sides of the House and it is really very heartening to see that the Opposition also have melted on this point. I think and I have thought that it is really our good fortune to be born in a generation when we saw India as a country without any status, when we saw Indians without any status as human beings in the world whatsoever; and we belong to the same generation when we are seeing our country occupying its present position in world affairs. We have felt both these things in our own lives and we are going to feel the blessings as well. It would be idle for the world to pretend now that the hopes of world peace do not at present lie on the shoulder of India which has been responsible in the past for stopping the war in Korea, in Indo-China and Indonesia. And the reason for this growing awareness in the world about our policy of peace is that it is not a negative policy in the sense of not fighting, but it lays down that essential is truth and truth is essential. Our police

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinhal]

has been based on an objective statement and analysis of the facts, and even the antagonists of our policies of our country have admitted the basic fundamental truth of our foreign policy.

Let us have the picture of the past year. The clouds of war were no less dense in Indo-China than they are at present in the Far East. There was the same tension. There was the same growing feeling of uncertain, dark and troubled days. Men and women everywhere brooded a continuing anxiety of what the next day would bring forth in the shape of menace, shock or international upheaval. But soon, a solution came like a silver lining; and the cloudy political sky of the world became clear for once, and the fighting stopped in Indo-China and everybody felt that all was well with the world. And what share India had in bringing about that peace in the Geneva Conference need not be repeated here, because that is already known worldwide. But, unfortunately, the situation has changed again and we have greeted the new year with a new international shake up in Formosan waters. It has again become difficult, menacing and anxious. There is no improvement or relaxation in the tension, and I do not think there is going to be any relaxation in the coming months also. The hot breath of war is coming from the Chinese seas and is spreading over the whole world.

We know the fact that China's claim to Formosa has been established by the Chinese since the end of the Civil War. But this situation was aggravated by the action of the U.S.A. in entering into a pact with Chiang-Kai-Shek. When the Chinese felt that this pact was going to be born, they could not remain silent and became very anxious and started this movement with a new vigour. There was another incident and that was the visit of Mr. Khruschev to China last October. Before that visit there was no assurance from Russia to China unequivocally on this point that in the case of Formosa,

Russia would help China. After this visit an agreement was reached between Russia and China. I have got the words of that agreement, but I will not read them because I have exceeded my time-limit. Because of these two agreements, the situation has suddenly become more explosive, because the Chinese have naturally turned on the heat.

Now, apart from the wider prospect or threat of war, there is an even more complex and confusing problem facing the world, and that is the puzzle of finding a permanent solution that could be made to look even remotely consistent with the present political realities in both the U.S. and China. Therefore, to talk of the ultimate solution now, is not desirable. Rather we should shut our mouth about propounding a final solution with regard to both the countries. The best we can hope for is to move in stages, from a very dangerous position of explosive deadlock to one in which two utterly incompatible points of view can at least be discussed, out of the shadow of guns. That is the only thing we can do, and for that first of all we should have an assurance of cease-fire. Many people can ask: "There is no fighting going on, so what is the question of cease-fire?" But even then an assurance of cease-fire will really do something wonderfully good. The second stage will come after a conference is called formally or informally. And our Prime Minister has said that an informal conference will be more worthwhile. I think the first proposal that will be decided by the conference will be the proposal of the cease-fire. Secondly, the proposal of giving to China those smaller islands that adjoin the Chinese mainland will naturally come. I think almost all the sober nations of the world, almost all the impartial nations, all the reasonable nations of the world feel that China has a genuine case to take over these islands. Lastly on the Formosan question can come.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken more than 20 minutes.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): I have tried to go very carefully through the President's Address, and I am sorry to say that I find it frankly disappointing. I find it disappointing mainly for three reasons. There is an obsession in it, an obsession from which many of the Members belonging to the Congress Party who have spoken in the debate have also suffered, an obsession to scan the world horizon far more than the Indian scene. Undoubtedly, glimpses of world events are useful and necessary, but it would be unfortunate if we permit them to become the central focus of our vision.

I also agree with what the previous speaker said, *viz.*, that the Address is disappointing because it dwells more upon previous achievements and operations and makes only scanty references to future efforts and plans.

Thirdly, and that is the main reason of my disappointment, I find no imprint of the decision of this House to move towards socialist society, nor of the recent pronouncements of the Congress Party about its objective of realising socialistic pattern of society. I have been trying to follow the debate so far, but I find that enough emphasis has not been put upon this desideratum. At the last session this House decided after careful deliberation and with a rare and rewarding unanimity that we want to move in the direction of socialist economy. A little later I was happy to find that the ruling Party also decided to develop in this country a socialistic pattern of society. I was looking forward with hope and some expectation to the President's Address. I thought perhaps this year when the new Five Year Plan has to be drawn up, when we are going to move towards new horizons, we will find in the Address some reflection, some imprint of these new ideals or new expectations. But this Address could have been given two years back or twenty years back, as far as the socialist orientation of our economy and of our society is concerned.

2 P.M.

As far as the Prime Minister's efforts for peace are concerned, we all appreciate them. But may I be permitted to point out that freedom is as important as peace? While we must fight for peace, we must never be guilty of giving up or surrendering the freedom of any people. We are happy to know that the Afro-Asian Conference will be meeting in the near future. Will that Conference again enunciate certain general principles? General principles can be of a very interesting character, but general principles do not take us very far. There are parts of Asia and Africa, that are still under foreign rule. Will it be possible for our Government to see that the Afro-Asian Conference works out a phased programme for the emancipation of these countries? It is disappointing to find that in the United Nations, we have not succeeded in mobilising properly and adequately the Afro-Asian group. In the last session, for instance, I find that the Afro-Asian group hardly functioned there at all. This Conference, this big gathering of the free nations of Asia and Africa should not become merely a forum for enunciating high-sounding principles, but a concrete well-phased programme for the emancipation of the peoples of Asia and Africa must emerge. I do not know why even when it was accepted at the first conference of the Colombo Powers that there should be economic co-ordination between these countries, nothing has been done so far. I hope and trust that the economic aspect of the Afro-Asian countries will not be neglected in the same way in which the economic aspect of the Colombo Power countries has been neglected so far.

As far as Formosa is concerned, I am not very happy about the statement that has been made by the President, saying that China's claim is justified. There can be no support whatsoever for the American intervention in Formosa. American intervention there is most obnoxious, and has got to be opposed. But what about the people of Formosa? Are we entitled to hand over nine million people to the Communist regime? We fight communism in this

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country. Is it fair to favour transfer of population and territories to Communists in other countries? Have those people no views, and no voices, whatsoever? If you say, naturalisation of Formosa, I say, yes, here and now. But for the future of Formosa, what right have we to hand it over to another country? What is the population of Formosa?

Shri Heda: Let the people of Formosa speak.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The President has already handed them over to China. 4.8 million people of Formosa came from Fukien area, and 2.1 million came from the Kwangtung area; their forefathers came there in 1895 or before. But after that, no Chinese were allowed there. In the postwar years, 2.4 million Chinese have come there, who are anti-communist rightly or wrongly, wisely or otherwise. We know that when the prisoners of war were given an opportunity in Korea to express themselves, a large number of prisoners of war preferred to remain outside the Communist regime. We do not know what the Formosans want. As far as the Indian territories are concerned, we have always given the people an opportunity to express themselves. Whether it is the French Settlements, or whether it is Kashmir, we have acted on the assumption that the people should be given an opportunity. As far as sending people behind the communist regime is concerned, this kind of a vague sweeping statement might lead to our surrendering the freedom, the autonomy, and the democratic rights of a large number of people.

Very often, the Prime Minister has told us that ideological conflicts today are like the religious conflicts of yesterday. On grounds of religion, people have remained separate, and on grounds of ideological conflicts areas also have remained separate, I have no desire to perpetuate these separations, but as we are wedded to the principle of peace, we are also wedded to the principle of democracy and self-determination; and I would not like to ensure peace at the cost of the right of self-determination.

Coming to matters more important to us in our own country, sufficient has been said about the drastic fall in prices, and I shall not tire you by citing any further statistical data. All that I want to suggest is that this question is of paramount importance, because as the previous speaker has pointed out already, we are moving towards an industrial revolution. But at whose cost is this industrial revolution to be brought about? In capitalist countries and in communist countries, industrial expansion has always been achieved at the cost of the peasant. On the bent back of the peasant, the edifice of prosperity has always been sought to be created; whether it was the enclosure movement in the United Kingdom, or whether it was the collectivisation movement in the Soviet Union, the peasant has been exploited, robbed and oppressed, in order to build up the vast fabric of industrial expansion. Are we going to repeat those mistakes here? We are anxious to evolve in this country a method of democratic development, where the peasant will not be a source of exploitation, but will be a partner both in progress and in prosperity.

This whole question of price parity becomes important, because it is central to the question of democratic economic development. I am sorry to find that Government have been speaking with different voices, and not 'uniform' they have been confusing the issue. And what is the situation today? One pound of tea is sold almost at the same price at which a maund of jowar is sold. From March, 1952 to December, 1954, tea prices have increased from 249 to 711, an increase of 184 per cent. In the same period, jowar prices have gone down from 218 to 148, i.e. a drop of 30 per cent. When we find that 80 per cent. of the tea gardens are foreign-owned and they are permitted to make fabulous profits, while jowar is something that our own peasants, poor, hard-working and devoted peasants, are engaged in, I am surprised whether Government have any coherent economic policy at all.

Much has been said about increase in production. There has been increase in production undoubtedly, but the two stubborn problems remain, the problem of unused capacity in industry, and that of sluggish employment. It was Professor C. N. Vakil who recently pointed out that detailed figures of capacity are available for all the four years between 1950 and 1953, for 78 industries. Out of these, 28 industries were throughout working at less than 60 per cent. of capacity, and 12 industries were working at less than 60 per cent. of capacity for a period of three years; thus, in all, 40 industries out of a total of 78 were working at less than 60 per cent. of capacity for a period of three years or more. In other words, about 57 per cent. of the industries worked for a period of three years or more at less than 60 per cent. of capacity. We have talked very much about our tremendous improvement. But 57 per cent. of our industries were working at less than 60 per cent. of their capacity. I do not know what was the position in 1954, because the figures are not available. I would like Government to tell us to what extent this unused capacity is being used up. What is the use of talking about big plans and big schemes of industrial development, if 57 per cent. of your industries are not able even to work beyond 60 per cent. of their capacity?

As far as employment is concerned, sufficient has been said on the subject. All that I would like to point out is that unemployment is particularly marked, and is particularly distressing and disturbing among the middle classes. We find that in Calcutta, for every hundred persons employed, 47 are unemployed, as far as the middle classes are concerned. As far as the other classes are concerned, the proportion is hundred to twenty-seven. Unless something drastic is done about this, I do not know how we shall ever be able to enthuse and enlist the co-operation of the people.

Two years back, in this very House, this question was raised, and raised in a very pointed manner. At that time, Government had assured us that they would be spending Rs. 225 crores to

increase employment. I may be wrong, but to my knowledge, I have not seen any report from Government as to how much money has been spent, to what extent unemployment has been reduced and to what extent employment has been increased. After all, this House and this country should be treated with the necessary amount of seriousness in matters of such profound importance.

Then again, I would like to invite your attention to two recent developments where the Government have thought it proper to abandon their anchorage of principles. First, I would like to invite your attention to the developments in Manipur. They are of importance because Manipur had a representative Assembly and a representative government given to it in 1947. With the achievement of independence, while other people were getting legislatures and ministries, Manipur was deprived of them. It is interesting to find that our Constitution provides that all laws in force before the commencement of the Constitution shall remain in force unless repugnant to the Constitution or are expressly repealed. The Constitution Act of 1947 of Manipur was never repealed and no competent authority has said that it is repugnant to our Constitution. But still, in an unconstitutional manner, the Assembly has been pushed aside, the Ministers have been brushed aside and the area has been treated as Centrally administered. There has been a tremendous amount of opposition; it is not a party opposition, it is a popular opposition. Between November 15 and December 15, there were so many mass demonstrations that there were 10 brutal lathi charges, 750 persons were injured and a large number of arrests were made. They go on. Only two or three days back, I got a telegram from Manipur. It says:

"Manipur police opened fire several rounds and lathicharged just after firing on peaceful and non-violent satyagrahis consisting of hill volunteers on 16th February last at Ukhru, forty miles from Imphal. Three, including one girl, killed by bullets. Condition of two

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others injured by bullets, including one girl, critical. Sixty others injured. Police fired without previous warning....."

And so on and so forth. We talk of peace in the world. We are worried if any single head is going to be broken in any other country, but as far as our own country is concerned, we are indifferent. This kind of thing goes on. When questions are sought to be raised here, we find it difficult to get adequate replies. So far I do not know—I am not aware—what is being done in order to assuage the wounds that have been inflicted upon the people of Manipur.

Then I would like to draw your attention to the recent developments in Travancore-Cochin. I am not at all interested whether the Praja-Socialist Ministry was permitted to function there or was pushed out of power. That is not the point on which I want to dilate. I would like to point out that an entirely different attitude was adopted in Travancore-Cochin from what was adopted in Andhra Desh. In regard to Andhra, you will recollect that I also had said that I do not like the communists and I would like to fight them, but I had said at that time that they had a right to be invited to form an alternate Government, if they could do so, before the Assembly was dissolved. If that was not to be accepted, the Ministry should have continued and taken the responsibility for carrying on and advising dissolution. Likewise, in Travancore-Cochin, either the Assembly should have been dissolved and the Pattom Ministry asked to carry on or the other party should have been called in. I can understand that. But I cannot understand one method in Andhra and another in Travancore-Cochin. 'Heads I win, tails you lose'—that seems to be the Congress Party's policy, because in Andhra, the communists who must not be allowed to come to power and so the Assembly should be dissolved, but in Travancore-Cochin, because the Congress Party can come to power, no

dissolution is necessary. Let us not play the game of democracy with loaded dice. If we cannot shape the democratic destiny of our own country, let us not be guilty of raping it. This abandonment of the anchorage on principles whenever party advantages can be gained, is something against which I would like to raise my voice of protest, not because I am interested in this party or that party, but if we are to be a shining light to the world, if the countries of Asia and Africa are to find in us hope and confidence, then we must show to them that we are ultimately building up the temple of our civilisation on the foundations of unyielding and unchanging principles. It is on that rock of ages that Mahatma Gandhi has provided that the temple of our civilisation and our future should be built up. It is that rock that is being blasted in order that a particular party, or a group in that party, may be able to secure an advantage here or an advantage there. Let it not be said of us that for a mess of pottage, we destroyed the rock of ages that the Father of our Nation had given to us.

Before I come to the concluding part of my observations, I would like to be permitted to say a few words about Goa. I am happy to know that the Prime Minister is going to participate in the debate. May I appeal to him to tell us what negotiations are being carried on about Goa? I know no negotiations are going on; I know that the Salazar Government is not interested in negotiations. If you cannot have negotiations, will you at least forge economic sanctions against the Portuguese Settlements? To my knowledge, no economic sanctions are being forged, except perhaps that some stray boat that was going was captured, what economic sanctions are being forged? The other day the Prime Minister advised us not to participate, but my friend, Morarji, arrested 1400 volunteers when they tried to go to Daman on the 15th August. They were arrested by Morarji and they were asked to go back. We do not want to fight with Morarji Desai's Government. But when the Prime Minister says he

advises, his minions in the State think that it is imperative. Let us know whether Indians can participate or not. There are Members of this House who would feel proud to march into Goa and liberate Goa rather than sit here, provided we know what is the policy of this Government.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt—East cum Ballia Distt.—West): That will create international complications.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Let it not be said that for the greater glory of the peace policy of our Government, the territorial integrity and the fullness of the freedom of our country and our people have been jeopardized and kept truncated.

I would like to say a few words on the socialist pattern. The President has made a reference to the socialist pattern, but what do I find when I look around me? Not a single suggestion in this whole Address to change our stagnant economy. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao recently described our economy as a stagnant economy in progress. It keeps on progressing, but it perpetually remains stagnant. That has been the character of our economy, according to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the eminent economist, and my teacher. Are we going to change that? What element of dynamism, what element of change, what element of innovation have we introduced into this economy? I am aware of no reference whatsoever in this insipid speech. This insipid speech does not tell us where that stagnation, and how that stagnation, is to be broken. I find that profits are rising, and rising very fast. Why? Because, on the one hand, the prices of agricultural raw materials have gone down steeply and on the other, the prices of manufactured articles have gone up, while the indices of the cost of living have gone down. I find that in Ahmedabad the cost of living has gone down by 65 points, in Sholapur by 48 points and in Kanpur by 66 points. On the one hand, there is a sharp fall in the cost of raw materials and on the

other, an increase in the prices of manufactured goods. The logical result is that profits must increase. So we have a socialistic pattern of economy on the one hand and mounting profits on the other. Surely, something should be done. I do not want to pronounce my verdict on this. I am waiting for the budget that the Finance Minister will place before us. But if the budget does not slash these profits, if the budget does not bridle these profits, then let us not try to hoodwink and mislead people, and sow seeds in this country of cynicism and despair.

And what about the problem of equality? I am told the Working Committee of the Congress is going to consider it on the 6th and 7th March. I hope they will try to do something. Economic equality is not merely socialism; economic equality is the very heart of Gandhiji's teachings. Whether you are socialists or not, as the followers of Gandhiji, as men who have been shaped by Gandhiji, men out of the dust who have been created into these mighty positions by Gandhiji, may I say that you will be judged only by what you do for bringing about and realising economic equality. In a metropolitan town like Calcutta it was found that 75 per cent. of the people earn less than Rs. 100 a month. In Delhi city, the managing agents of the Delhi Cloth Mills, merely for running that mill, get Rs. 21 lakhs a year. Twelve managing agents in India between them get about Rs. 5 crores a year for running those industries. My friend Mr. K. C. Reddy runs many more industries. Why not pay him also Rs. 4, Rs. 6 or Rs. 8 lakhs a year? If he can run them for a couple of thousand rupees a month, I do not understand why our friend Lala Shri Ram and others should be paid this kind of fabulous payments. On the one hand, 75 per cent. of the people in Calcutta—and in other parts of the country this figure would be higher still—if they get less than Rs. 100 a month, why should anyone be permitted to have Rs. 21 lakhs for running an industry. He will have profits, of

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course, for his investment, but he gets that merely for running that mill. All that we are told is that Government will take the powers ultimately to remove these managing agents. All in good time. But it took five years for the Government to bring in a Bill to have the University Grants Commission. For every step to be taken, it takes about five years. For this socialistic pattern to be realised, perhaps, we must wait for the Presidential Address, sometime in 1975. I hope and trust that we shall not be moving at that pace. Let us not look at these things in a partisan spirit and let us realise that we are called upon to establish democracy not only over India but the future of Asia and Africa depends upon the success of our endeavours. Millions and millions are looking to us ultimately for trailing a new path and I hope that in this crucial year, in this destiny-full year, we shall find ourselves worthy of the hope and trust that people have put in us.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): We are discussing today a great democratic fraud because everyone knows that the deliverer of the Address is not responsible for the contents thereof. His is only the articulating machine and for the contents and words and the sense contained in it, the Congress Cabinet, the celestial cherubs are responsible. And, to be more correct, it is not even the celestial cherubs but the *Maryada Purushottam* Prime Minister is entirely and solely and wholly responsible for the thoughts and contents thereof. Therefore, the President will be untouched by any criticism which this House may make just like Mellins Food untouched by hand.

I was very much pained to listen to a word of caution emotionally and hysterically said in this House about the distribution of provinces on a linguistic basis. I am sorry to say that much bad blood has been created on this issue. I also am a firm believer in linguistic provinces but I won't make a fetish of it. If it is inevitable, risk it. But, if we do not want to have it, I

will request the Government to scrap all the present provinces and legislatures and have one single unitary Government with zones for administration without any consideration for any language whatsoever. Either do this or do that. You cannot hover in between. That is my contention. I will earnestly appeal to my friends on both sides—who are for and against it—not to create bad blood. I will appeal to my hon. friends, the Sikhs also not to look for their future only in the small province of truncated Punjab. Their future lies with the whole of India, especially after partition and they should have a very broad outlook on this matter.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: Yes, you are perfectly right.

Dr. N. B. Khare: Then, all this hysteria, all this neurosis, this passion is absolutely uncalled for. I will ask my friends to desist from this. Let them have no misgivings about us. I may tell them that it is the Congress that wants to create a cleavage between the Hindus and Sikhs in Punjab to win the elections. So far as we are concerned, we regard them as our blood brothers, the same flesh, the same blood and the same bone. We regard Guru Govind Singh, Guru Teg Bahadur as our national heroes equally as we regard Rana Pratap, Sivaji and Baji Rao. So, they should have no misgivings. We do not at all tolerate any discrimination against any community, the Sikhs included.

Then, about mother-tongue. There is no doubt that everyone loves his mother-tongue and if they insist on a province based on the mother-tongue, there is nothing wrong in it, provided there is nothing behind the scenes or concealed behind it.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: What can that be?

Dr. N. B. Khare: You can imagine. Much was made of producing revolu-

tionaries in the community. My friend who spoke before me said his community which is only one per cent. has given a number of heads to the freedom movement. If the number of revolutionaries alone is the criterion of patriotism, then my small community, microscopic community—I am proud to say—has supplied many more revolutionaries to this country, who have given their heads. My community does not consist of even one per cent., it consists of less than one upon hundred per cent. There is no use talking in this strain at all; we should all be rational and reasonable.

Our policy is like this. Our *Panch Shila* means coercion, repression, destruction, kicking and firing at home and negotiations abroad. We give Formosa to China although there is 150 miles of sea between Communist China and Formosa. We openly say Formosa belongs to Communist China but we are not prepared to say this about Goa, which is a part and parcel of our land and the people are of our flesh and blood. That we cannot do and if our people want to go to Goa, if Indians want to enter Goa, then our Prime Minister will advise them not to go. Our friend just now said that many are prepared to march into Goa. I am also prepared to march into Goa, not empty-handed but with a gun in my hand.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: Will that not create international complications?

Dr. N. B. Khare: They say our name is going high in international things. But, what have we got? We have nothing. Our international policy can be described by one Hindi proverb which says:

धर में नहीं हैं साने को और अम्मा गड़ चने भूजाने को।

On the contrary, we are suffering. We are being hounded out of Ceylon, we have lost everything in Burma, we cannot go to Australia and in South Africa, we are detested, destroyed and smashed. Can we say our policy is very good?

धर में अंधेरा, सराव में चिराग।

Nobody has uttered a word about the happenings in East Pakistan. From papers we can see that the exodus of Hindus from there has mounted up to 300 per cent. of the normal and yet the Address does not say anything at all, as if these people do not exist. They are hounded out and squeezed out because of the economic situation. It is very intolerable and they cannot make a living. What are we doing? We say there is a change of heart and we play cricket with them. Fie upon us. Is there a change of heart? Why play cricket? They should be boycotted and should not be allowed to enter this Country.

Then there is Kashmir. They say Formosa belongs to China and must be handed over to them. But, they are not going to say that about Kashmir. They say, plebiscite. Where is the plebiscite now? The Constituent Assembly of Kashmir has said that the accession to India is complete. But, will our Prime Minister dare to make such a pronouncement? I will thank him if he does it.

बाबू रामनारायण रिसाह (हजारी बाग पश्चिम):
साहस नहीं है।

भी अलग राज शास्त्री : हिन्दी में बोलो।

Dr. N. B. Khare: अभी नहीं भार्द

Our people were received very cordially at Lahore during cricket match, they said. The refugees were glad to go and enter their old houses after 7 or 8 years. If it is so, the refugees are not human; they are sub-human. Again, much is made of the change of heart in Pakistan. Pakistan can never change its heart, because Pakistan has no heart so far as India is concerned.

An Hon. Member: Supposing they have?

Dr. N. B. Khare: I have dissected and found out that, they have not.

[Dr. N. B. Khare]

We are told that elections were not fair in Andhra. There was also an adjournment motion regarding that. I myself witnessed the elections at Bhilsa in Madhya Bharat. What happened there? What did the Congress do? All unfair means were used. Votes were demanded with the words,

“मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी को बोट दो।”

That was the propaganda that was carried on. Our policy is to act according to the Constitution. We believe in the Constitution, but we are not prepared to implement article 48 of the Constitution and prevent cow-slaughter just because we want to please a certain community; but I am glad to say that some members of that community in Gurgaon have declared that they do not want cow-slaughter.

We have been hearing words like “Co-operative Commonwealth” and “Gandhian method”—God alone knows what that means,—“mixed economy” and last but not the least, “socialistic pattern of society”. Why don't you say ‘socialism’? Why do you want to cheat the people? Nobody would believe all these things. The Government must realise that this deception cannot go on any longer. (*Interruptions*) This policy of “hall of all nations and all wants supplied” must fail.

I must say that there is nothing inspiring in the Address. There is nothing at all which will redress the common man's woes and grievances. Therefore, I cannot shower any bouquets on the Address, but I must give some soft brick-bat. I do not at all like it. I do not welcome it. Therefore, I cannot indulge in meaningless raptures and rhapsodies.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Before coming to the President's Address proper, it has become a matter of necessity as far as I am concerned to refer to one subject which has been referred to by my hon. friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta. He referred to recent developments in our country, one relating to Manipur and the other relat-

ing to Travancore-Cochin. With regard to Manipur, I have nothing to say, being not conversant with developments there. But with regard to Travancore-Cochin, since I have got all the facts and circumstances there, it is my duty to place before this House the true situation as far as that State is concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy: No.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Shri Asoka Mehta has tabled an amendment:

“but regret that the Address has failed to take note of the unconstitutional and partisan manner in which the Government of India helped to put the Congress Party in office in the state of Travancore-Cochin.”

At the outset, I wish to mention that this is an absolutely irrelevant amendment. The Government of India does not come into the picture at all. It was a matter for the Rajpramukh to decide whether to dissolve the Assembly or not. But there are some facts pointed out by my friend, which if they go unrefuted, may stand uncontradicted in the proceedings of this House. What exactly my friend complained of is this. After ordering dissolution of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly as advised by the Chief Minister, the Pattom Ministry ought to have been allowed to continue. He complained that a different yardstick from the one applied in Andhra was applied in this case. What exactly was the situation in Travancore-Cochin when the no-confidence motion was carried? 60 members voted for, 30 against and 27 remained neutral. The Congress had a strength of 46, the T.T.N.C. had a strength of 12 and there were two Independents. These were the persons who joined to defeat the Ministry. Against the motion there were 18 P.S.P. Members, 9 R.S.P. members and 3 K.S.P. members, totalling 30 and the Communist members numbering about 27 remained neutral. Shri Asoka Mehta wanted to point out that a situation existed in Travancore-Cochin similar to the one that existed in Andhra. It

was not like that. When the Andhra resolution was adopted in this House, it was made clear that it is not incumbent on the Governor or the Rajpramukh to accept the advice of the outgoing Chief Minister in the matter of dissolution. If there is a possibility of formation of an alternative ministry, he should explore that possibility. I will read from page 1365 of the *Uncorrected Reports of Debates* of 19th November, 1954:

"The only effective criterion is to ask whether from the existing Commons a government can be formed which can carry on the administration for a reasonable period, without itself having to ask for a dissolution. If one can be secured, then a dissolution may properly be refused. If not, then a dissolution should be accorded."

We all know that in Andhra the Congress Party which was ruling at that time refused to continue in the Government. The Praja-Socialist Party in Andhra said that the only course open to the Governor then was to dissolve the Assembly and one or two Communists also expressed the very same opinion. It is only the Communist Party which came forward to form the Government in Andhra and the P.S.P. also was not prepared to support the Communists if they formed the Government. But the Communists formed only a minority group within the Assembly. At that time the only course open to the Governor was dissolution of the Assembly. The Ministry was also not prepared to continue. Except President's rule, consequent on the dissolution of the Assembly, no other course was open in Andhra. As far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, from the figures which I have read, you will be able to know that the Congress Party which has now formed the Government had a strength of 46. The T.T.N.C. without any ideological difference with the Congress Party, promised to support the Congress Party if it formed a Government. You may also note that two Independents also came forward with their co-operation to support the Government, in case the Con-

gress Party was prepared to form the Government. So, it is clear that a majority of members of that Assembly were in favour of the Congress assuming the reins of Government. Not only that; no other party except the P.S.P., with a number of 18 out of 118, was in favour of dissolution of the Assembly. The Communist Party itself was not in favour of dissolution. It offered to assume the reins of Government in case it was given an opportunity. That opportunity could not be given because it numbered only 27. So except the P.S.P. numbering 18, all other Parties in that Assembly, including Independents, said that they were not in favour of dissolution, but were in favour of an alternative Government being formed there. It was only after the Congress Party formed the government in Travancore-Cochin that the Communist Party came forward with the plea that what ought to have been done was a dissolution of the Assembly. This very same Party, before that, pleaded for giving it an opportunity to form the Ministry. An hon. Member of this House, the Leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Party in Travancore-Cochin, which voted with the P.S.P. against the no-confidence motion, has himself stated—Shri Sreekantan Nair:

"If the Communists had voted with the P.S.P. Government in the Assembly, it would have created a more helpful atmosphere for dissolution of the Legislature."

The Secretary of the P.S.P., Shri B. C. Verghese, had stated some few days back that it was the Communists who permitted the coming in of the Congress Ministry, so that it is clear from the party position in my State that the only course open to the Rajpramukh was to call upon the Leader of the Opposition to form the Ministry in Travancore-Cochin. It may also be mentioned in this connection, and I believe Shri Asoka Mehta may know the situation much better than anybody else in this House, that after the last elections, although the Congress Party was the largest Party in that Assembly and although it secured 45;3

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

per cent. of the votes polled in the general elections, it allowed the P.S.P., which had only a strength of 18, to function as the Government, so that when the Party lost the support of the Congress, the first duty cast upon it was to offer its resignation. It was stated by responsible leaders of the P.S.P. that it was enough if the Congress Party says that it will not support the P.S.P.—no less a person than Acharya Kripalani himself stated this—and then they would ask Pattom Thanan Pillai to resign. But after the withdrawal of the support of the Congress Party, nothing was done. The attempt then made by the P.S.P. Government in Travancore-Cochin will perhaps be the darkest chapter in the party politics as far as P.S.P. is concerned. This will be seen from the fact that certain persons, about 35 in number, who were convicted of murder and other offences and whom the very same Ministry during the previous Session of the Assembly was not prepared to release, were released on the 27th January. I have got extracts of what was stated when the matter was raised in the very same Assembly on the 16th July 1954:

"Thoppil Bhaskaran Pillai: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government intends to release the prisoners undergoing imprisonment for a long time in what are called the Punniappra, Vylar, Surapad and Edappilly cases which have a political character?"

Chief Minister: The accused in those cases have been sentenced for rioting, for waging war against authorities and for murder. The Government do not propose to release them."

The Member wanted to draw the analogy of the I.N.A. agitation and the Bombay Naval workers' agitation. The Chief Minister replied that these are not relevant and these cases, where the people are convicted of murder, cannot be equated to cases of a political nature. He also said that the Government is convinced that these are

cases in which the prisoners cannot be released.

During the last Assembly when a no-confidence motion was tabled, the Communist Party in that Assembly insisted that the thirty-four persons convicted for life sentences and other periods should be released. Thirty out of the thirty-five persons were convicted for life. They also required that they should be released before the morning of the 27th January. At about midnight the P.S.P. Government

Mr. Chairman: On what grounds were they to be released?

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Some of them have served more than three-fourths of their sentence.

Shri Velayudhan: It was on the Republic Day and there was an amnesty and the hon. Member knows it very well.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have read what the hon. Chief Minister had stated during the previous session of the Assembly, namely, that the Government have considered and they are convinced that these persons cannot be released. I am not going into the merits of their release now, but in order to placate the Communists, for "a mess of pottage", I wanted to point out how principles are being thrown away. I would submit that for a mess of pottage, for continuing in power, the P.S.P. Ministry, which says that it has got the monopoly of all socialistic principles and virtues, stooped to the extent of releasing these prisoners before the morning of the 27th January, and as a result when the no-confidence motion came first the Communist Party, which has attacked the P.S.P. in and out of time—it was also stated by various persons, including Shri A. K. Gopalan that the Congress regime is much better than the P.S.P. regime—voted against the introduction of the no-confidence motion. There was actually a quid pro quo. That motion came to be withdrawn. Even after all these concessions, it was not possible for that Government to continue.

When it came to the fateful day, after the no-confidence motion was tabled again, after the release of certain members by the Mysore High Court, the majority voted in favour of the no-confidence motion, and the only choice for that Ministry was to quit office and allow an alternative Ministry to continue in office.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): What did the Communists do?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Communists, it may be borne in mind, remained neutral. That is a very significant fact which is made reference to by Shri Sreekantan Nair as well as the Secretary of the P.S.P. in that State. I leave this topic there and the hon. Members may judge the justice of the stand that has been taken by the Rajpramukh of Travancore-Cochin State.

One or two words more with regard to the Address. Since this matter was discussed by me, I have taken much of my time, but I will finish in two or three minutes.

Shri Asoka Mehta just referred that more attention has been given to the world events and there has been an obsession to deal with that. It must be borne in mind that we are an independent country and when it discusses general policy matters, it cannot avoid discussing international affairs, and that is the case when similar occasions have arisen either in the U.K. or in any other independent country, and India is no exception. Not only that; in the midst of world conflagration, can we be indifferent to international developments? Even for internal development, surely there should be peace and order in the world, so that we cannot afford to be unmindful of world events. Whatever the Communists in this country may say, no less a person than the Foreign Minister of Russia, Mr. Molotov, while addressing the two Houses of the Supreme Soviet on 8th February 1955, gave a review of the international situation, and paid tribute to "the international authority" of India as "an important new sister for the strengthening of peace". The words

"international authority" are used by no less a person than Mr. Molotov. Our friend, the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party, was prepared only to give half-hearted bouquets to the foreign policy of our Prime Minister. Mr. Molotov further adds:

"Today, colonial India no longer exists, but instead, there is an independent India. It was to be hoped that Pakistan and Ceylon will also find their way to real independence."

So, as far as the foreign powers are concerned, including powers in the Communist bloc, India is following an independent foreign policy.

बंडेल्ह द्वी एन्नो मालवीच (रायसेन) : राष्ट्र परित का जो भाषण है वह कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि जिसमें वे सारी हालात और वे सारी घटनाएँ बतायी जायें जिनका कि हमारे बहुत से भिन्नों ने जिक्र किया है। वह एक ऐसा भाषण है कि जिसमें गवर्नरमेंट ने—राष्ट्रपति की गवर्नरमेंट ने—जो कुछ भी किया है और भीविष्य के लिये जो भी कार्यक्रम बनाया है, जो नीति निधारित की है, उसका एक दिग्दर्शन मात्र है और हम को उसी के अनुसार इस चीज़ को दर्शनना है। इस समय में दो बातों के सम्बन्ध में ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

कामनबेल्ख के सिलसिले में हमारे कुछ भिन्नों ने एंटसेच किया है कि कामनबेल्ख के साथ टिस्टा होने से, सम्बन्ध होने से, हम इस को कोई नीतिक भल वै स्थ हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं अस्ति कि यह बात जो कही गयी है तो किस नीतिक को वह बदलना चाहते हैं। हक तरफ तो कूनिया से बुद्ध का विरोध करने के लिये और सामिन्त की स्थापना करने के लिये खूब रुच से जाने चीज़ से वह आपने चेठी है कि हम को कूनिया में कोई स्थापना नहीं बनाना है और वह जो संतरनामक हीड़ीयां जारी हुए हैं उनका इस्तेमाल रोकने के लिये और यद्य को रोकने के लिये हम अमरीका से भी हाथ फिलाना चाहते हैं, इंग्लॅण्ड और कांस्ट ते भी हम हाथ फिलाना चाहते हैं। हम कूनिया की वही ताकतों को लक उड़ाने इंकेट्टा करके लिया जाएंगे

[पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय]

ताकि वह शान्ति के मसले पर गौर करें और इस किस्म के स्वतरनाक हीथाराओं को बनाने से, उपयोग करने से और जो कुछ भी उसका भंडार है उसको स्वत्तम करने के लिये और तमाम जगहों पर निशास्त्रीकरण की नीति को लाने के लिये हम इसको डिसक्स करना चाहते हैं। दूसरी तरफ एशिया और अफ्रीका के मसले पर जो एफो-एशियन कानफ्रैन्स हो रही है, जिसके अन्दर एशियालिज्म, कॉलोनीयालिज्म, इयो-रिचालिज्म और नैटो—ये सारी चीजें आती हैं उनका समर्थन करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ एक ग्रुप चाहे वह कामनवेत्य के नाम से हो, चाहे वह एशियन कंट्रीज के नाम से हो या एफो-एशियन कंट्रीज के नाम से हो, कोएग्जेस्टैन्स की पालसी का भूतालिला करते हुए अगर कामन मसलाओं के ऊपर एक जगह बैठ कर गौर करें तो इसमें क्या एंतराज की बात हो सकती है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बार बार इस बात को कहा है कि कोई एसी घटना बतलायें जिसमें कामनवेत्य के साथ रहने से हम अपनी नीति से बलग हट हों, हमने कोई एसा काम किया हो जिससे हमने अपने अपने दूसरी की शान को घटाया हो या हमने कोई एसा काम किया हो या किसी एसी चीज का समर्थन किया हो जिससे दुर्निया की शांति को स्वतर पहुंचा हो। कामनवेत्य कांफ्रैंस में जब 'सीटो' का मसला आया उस बक्त हमने दूसरा कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उसका समर्थन नहीं किया। इसलिये हम या तो यह नीति निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं कि हम एक को दुश्मन करार दें, हर शस्त्र के ऊपर शक करें और फिर उससे लड़ाई करें उसका नतीजा यही निकलेगा। अगर हम इस नीति को निर्धारित करते हैं कि लड़ाई हो सकिए अगर हम तड़ाई नहीं चाहते तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह से यह सवाल उठ सकता है कि हम किसी को दुश्मन करार दें। अपनी नीति हम बारबार स्पष्ट कर चुके हैं कि हमारा कोई दुश्मन नहीं है। हम इस एक के साथ हाथ बढ़ा कर और दौस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा कर भिलना चाहते हैं लेकिन हम

अपने उस्तों को निलावर नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम अमरीका के दोस्त, रूस के दोस्त, हर शूल्क के हम दोस्त हैं लेकिन हम दोस्त नहीं हैं उन लोगों के जो दूसरी कॉर्मों की आजादी को स्वतर में छालते हैं। हम दोस्त नहीं हैं उनके जो दुर्निया को फिर से युद्ध की ज्वाला में ढकेला चाहते हैं। इस नीति को जब हम साफ कर चुके हैं तो उसके बाद यह एंतराज अपनी जगह पर कायम नहीं रहता है और भैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भाई जो इस कामनवेत्य की बात को बार बार कहते हैं जरा इस बात पर गौर करें और अपने कहने के तरीके को जारी समझने के तरीके को जरा फिर से द्रुहरायें, क्योंकि जब वे इस तरीके की बात कहते हैं तो जो लोग शान्तिप्रिय हैं, जो लोग उनकी इस शान्ति की नीति में समर्थन करना चाहते हैं उनके दिलोंदिमाग में एक हलचल पैदा हो जाती है। एक तरफ वह यह सोचते हैं कि यह कैसे हो सकता है कि हम एक तरफ तो निर्गोशियालिस्ट्स की बात करते हैं, समझौते की बातें करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम शूल से करार देते हैं कि कलां हमारे दुश्मन हैं। अमरीका ने जिस बक्त जिस जिस तरीके से हमारा साथ दिया, तो हमने उसकी तारीफ की लेकिन जिस बक्त काश्मीर में सजिश पकड़ी गयी, जिस बक्त पाकिस्तान से समझौता किया गया, तो हमने किसी प्रकार की कोई मुरब्बत नहीं बरती। हमने स्पष्ट रूप से उस 'सीटो' कानफ्रैंस के बारे में जो एक तरह की फिरफंस आरगेनाइजेशन बनी, साफ अपनी राय जाहिर की। आज कहते हैं कि इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर हम भाषण को दूसरा जाय तो आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दुर्निया में जो सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है उसका पूरी तरौं से इसमें जिक्र किया गया है और एक लीड दी गयी है और मार्गदर्शन किया गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि एफो-एशियन कानफ्रैंस जो हो रही है यह अफ्रीका और एशिया की बहुत सी समस्याओं को हल करने वाली है। उसमें इसका समर्थन है जिसमें कि खुद रूस और

चीन जैसे कई प्रगतिशील राष्ट्रों ने भी उसका समर्थन किया है। सारा भारत आज इस दबते विश्व के साथ है, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर उसमें आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। जो हाइड्रोजन और एंटम बम जैसी खतरनाक चीजें हैं और जो विश्व की शारीर के लिये गम्भीर खतरा हैं और जैसे कि जैनेवा की कानफैन्स हुई थी उसी तरह से फारमोसा के बारे में सब राष्ट्र मिलें और दूसरे और भी जो मसले हैं उनके क्षण भी इसी तरीके की चीज़ होनी चाहिये।

इसके बाद आर्थिक नीति के बारे में वे कहते हैं। अनइम्प्लायमेंट की बात को कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में अनइम्प्लायमेंट का कहरी भी चिक नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि एंतराज वह होना चाहिये जो गले उतरते, लैकिन एंतराज मिर्क एंतराज के लिये करना दूसरों के गले नहीं उतरता है। अनइम्प्लायमेंट का इसमें एक जगह नहीं दी, तीन जगह चिक हैं और भी नहीं समझता कि कहां से आपने इस नीतिये को निकाला कि हम अनइम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को महसूस नहीं करते हैं। हमने कभी नहीं कहा कि हम बैकारी की समस्या को महसूस नहीं करते हैं, हमारा तो यह दावा है कि हमने दंश को जिन हालात में पाया, उनमें यकीन हमने तरकी की हैं और हम आगे बढ़ हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में आवन्दा के लिये आगे मिल कर कदम बढ़ाने की चुनौती पैदा हुई है, उनमें सेल्क रिलायेंस पैदा हुआ है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बैकारी कोई जादू के हाँड़ के जारे से तो भगायी नहीं जा सकती है। इसके लिये साफ कहा है कि संविधान में अगर हमको तबदीली करने की बल्लूत हुई तो राष्ट्रपति ने साफ तरीके से शास्त्रियमेंट के बेमरां को कहा है कि आप दूसिये और जो अर्मेंटिंग चिह्न आने वाला है आप उस पर गाँर करें और जो लोग समाज के द्वुरमन हैं वे कांस्टीट्यूशन की आड़ से कर चार्दि किसी तरह से हमारे रास्ते में रुकावट ढालते हैं, तो हम अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन को बदलने को तैयार हैं। बैकारी को दूर करने का

दूसरा तरीका उन्होंने हैंवी इंडीस्ट्रियलाइजेशन का बतलाया। हैंवी इंडीस्ट्रियलाइजेशन करने के लिए सेकंड फाइव इयर प्लान का भी उसमें चिक है। पिछले ५ वर्षों में जो इंडीस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हुआ है, वह भी हमारे समान है और जितनी जरूरत भी उस के लिये हमने जारे दिया है। जहां तक हमारे सामने ध्येय और आदर्श की बात हैं, हमने अपने आदर्श को बता साफ किया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि एंसा हमारे करने में आपको क्या एंतराज हो सकता है। अगर हम यह कहते हैं कि हम अपने दंश में सोशलिस्ट पैट्रन की समाज व्यवस्था चाहते हैं और आज जो कुछ लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं और शक की नवर से दंशते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि उनका शक बेंगुनियाद है क्योंकि जैसा हमारा पिछला तजुर्बा रहा है कि जिस तरीके से अपने हमारी बहुत सी चीजों को कंडॉम किया लैकिन आज धीरे धीरे बहुत सी चीजों पर हम एक दूसरे का समर्थन कर रहे हैं उसी तरह इसमें भी समर्थन करेंगे। इसीलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम सब एक एसी फिजा बनायें ताकि हम लोग नई नई जीतियां में बंट न जांच और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हमने अपने दंश में जीतिपांत के भेदभाव को खत्म किया है उसी तरह से राजनीतिक जीतिपांत खत्म करें। एक दूसरे को अछूत करार देना, इस तरह की अलग अलग बंटने की नीति से हम अपनी समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सकते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम भारतवर्ष में एक एंसा वातावरण बनायें जिसमें हम प्रोग्राम और नीति के आधार पर भले ही अलग अलग पार्टियां बनायें लैकिन अगर कोई हमारा कौमी मसला हो जैसे कि दुनिया में शारीन कायम करने का मसला है, या हमारा आर्थिक मसला है, इन मसलाओं पर हम सब एक दृष्टि से सांचे और व्यवहार करें और एसे मसलाएं पर हमें पार्टी प्रस्तिज का स्थाल छोड़ कर सब को एक साथ मिल कर सारी पार्टियां को मिला कर इन मसलाओं पर गाँर करना चाहिये। शारीन प्रयत्नों में और उसके हेतु जो एक्रो-र्मीशन कानफैन्स हो रही है, यह के लिये जो बातें हो रही हैं,

[पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय]

उनमें और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति में अगर हम एक सध्य जो सकते हैं, समर्थन कर सकते हैं तो दर्शे की जो पंचवर्षीय योजना है, क्या उसमें सारी बातें स्वारूप हैं, क्या उसमें एक बात भी ऐसी नहीं है कि जिससे आप सहमत हों ? क्यों गवर्नमेंट ने जो कठ भी आर्थिक नीति निर्धारित की है, उसमें सारी की सारी बातें स्वारूप हैं ? मैं नहीं समझता कि जिन से आपका विरोध नहीं है उनके सम्बन्ध में आप हमसे हाथ कर्या न भिलायें । लेकिन जिस चीज में आप हमारा समर्थन करते हैं, जिस चीज को आप स्वेच्छा कहते हैं कि वह होना चाहिये, उस के लिये कौन सी चीज है, कौन सी बजह है जो हम को और आप को अलग रखती है एक दूसरी की मदद करने से, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । यह कहना कि हम तो समर्थन करना चाहते हैं, हम साथ देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमारा साथ लिया नहीं आता है, यह बात सही नहीं है । अगर कोई दूसरी बात भी हो तो भी आप को हमारा साथ देना चाहिये और आ कर बतलाना चाहिये कि यह बात गलत है । काइव इजर प्लान जिस बक्त बना था उस बक्त ही गवर्नमेंट बेन्चर से, जो हमारे विमेंद्र भिन्निस्टर्स हैं उन की तरफ से, हमारे प्राइम भिन्निस्टर साहब की तरफ से साफ तरीके से सब का स्वागत किया गया था कि यह कोई पार्टी का सबल नहीं है, यह कॉम को ऊंचे उठाने का सबल है, आइये स्वेच्छा कर हमें अपनी कॉम की आगे बढ़ाने के लिये साथ दीजिये । लेकिन जो कठ हो गया हो गया । आज भी हम समझ सकते हैं और हमारी हार्दिक इच्छा है कि आप हमारा साथ दें । अगर हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मांसलों में एक ही सकते हैं तो कॉम को आगे बढ़ाने में साथ क्यों नहीं हो सकते हैं ? आप जिस सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न को लाना चाहते हैं, जिस की आप बात करते हैं उस के लिये आप को हलात पैदा करने चाहियें ताकि हम भी सोशलिंग की तरफ बढ़ें, न कि आप हमारे शक को डबोएं करें । न कि आप शुरू से ही हम की कहीं करना शुरू कर दें, बूझें करना

शुरू कर दें । आप जो सोशलिंग की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं उन को आप एक तरह से कम हिम्मत करें एस्य नहीं देता चाहिये । लेकिन हमारे जो फ़ैसले हैं उन पर आप की किसी बात का असर पहुँचे वाला वही है । हम ने जो कठ इच्छा किया उस को पूरा किया और आगे पूरा करते चले जा रहे हैं । आप शक करते हों तो कल स्कूल आप को नदामत उठानी पड़ेगी और कहना पड़ेगा कि हां, जो तुम कह रहे थे वह सही है । हम ने जब यह कहा है कि हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की तरफ जो रहे हैं तो हम उस में यकीन इंसानदार हैं और हम पूरे दावे के साथ कहते हैं कि हम उस को ले आयेंगे ।

मैर्नीजर एजेन्टी के सिलसिले में आप कहते हैं । आप दूसरों कि आप के सामने वह समस्या आने वाली है । हम ने इस सिलसिले में पूरे तारीफ से फ़ैसला कर लिया है और हम उस पर आगे बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं ।

एकान्मी की इकॉनॉटी के बारे में जो हमारी पारिसी है उस के बारे में हमारी टंक्यूशन की नीति इन आप को बतलाया गया कि हम कैसे आगे बढ़ रहे हैं ।

इसी तरह गोआ के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि हम आगे बढ़े । वह नाम लेते हैं शान्ति का और शान्ति के नाम पर युद्ध चाहते हैं । शान्ति के नाम पर जंग चाहते हैं । लेकिन हमें प्रा विश्वास है कि जिस तरह से फ्रेंच पर्जेन्स के सिलसिले में हमारा फैसला हुआ है उसी तरीके से यकीन गोआ का भसला भी हल होगा जिस का गान्धीपीत ने भी अपने भाषण में जिक्र किया है ।

इसलिये इस भाषण में तनान चीजें हैं जिन की हमें ज़रूरत हैं । और चींकी सब माँजूद हैं इसलिये मैं पूरी ताकत से उस का समर्थन करता हूँ । कहा गया कि इस में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन को कहा जाना चाहिये था और जो नहीं कही गई हैं । सीकेन अगर उस में परीक्षालान और कांक्षीर का जिक्र नहीं किया गया है तो वह करीब भसलहत ही है । उन का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहिये था । इस का सब

यह है कि हमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये जिस से कि हम आगे चल कर नुस्खान उठायें। आज हमारी जो पालती हैं वह बहुत मजबूत है। इसलिये जो मेरे मित्र श्री टी० एन० सिंह ने प्रस्ताव रखा है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राधा रमेश (दिल्ली नगर) : मैं सब से पहले राष्ट्रपति के अभिभावण में जो कुछ वैदीशिक नीति के बारे में कहा गया है उस का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। लक्षण भी जब से इस विषय पर बहस चल रही है सभी ने इस पर अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं और वह हमारी स्थूलीकसमती है कि जहां तक वैदीशिक नीति का ताल्लुक है सभी पार्टीज के मुख्य नेताओं ने उस की एक मुख्य से प्रशंसा की है। जब कहीं पर उन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, तो कुछ नुकता चीनी भी अवश्य की हैं, लेकिन उस को कुर्दाने से ऐसा मालम होता है कि वह सिर्फ नुकता चीनी के लिये ही किया है।

मेरे कुछ भाइयों ने कल इस त्रैक ध्यान दिलाया था कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री लन्दन में कामनवैल्य कान्फ्रॉन्स में गये और उन का यह स्वाल था कि ऐसा करना इन ताकतों को मंजूबत करता है जो कि दुनियां में शोषण पैदा करती हैं और हमारी नीति के अनुसार प्रधान मंत्री को वहां नहीं जाना चाहिये था। साथ साथ उन की यह भी स्वाहीहा है कि दुनियां में युद्ध सत्त्व कैया जाय और शान्ति लाई जाय। जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री चीन का दौर्ग करते हैं या रूस जाने की बात कहते हैं तो वह लोग बड़ी खुशी से उस का आद्वान करते हैं। मगर जब उसी तरह से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अपने स्वालों का प्रचार करने के लिये, दुनियां की युद्ध के रस्ते से हटा कर शान्ति के रस्ते की तरफ लै जाने के लिये, दूसरी तरफ जाते हैं तो उन के दिल में खलबली मच जाती है और इस सिलोसिले में वह तरह तरह की नुस्ता चीनी करने लगते हैं। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं

आती कि एक तरफ जब हम ऐसी नीति की ध्यावणा करते हैं कि हम किसी भी दूसी ताकत के साथ नहीं हैं जो हमें युद्ध की तरफ ले जाती है और हम अपने आप को शान्ति की तरफ बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो वह कैसे हो सकता है कि हम एक ताकत की तरफ जायें तो हम खुशी का इज़बाह करें और दूसरी ताकत की तरफ जायें तो हम असन्तुष्ट हो जायें और नुकता चीनी करने लगें। इस में मुझे सिर्फ एक ही नियत मालूम होती है कि हमारे वह भाई चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान उन ताकतों के साथ या उन स्वालों के साथ जुड़ जाय जिस का हम ने कठोर विरोध किया है, जिस के लिये हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी यह कह कर बताया है कि हम किसी भी ताकत के साथ अपने आप को जोड़ना नहीं चाहते व्यक्तिके जो ताकतें इस वक्त दूनियां में आपस में क्षामकश पैदा कर रही हैं उन को एक ही मकसद हैं। वह नाम लेती है शान्ति का लैकिन तैयारी करती हैं युद्ध की। वह ऐसे काम करती हैं कि लामुराता हमारे कंदम युद्ध की तरफ बढ़ते हैं। तो मैं उन भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात की अच्छी तरह समझ लें कि हमारे गास्ते में हजार कांट व्यक्ति न बिछें हैं, हजार मुसीबतें व्यक्ति न सही हैं, हजारों दिक्कतों का समाना हमें क्यों न करना पड़े, हम शान्ति की नीति से बंधे हैं, दूनियां की सारी ताकतों का मुकाबला कर के भी हमारी नीति वही रहेगी जिस से हम समझते हैं कि दूनियां की ताकतों से अपने को बचा कर हम दूनियां को युद्ध सत्त्व करने की तरफ ले जा सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सब से बड़ी बातें जो आज हमारे दैश के लोगों के सामने हैं, दुनियां के सामने हैं, वह हमारी वैदीशिक नीति है। मुझे कभी कभी ऐसा स्वाल होता है कि जब कभी हम उस की प्रशंसा सुनते हैं और हमारी आप के सामने हकीकत को बयान करने की स्वाहीहा होती है तो एक फ़िक्र की हाँही है, कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस नीति को आप के सामने रखते वक्त लोगों का वह स्वाल हो कि हम सुशामद कर रहे हैं। सच बात

[श्री राधा रमण]

तो यह है कि आज हमारी विदीशिक नीति ने द्युनियां के लोगों को इस कदर अपनी तरफ स्थिरा हुआ है और उस ने इतनी कीशिश पेंदा कर ली है कि जिस को बयान नहीं किया जा सकता है। वह एसी नीति है कि अगर उस को लोग हकीकित की द्युनियाद पर अपने भाइयों के सामने बयान करने लगें तो हमें जहां सुशी होती है वहां यह भिन्नक भी होती है कि शायद दूसरे लोगों को यह न मालूम होने लग जाय कि हम अपने अपने प्रधान मंत्री की सुशायद कर रहे हैं।

मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्र परिषत जी ने करीब करीब अपने आवे भाषण में इस बात पर जो दिया है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की विदीशिक नीति विदेशों में और अपने दूसरे में भी एक एसी भावना और एसी प्रेरणा की प्रेरक है कि जिस से हम सही मानों में शारीरिक की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, वह एसी नीति है जिस को कोई भी सही दिमाग का आदमी, समर्थन किये बिना नहीं रह सकता। जो भी नुकता चीनियां की जाती है वह उन्हीं लोगों की है जिन्हें नुकता चीनी करने की आदत है। एसे लोगों की कीशिश होती है कि वह सर्व और चांद में भी कोई नुकस निकाल सकें या उन की नुकता चीनी कर सकें तो जरूर करें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमारे मुल्क की जो धर्ता, नीति है उस में भी हम ने बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है। यह कहना कि अपने भाषण में राष्ट्रपरिषत जी ने कोई हिन्दीमक बात, या कोई उत्तरबनाजनक बात नहीं की मर्यादा ख्याल में उठायी नहीं होगा। एसी बातें करना भी बाबिल नहीं है, क्योंकि एसे मौकों पर हम सिर्फ यह ही कह सकते हैं कि हम क्या कुछ कर चुके हैं और आगे के लिये हमें क्या कुछ करना है। यह बताने के लिये राष्ट्रपरिषत का भाषण जितने अलफाजों में और वाक्यों में हो वह उतना ही ज्यादा सुन्दर और उत्तेजित लगता है। अगर उसको बयान किया जाये, एक लम्बी और तबील दास्तान के रूप में, तो उसका महत्व भी

कम हो जाता है और वह चीज भी इतनी सुन्दर नहीं लगती है। धर्ता, नीति के बारे में हम यह कह सकते हैं कि आज हमारे सामने बहुत सारी समस्यायें हैं जिन्हें हमें हल करना है। आज हमारे मुल्क में गरिबी माँजूद है, हमारे मुल्क में तगं दस्ती है, हमारे मुल्क में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो बोट आदिमियों पर अपने आप को सवार कर के अपना घर भरते हैं या ये दूं कहिये कि उनके सेषण से अपने आप को ज्यादा मालदार बनाते चले जा रहे हैं। यह सब चीजें माँजूद हैं। हम यह जानते हैं कि जब तक ये सब चीजें रहेंगी, जब तक हमारे मुल्क में वह वातावरण रहेगा जो कि हमें आगे बढ़ने से रोकता है, तब तक हमारे मुल्क तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। हम यथासंकेत इस बात की कीशिश कर रहे हैं और करते जायेंगे कि हमारे मुल्क में सुशाश्वाली यानि समर्दी हो जाए और हमारे आगे बढ़ने के हालात पेंदा हों। हमारा यह दृढ़ संकल्प है कि जब तक हम अपने इस धर्यों में सफल नहीं होते तब तक हम इन समस्याओं को सुलझाते ही रहेंगे और इन हालात पर काढ़ पा कर ही दम लेंगे। लैकिन दूसरा यह है कि इस समय हम साल के २६५ दिनों में जो काम हुआ है उसका जिक्र भी हम कर रहे हैं। मैं सच्चे फ़िल से कहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी मैं ने मुल्क के कुछ हिस्सों का दौरा कर के देखा है उसके आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि इस समय लोगों में एक एसी उमंग है, आशा है, लगान है कि जिस को यीद आ आखें बन्द कर के ही दूसरा चाहें तो आपको नजर नहीं आयेंगी। जो कुछ भी मैं ने देखा है उसके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि आप मुल्क के किसी भी कोने में चले जायें, किसी भी गांव में चले जायें, किसी भी शहर में चले जायें आप दूसरे लोग काम करना चाहते हैं और उनके मन में काम करने की लगान है। आब जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन लोगों से सही काम लेने वाले हमारे मुल्क में बहुत कम हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि अभी हमें बहुत काम करना है लैकिन इसके साथ साथ हम यह भी दृख्यत है कि लोग कोपरेशन देने के लिए भी तैयार हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि आप

को अपना सहयोग दें, परन्तु उनसे यह सहयोग लेने वालों की तादाद बहुत कम है। यदि ऐसे सोगों की तादाद काफी हो जाये तो मेरा पक्का यकीन है कि जो काम हम १० साल में करना चाहते हैं वह पांच या सात साल में या उससे भी कम समय में हो सकता है। इस वास्ते हम सब को अपने दिल को टोलना चाहिये और नुकताचीनी करने के बजाय लोगों के उत्साह को ठीक तार पर कायम रखना चाहिए। इसलिये निराशाजनक बातें करना हमारे लिये मुनासिब नहीं और यह हमारे लिये धातक भी सिद्ध हो सकता है। हमें चाहिये कि जो कुछ भी हम ने किया हैं उस पर संतोष करें और आगे के लिए भरोसे और आशा के साथ काम करें। हमें आगे कदम उठाने चाहियें और मजबूती के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। इसलिये राष्ट्रपति जी ने इन दोनों बातों के बारे में जो अपने ख्याल रखे हैं वे निहायत मुनासिब, सादा और संज्ञेय में रखे हैं। अगर हम उनको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो वे बढ़ाये भी जा सकते हैं और उन पर बड़ी बड़ी किताबें भी लिखी जा सकती हैं। लेकिन ऐसे मार्कें पर यही बीजिब दृष्टि कि वे अपना भाषण संज्ञेय में ही दें।

इसके साथ साथ, जनाबवाला, मैं आपका, इस सदन के सदस्यों का और सरकार का ध्यान रिसर्फ़ दो बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में हिन्दूस्तान में जो शिक्षा सुधार की ओर इशारा किया है। इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यूनिवरिसिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के बारे में एक बिल भी हमारे सामने मौजूद है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में सबसे ज्यादा यदि किसी बीज की जरूरत है तो मेरी समझ में सही किस्म की शिक्षा की जरूरत है। आप स्कूलों में दूसरी, कालिजों में जाइये, लोग बहुत निराश नहर आते हैं। हमारी सरकार ने कोशिश की है और बहुद कोशिश की है और कर रही है लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सात साल हमें आजादी मिले हो गये हैं और हमें जो पहला कदम उठाना चाहिये था वह अपनी शिक्षा सुधार का उठाना चाहिये था।

अगर मुल्क में सही किस्म की तालीम हमारी नौजवानों को और बच्चों को न दी जाय तो आप चाहे कितनी ही कोशिश करें, आप सफलता प्राप्त न कर सकेंगे आप की आशाएं भी बेकार होंगी। आज हमें दसना है कि हमारे बच्चों और नौजवानों में जो एक नया जीवन पैदा हो रहा है और लोग चाहते हैं कि वह मुल्क की सिद्धमत करें, मुल्क की तरकी के कामों में हिस्सा लें, यह सब किस तरह से हो सकता है। वह बहुत कैम्प लग रह है और जैसा कि आप दर्शते हैं जो नौजवान उन में हिस्सा लेते हैं वे चांच चार और छः छः घंटे स्वेच्छा से काम करने को तेंयार रहते हैं, सङ्कें बनाने के काम में हिस्सा लेते हैं, गंदे से गंदा काम करने में भी गुरुज नहीं करते हैं। नालिये खोदने का काम भी करते हैं, वह सब दूसरे कर तो बड़ी खुशी होती है। मगर इसके साथ साथ मैं यह जरूर कहूँगा कि जिन स्कूलों और कालिजों में उनको शिक्षा मिलती है वहाँ उसके अन्दर उनको वह शिक्षा नहीं मिलती जिस के बारिये से उनकी जिन्दगी निहायत शानदार जिन्दगी बन सके। आज कल बच्चों को किताबी शिक्षा तो दी जाती है और इस पर बहुत जोर भी दिया जाता है परन्तु उन को जीवन को सही तार पर समझने की शिक्षा नहीं दी जाती है। आज हमें उनको सदाचारी बनाना है। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है और मुझे प्रीर उम्मीद भी है कि सरकार इस की तरफ काफी ध्यान देंगी। परन्तु अभी तक इस तरफ जितने सस्त कदम और तेज कदम हमें उठाने चाहिए, मूल्य अपसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है, हम ने नहीं उठाये हैं। अगर उस तरफ हमारे कदम बढ़ते तो मझे प्रा यकीन है कि बहुत सी बातें जो हमारे नुकताचीन कहते हैं वे नहीं कह सकेंगे। इस बास्ते हमारे कदम इस और बल्दी से जल्दी और जितनी तेजी से हो सके बढ़ने चाहिये ताकि हम अपने उस मकासद की तरफ तेजी से बढ़ सकें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह अनएम्पलायमेंट के बारे में हैं जिस का कि जिक्र इस हाउस में आ चुका है। पंचवर्षीय

[श्री राण्या सम्बन्ध]

योजना के अधीन बहुत सारे काम हमारी सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिये हैं जिन में कम्प्युनिटी प्रार्क्स और नेशनल एक्स्ट्रेशन सर्विस को उसने विशेष महत्व दिया है। इन स्कीमों में हमारी बड़ी बड़ी उम्मीदें लगी हैं। मूँझे इस बात को कहने में कोई गुरुज नहीं है कि इन स्कीमों से बहुत सारे गांवों की काया पलट ही सकती है। लैंकेन मूँझे यह कहते हुए अफ्सोस होता है कि उन स्कीमों से जिन पर कि हम हजारों और लाखों रुपया सर्व कर रहे हैं, जितनी हमें उम्मीदें थीं वह अभी पूरी होती दिखाइ नहीं दे रही है। इस का जो सब से बड़ा कारण मूँझे नजर आया है वह है एडमीनिस्ट्रेशन में कमज़ोरी का। जनावराला, मैं आप से वह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि हम आजाद ही गये और हमारी जो एडमीनिस्ट्रेटिव मौशनरी है वह काफी हद तक बदलती जा रही है। मगर यह मी सत्य है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों में से अभी पुरानी आदतें निकली नहीं हैं। और उन्हें जिस तरीं से बदलना चाहिये उस तरीं से अपने आप को नहीं बदला है। उन्हें समय के मुताबिक तरीं से बदलना चाहिए। अगर उनके स्थाल जल्दी से और तरीं से नहीं बदले तो मूँझे इस बात में भी शक नहीं है कि जितना रुपया हम अपनी योजनाओं पर सर्व करते हैं उसमें बहुत कुछ गंवाया जायगा, और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सर्व होगा उसका जो नतीजा निकलना चाहिये वह नहीं निकलेगा। तो मैं, जनावराला, ज्यादा बक्त न लेते हुए, दूसरी की और संसद् की तवज्ज्वल हिन बातों की और दिलारे हुए, जो हमारे भाई श्री टी० एन० सिंह ने शक्तिवे का प्रस्ताव गांधीपति जी के अभिभावण के सम्बन्ध में रखा उसका हाईक अनुमोदन करता हूँ, और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ये चन्द्र बातों जो मैं ने आरक्ष समने रखी हैं ये आपकी नजर से अच्छी तरह गुजरेंगे।

Shri Meheran Saha (Calcutta-North-West): It is very significant that the President has referred, for the first

time in his Address, to the importance of atomic energy. He has pointed out in very vivid terms the dangers which threaten this world if a war breaks out in which nuclear bombs will be used. He has rightly pointed out that a few hydrogen bombs can wipe out the whole of civilisation, and he has appealed that in future war should be abolished as a means of settling any problem.

Coming from such a great authority as the Head of the State of India we hope that his opinion will have great international influence.

While pointing out the horrors of atomic war, he has also pointed out that it gives a message of hope, provided it is used for peaceful purposes. He says, "Atomic energy provides the vast power necessary to raise the standard of living of the population of the entire world. It is of special importance for the development of the under-developed countries". It is in this connection that I wish to speak. He says further, "We must welcome, therefore, that the United Nations has decided to call a scientific conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy at Geneva. This conference will not only explore the possibilities of atomic power but will also consider the biological, medical and agricultural aspects."

I wish the President had given some more light which would act as a directive for the development of atomic energy in this country. Other countries have gone far ahead of us. We are very backward in this respect. And if, as the President points out, atomic energy is to come to help for the solution of problems of poverty, unemployment and malnutrition, we have ourselves to make a very great effort. Other countries cannot help us unless we help ourselves. The ancient proverb that God helps those who help themselves is nowhere more applicable than in this political world. So the great hopes which the President has

expressed about this Conference at Geneva, I do not share. I think that we should make a very great effort.

In this connection I wish to say that our efforts have been so far very inadequate. An Atomic Energy Commission was formed in 1949 with certain objectives. Five years have passed. And hon. Members here might remember that on the 10th May, 1954, a debate on Atomic Energy was raised in this House. There it was pointed out that our efforts in developing atomic energy have been extremely inadequate. This was admitted by the hon. the Prime Minister who took part in these debates. And he said that in future we are going to increase our efforts, spend more money and have a better organisation for the development of atomic energy. But at the same time certain Members on the Congress Benches, as usual, expressed or rather quoted something; I think it was Mr. Raghuramaiah who quoted from an American book that India has done much in atomic energy. I wish to expose that. It was a quotation from Gordon Dean, who was at one time Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of America. He said that barring the six countries which have taken to the development of atomic energy in the world, India has done the best. Probably my friends on the opposite side have been very much flattered by what appears to be a great compliment. Those countries are the United States of America, Soviet Russia, Great Britain, France, Canada and Norway, Sweden and Holland. If you leave out these countries, the other which are left are Germany, which cannot develop atomic energy according to the terms imposed on her by her defeat; the same also with respect to Japan; the same with respect to Italy. And what remains then? There remain Indonesia, Thailand, Afghanistan, Iran and so on. Certainly we have done better than these countries. But that is not a matter for complacency. So you ought to be ashamed when such certificates come from foreigners, which are after all not certificates at

all but in a sly way they say that you have done nothing. But they are quoted and our friends on the opposite side are very much flattered.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

As a matter of fact, in 1949 it was said that we shall make a reactor. We have not made a reactor. Only the other day it was announced that we are purchasing ten tons of heavy hydrogen or heavy water which is one of the materials for making a reactor. May I ask why this step was not taken five years ago? This could have been done five years ago. But why, after five years, the Government of India rose to the sense that it was not possible for them to make a reactor without getting foreign materials?

The whole difficulty here has been that the administrative policy with respect to the development of atomic energy has been extremely—what shall I say—retrograde. From the very first there was a veil of secrecy about it. We were not allowed to talk about atomic energy. The Atomic Energy Commissioners never said what they were doing, what researches they were financing. Everything was under a veil of secrecy. This was extremely ridiculous; because other countries have imposed secrecy on atomic energy development simply because atomic energy was used to produce weapons of war. From the very first, we have said that we shall not use atomic energy for any aggressive purposes. Having said so, to have imposed secrecy on atomic energy work was not only the height of indiscretion, but the height of folly. Because, if you analyse the work done in other countries, you find that atomic energy cannot be developed unless you enlist the services of thousands of scientists in your own country. Mind that, in your own country. Other countries would not help you. You have to develop the whole work, with the aid of scientists of your own country. In this particular case, for five years, the scientists of India

[Shri Meghnad Saha]

have been precluded from taking any part in the development of atomic energy. I throw it as a challenge to the party in power; let them justify why they did not take the scientists of this country into confidence in this great work.

This was pointed out in the debate. Then, the Prime Minister said, we are no longer having any secrecy, we disavow our secrecy, we shall invite the scientists to a conference, the first Atomic Energy Conference, and then we shall discuss all these matters and lay down a new policy. He also invited suggestions for laying down this new policy. The Atomic Energy conference was held on the 26th and 27th of November. But, it was a conference of learned men, men who had never handled atomic energy, who simply had read from books certain things about atomic energy. That was the tragic part of it. Though it was called the Atomic Energy conference, I do not understand what kind of a conference it was. We thought that it would be a conference for laying down a new administrative policy, which will determine how much money is going to be spent, which will bring into existence the administrative machinery for handling this work and set up different bodies for development of this work. Nothing has been done so far. As far as I see, the whole thing is in the same stage where it was in 1949 when secrecy was laid on all atomic energy work.

We are losing time. We have been living in a sort of a fool's paradise, while other countries are going ahead. Only the other day, we read in the papers that China is having an atomic energy establishment in the province of Sinkiang where it will be far away from the attacks of American bombers and so on. In this country, as far as I see,—what is happening behind the scenes I do not know—the people have a right to know what kind of arrangements are being made for the development of atomic energy work. We hope that the Government will take the

country into confidence and tell them what they are doing.

During the war, in America, this atomic energy work has been developed. There was secrecy. There are about 10,000 scientists working. I think the secrecy has been well kept. They trusted their own scientists. They did not mistrust them. Only one or two men were there who betrayed their trust. But, 99-99 per cent. kept their word. In this country there is no need for secrecy. By administrative measures we are keeping away hundreds and thousands of scientists, who could have taken part in this work, from active participation. This is a policy which is fraught with very grave danger. I will give you one example. You know that the great discovery which unlocked the atomic energy was made in Germany in 1939. People wondered why Germany failed to develop the atom bomb during the war. It is coming out now why Germany failed to develop the atom bomb. They had the greatest scientist Dr. Hahn who had discovered nuclear fission. They had 8 or 10 scientists who are experts in all the branches of science needed for the development of atomic energy. When the Atomic Energy organisation was formed, it was found that none of these scientists was given any position. Positions were given to persons who were favourites of the Nazi party, who were strong Nazis, so that, at the top you had a number of third-raters. The real atomic energy scientists refused to take orders from them, with the result that Germany could never develop atomic energy during the war. We are committing the same kind of mistake.

Any scientist, however great he might be, cannot do this work, alone. In scientific work, sometimes we find that it is not an Einstein or a Newton who can solve any problem. Sometimes the problem is solved by a man who may be a back-bencher. Scientific work is the result of co-operation of a large number of brains. Sometimes a suggestion or a method of work comes from persons who are considered not very

prominent or very able. In the development of atomic energy work in America, we find, suggestions have been made by persons whose names we do not know, we have not known till the other day. The most prominent scientists who were there had made absolutely no contribution. I want that our Government should take all these matters into consideration and lay down a sound policy for the development of atomic energy in this country.

There are two or three points to which I need refer in my speech. One was about the Plan. Speaker after speaker from the other benches have been singing the praise of the Plan. I had only one single argument against the Plan. The success of a Plan is measured by the increase in the per capita income of the citizen.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Or of the treasury benches.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Per capita income, according to the Government, in 1949 was Rs. 248. In 1950 it was 249 and so on. In 1952 or 1953 it was 251 and there was then a sudden jump to 261. In the course of 5 years, the increase has been only 5 per cent., that is, one per cent. per year. Anybody who understands mathematics will tell you that this indicates absolutely no improvement at all. We should be ashamed of such a Plan. We say that the Plan has done a great thing. Even this increase of Rs. 10 which was shown in the figures last year is very suspicious, because the report of the Planning Commissioners themselves shows that there has been a 18 per cent. increase in the production of our foodstuffs and that accounts for half of the so-called success of the Plan. If you leave that out, there has been absolutely no increase. I pointed this out about a year or 1½ years ago, when the Plan was first submitted to this body, that if we stick to this Plan, if we do not change the Plan root and branch and from the bottom, there is no hope for us, and we cannot attain any improvement in the standard of living even in 100 years. I challenge

anybody to disprove this. If this rate of improvement is maintained how can this Plan be called a success? Soviet Russia showed that you can double the income in 8½ years. Instead of that, our Plan will make the income double in 100 years. Do you call that success? You ought to be ashamed when you call it a success. It is unnecessary to point out a little detail here and a little detail there, where there has been a certain amount of increase in production—and you do not point out where you have gone down. Now, I pointed out that if you want to have a good plan, you must increase your rate of investment from the miserable figure of 4½ per cent. with which the First Five Year Plan was quite pleased, to at least 10 to 12 per cent. I am glad to find that our Finance Minister has agreed that in the Second Five Year Plan investment would increase from 10 to 12 per cent. But, merely larger investment is not the thing. You must invest your money properly. You must invest your money in concerns which will bring a good dividend. You may invest your money in futile things, in things which will bring you no dividend, which will simply be wasted, or, you can invest your money in enterprises which will bring hundred per cent. dividend or more than that. This is a point which the Planning Commission has not yet attended to.

As far as studies show, investment has to be made in producer goods, in iron and steel, in heavy chemicals, in coal-tar distillation industry and so on. As a result of our criticism, something has been done in iron and steel. Well, we are going to have four or five new million-ton plants which will increase the production of iron to about 6 million tons. This is very welcome news. We all applaud this part of the Government's policy, but I insist that when we are going to spend three to four hundred crores of rupees, it will not do if we continue to depend on foreign experts.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I will take two minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: Already the hon. Member has taken 28 minutes.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Only two minutes. If you do not allow it, I shall sit down.

Shri S. S. More: He is dealing with a scientific problem.

Shri Meghnad Saha: If we go on depending on foreign experts, we shall be in the position of Iran. Iran had very great resources in oil. It had not the scientific men, the technical knowledge to develop its resources. It called in foreigners, the Persian Oil Company and laterly the Americans. Now, they have become the rulers of the country as you know, in recent years.

If, in the iron and steel industry, we go on continuing the foreign experts we shall be in the same position. Therefore, it is very necessary that we shall have our own technical experts who can design the plant, who can run the plant, who can advise the Government. For the present, when the Government wants any direction on any point regarding the iron and steel plants they take one man from one concern here, another concern there, some European experts and so on. This is a very unsound policy, because these experts have their first loyalty to the companies which employ them, and the advice which they give is not always sound. If anybody wants examples of that, I can give. You must have 15 or 20 technical experts, and these technical experts should form a team. Their first loyalty should be to the country and to the Government no matter what salary you pay, autonomy in that way. Unless we do and you must achieve technological that, the large amounts of money which we are investing in all these Government-sponsored schemes might be just wasted. So, technological autonomy should be our cry and we should try to achieve it.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya East): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks. The President in his Address has devoted at least ten paragraphs to a consideration of the problems of international politics. This is as it should be. For, foreign policy determines home policy. We are living in an atomic age. The days of nation-states are over. We shall be talking in the language of a by-gone age if even now we talk of a home policy. For, there are no separate homes now. The world has become one.

The President has expressed his wish that the Panch Shila shall increasingly form the basis of international relations. I also endorse this concept of Panch Shila. But the policy of co-existence does not mean the maintenance of the status quo. The policy of co-existence must be in conformity with the realities of the atomic age. A change in the status quo must facilitate the establishment of a world state.

The central problem of the age is how to change the status quo without resorting to war. Austinian national sovereignty has become an anachronism. Too much stress should not be laid on old concepts of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nation-states. Co-existence means co-existence for India, China, Russia and America only. America has established her own hegemony over the new world. Europe has been divided between Russia and America. A large part of Asia has been divided between the Chinese and the Russians. The conflict that is going on in Asia between America and Russia is for supremacy, is for hegemony over that large part of Asia which has not joined either of the two blocs. If we join hands with America, there will be war and global destruction. But, if, on the other hand, we side, we collaborate with the Chinese and the Russians, the whole of the Afro-Eurasian land mass will be divided

into three spheres of influence—Indian, Chinese and Russian. Such a division of the old world will facilitate the establishment of a world state.

The proposal for the establishment of a Delhi-Peking-Moscow axis has not been conceived in any spirit of hostility towards America. I love America as much as China and Russia. There is also no ideological bias in me. I do not believe in ideologies. All ideologies have become obsolete in the atomic age. The restoration of Czardom in Russia or the Manchu dynasty in China will in no way alter the validity of the proposal that India, China and Russia must come together in the domain of external affairs. Let us take into account the hard geo-political facts as they are. Without any prejudice, and without any ideological bias either for democracy or socialism, capitalism or totalitarianism, I have come to the objective conclusion that America is the perturbator of the age, that America is the aggressor.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadar Ali Khan): What is that word?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Perturbator, that is, one who perturbs.

The Prime Minister has times without number expressed his view that Russia stands for peace. If that be so, then the aggressor of the age is America, because it is a blatant fact that the world today is faced with the threat of war. If there is a war looming large in the horizon, then there must be some guilty party which stands for war. There is a powerful group in America which has come to the conclusion that if they are to combat China and Russia, they must combat them now, for within a few years, China, or if not China at least Russia will become a power co-equal to America in military strength. After a few years, it will not be possible for America to wage war against Russia; therefore, this powerful group in America is keen to embroil somehow the whole of Asia in war. It is this

factor, it is this realisation that the aggressor of the age is America that has impelled me to advocate that we should collaborate with Russia; there is no ideological sympathy for any 'ism'.

I believe that peace and progress can be furthered with the help of atomic energy, if it is harnessed for constructive purposes. Ideologies have not got, or at least ought not to have any place in politics. How can we ignore the hard fact that American troops are in Asia? There are no Russian troops in America, and yet Russia is branded as the aggressor.

I sometimes feel that it is a bit premature to talk of co-existence now. The phase of co-existence will begin when Russia will become as powerful as America. It is because Russia is not as powerful as America that Americans are thinking of waging a war in Asia. The day or the year the Russians become as powerful as the Americans, the Americans will begin talking about co-existence.

There is one other consideration in my mind, which has impelled me since 1947 to advocate on the floor of the House that we should collaborate with China and Russia. In 1947, Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek was in power, and there was no communism. I am convinced that the destiny of India and China are intertwined. If China goes down under the Americans, India will also positively go down, for the Americans will not spare India. Their plan is to kill their opponents one by one. They are not favourably inclined towards India, or else they would not have given military aid to Pakistan. It is absurd to think that the Western Powers are so infallible as to think that by giving arms to Pakistan, Russia can be conquered. A rat cannot fight against a lion. It is the opinion of experts—the Government of India may challenge this statement, and they are in a better position to say so, but as far as I, a layman, am concerned, this is my information—the Russian military

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

position is so strong and powerful that no nation either in Europe or in Asia can withstand the onslaught of the Russian forces, and that in the event of a war, the whole of Asia and the whole of Europe can be conquered within weeks.

Shri Tek Chand: On a point of order. What relevancy has it got to the subject-matter of the Address which is being debated upon?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am discussing about international situation. It is such a relevant subject that it cannot but be relevant to you.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not answer the interruptions himself. He may leave it to me. The hon. Member might go on.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Let me elucidate this point.

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

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I was trying to understand the significance of American military aid to Pakistan. Is it really against Russia? Do the Americans know, or do they not know, that the Russian military position is so strong that no amount of giving military aid to Pakistan can tilt the balance? I come to the conclusion that this military aid is directed against India. It is not directed against Russia. I hope the point is clear and relevant and to the meanest intelligence in the House and in the country, it ought to be clear.

श्री गिरहबाली (थाना) : मैं आज प्रेसीडेंट के भावण पर केवल दो तीन ही विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात जो मुझे आज कहनी है उसके कहने का पहले भेंग इशारा नहीं था। वह श्री अशोक मंहता के भावण के बारे में है। उन्होंने साफ कहा है कि फारमोसा को गुलाम बनाने की हमारी सरकार की नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारे प्रेसीडेंट ने जो यह कहा है कि

फारमोसा चाइना का हिस्सा है इससे उनका विरोध है और वह समझते हैं कि अगर फारमोसा चाइना के पास चला जायगा तो फारमोसा गुलाम हो जायगा। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मूँझे अकसोस के साथ उनकी इस बात का विरोध करना पड़ता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि फारमोसा चाइना का हिस्सा है। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है। पिछली लड़ाई के पश्चात् जितनी सीधियाँ हुईं उनमें सुदूर अमरीका वालों ने और इंग्लैण्ड वालों ने इस बात को स्पीकर किया है और उन सीधियाँ पर दस्तखत किये हैं और यह माना है कि फारमोसा चाइना का हिस्सा है। तो अगर आज यह कहा जाय कि अगर फारमोसा को चाइना का हिस्सा रखा जायगा तो फारमोसा गुलाम हो जायगा। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं पछला बाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि आज फारमोसा आजाद है। आज अगर फारमोसा में च्यांगकार्ड शेर का राज्य है तो वह किसके बल पर है। क्या लोगों को यह नहीं मालूम है कि वह बाब अमरीका के बल पर राज्य कर रहा है, न केवल छिपा हुआ छातर बल्कि साफ साफ। सारी मिलिटरी ताकत और पैसा अमरीका से आता है और च्यांगकार्ड शेर के उसी के बल पर चलता है जिस तरह कि कोई परेट, या गुलाम या कठपुतली चलती हैं। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने जो फारिन पालिसी अस्तित्वार की है वह बिलकुल दुरुस्त है और उसका मैं पूर्ण दिल के साथ समर्पण करता हूँ।

मैं पिछले साल द्वीनिया के कुछ हिस्से का चक्कर लगाकर आया हूँ। मैं ने तो यह देखा कि द्वीनिया में सिवाय अमरीका के कुछ सत्ता धारियों के कोई भी लड़ाई नहीं चाहता। इंग्लैण्ड भी लड़ाई नहीं चाहता क्योंकि पिछली लड़ाई में जो नुकसान और तबाही हुई थी वह आज भी उनकी आंखों के सामने है। मैं लन्दन में दस पन्द्रह रोज तक रहा और मैं ने देखा कि जो मकान पिछली लड़ाई में बमबारी से गिर गये थे वे सब अभी नहीं बन पाये हैं। जिस सिन्धी

व्यापारी के यहां में ठहरा था उनका दफतर एक बाम्बू हाउस में था। अब उसकी मरम्मत हो रही है। कुछ दिन परीक्षे आपने जखार में पढ़ा होगा कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नरमेंट ने उस समिति पर दस्तखत किये थे जिसमें कारमांसा को चाइना का हिस्सा माना गया है। लेकिन आज वह कहते हैं कि कारमांसा को छोड़ कर बाकी जितने टापू हैं वह चाइना के हैं। इस पर आप समझ सकते हैं कि लुट अमरीका और ब्रिटेन के बीच में भी मतभेद हैं। मैं इस बात को बड़ी अहीमयत देता हूं, इसलिये कि इस का बासर न केवल हमार देश पर, मगर द्विनयां की शान्ति पर पड़ेगा। मैं द्विनया की शान्ति के लिये समझता हूं कि अमरीका का हाथ कारमांसा से निकल जाना चाहिये और फॉरेन निकल जाना चाहिये। इसलिये मुझे वह कहना पड़ा कि चूंकि मैं समझता हूं कि द्विनया का बड़ा हिस्सा जो लडाई में तबाह हुआ है उस का रिकंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है, राशिया में रिकंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है, चाइना में रिकंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है, दूसरे मुल्कों में भी हो रहा है। अगर आज लडाई छिड़ जाय तो द्विनयां की बड़ी तबाही होगी। इस लिये इस बार में हमारी सरकार ने और हमार प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कदम उठाया है वह बहुत सही कदम हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उन को इस लिये मुख्यकारक बादी मिलनी चाहिये जिस से आइन्दा द्विनया में कोई लडाई न हो।

4 P.M.

इतना कहने के बाद मैं दो बार बातें और कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत कुछ हुआ, कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं इस के बाहियाद में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन जो कुछ ही रहा है वह हमारी आंखों के सामने है। बहुत कुछ हुआ है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। मैं कुछ दिन हुए परीक्षक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के मेम्बर की हैंसियत से मोपाल गया और मेम्बरों के साथ। भोपाल के चौक मिनिस्टर हमें वहां कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स दिलाने के लिये ले गये। मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा कि दृष्टांत में बनता

कालेज सौला गया है और समाज सेवा के काम तो रहे हैं। तो काम तो हो रहा है इस में सन्देह नहीं, उस में रुपया कितना लगता है, यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन जो काम पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था वह हो रहा है। हाँ, जितना होना चाहिये, उनमें नहीं हुआ और इस के लिये हमार राष्ट्रपति ने भी कहा कि हमें कम्प्लेक्सेट नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं तो कहता हूं कि वौं भी तेजी से इस काम को करना चाहिये। इस के लिये जिस बीज की पहले बहरत है वह यह है, हमें पहला कदम यह उठाना चाहिये कि जितने हमार भाई आजकल कम तन्त्रज्ञ पाने वाले हैं उन की उन्नताहों को बढ़ाना चाहिये और जो बड़ी उन्नताहों और छोटी उन्नताहों में फर्क है, उस को कम करना चाहिये। इस विषय में चार पांच दिन से, जब से मैं आया हूं, मेरे पास लोग आया करते हैं। मेरा ज्यादा काम तो रिपब्ली रिहैबिलिटेशन के सिलसिले में होता है, लेकिन आजकल जितनी मुझ में शक्ति है उस से मैं कुछ दूसरे काम भी करना चाहता हूं। तीन बार दिन हुए मेरे पास कुछ एसे लोग आये जोकि बहुत दिव्यांशुन कलर्कस हैं। मेरे पिछे श्री दातार इस को सुनें, उन लोगों ने मुझे एक हैंड बिल दिया है जिसे मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। वह काली स्यादी में छपा है :

"Clerks! Clerks! Clerks!—Observe 1st March, 1955 to 5th March, 1955, Protest Week—Why? To raise our voice during the Budget Session of the Parliament against the Present shabby pay scales of Rs. 55—130; to raise our voice against the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (Reorganisation) Scheme".

फिर उन का प्रोग्राम है, यह है, वह है।

श्री अलगू राज शास्त्री : इन्हें सिप्लिन, इन्हें सिप्लिन।

श्री गिलबानी : तो मैं चाहता हूं कि जब हम ने सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न का नाम लिया है, सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न या गांधी जी का राम राम

[श्री गिरिधरलाली]

कीहरे, मैं उन को अनुभायी हो सकूँ इतनी योग्यता तो मूँझ में नहीं है, लेकिन इस का दावा करता हूँ कि १९५५ से आखीर तक मेरा उन से कुछ न कुछ ताल्लुक रहा है। कराची में पहली दफा कांग्रेस ने अपना एकानीमिक प्रोग्राम रखा था जब कि सरकार पर्टल प्रीज़िडेंट थे और मैं रिसेप्शन कमेटी का चेयरमैन था। उस में हम ने यह अन्तर रखा था कम-से-कम और ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा तन्त्रालाहों में कि बड़ी तन्त्रालाह तो ५०० रु० हो और छोटे को इतना मिले कि उस का पैंट भर जाय। गांधी जी के मरने से पहले वह दिल्ली में जोल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक हुई थी वह मैं कांग्रेस में था। उस बजे जो राजोल्यूशन कांग्रेस में पास कराया गया था उस में क्या था? मुझे पूरे शब्द तो याद नहीं हैं लेकिन उस में इस तरह की कुछ बात कही गई थी :

"Congressmen have ceased to be the true servants of the nation. The time has come for self-introspection. We should try again to be fit servants of the nation."

यह राजोल्यूशन गांधी जी ने पास कराया था क्योंकि उन के जो अनुभायी थे वे बिगड़ गये थे ताकि वह ठीक हो जायें। तो इस दृष्टिकोण से आप दीखते कि जो आप का सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न हो उस में क्या तन्त्रालाह हैं। आज हमारी तन्त्रालाहें किस तरह हैं? चपसी की जो तन्त्रालाह है वह वह है कि २० रुपये माहवार और ३५ रुपये तक १/२ रुपये सालाना तरकी मुझे इस तरह बताया गया है। I hope, I am not wrong: कलर्क की ५५ रु० से १२० रु० तक और सेक्टरी, ज्वाइंट सेक्टरी की २००० रुपये, ४००० रुपये। इस से आगे प्रीज़िडेंट के अलावा बड़ी संगों की तन्त्रालाह बहुत बड़ी नहीं है।

एक मानवीय सदृस्य : लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में?

श्री विष्णुलाली : यह शायद इस कदर महदूद

महर्षी है। लेकिन सरमायेदार जनता का रुपया किस तरह से अपनी जेब में रखते हैं इस का अन्याया मूँझे कुछ पीछक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के मेम्बर की हीसियत से मिला। अगर एक गरीब आदमी भूस का मारा हुआ एक सेर ज्वार या बाजर का जाटा चुरा करता तो उस को हमार कानून के मुताबिक, हमार धातर साइबर के कानून के मुताबिक छः महीने की जेब हो सकती है, लेकिन अगर एक बड़ा सरमायेदार किसी तरीके से एक करोड़ रुपया अपनी जेब में रख ते तो उस के लिये सैकड़ों हजारों एक्स्ट्रेनेशन्स हमार पास आते हैं। मेरे दौस्त श्री बी० दास और श्री ई० एन० रिस जानते हैं कि आठ, दस महीनों में कई लाख रुपयों की गढ़वाह हुई है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं बतलाऊँ कि पीछले अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को कौन सी बातें, भामले मालम हुईं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक एक रिप्रिन्टिंग की जो आर्डर रिपोर्ट जाती है और उस पर जो आर्डर आजेक्षन्ट जाते हैं उन को उस विभाग के मंत्री लोग देखें कि क्या क्या हो रहा है। इस लोग नहीं करते हैं, आप के आर्डर जेनरल करते हैं। वह से बड़ा अभेलदार, बड़ी तन्त्रालाह पाने वाला जिस को आज चुन कर रखते हैं, वह करता है। पिछले आठ महीनों में जो आर्डर रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं उन को अगर आप पढ़ें तो आप को बड़ी चोट लगेगी। मुझे तो बड़ी चोट लगती है।

बाद रामनारायण रिस : चोट क्यों लगती है?

श्री गिरिधरलाली : दिल मुझे मिला है, वैसा ही दिल उन लोगों के पास भी होना चाहिये।

श्री अलंकृत सब शास्त्री : जिस दिल पर मुझे नज़र आ वह दिल ही न रहा।

श्री विष्णुलाली : तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ी बड़ी तन्त्रालाह पाने वाले जो सरमायेदार हैं वह किस तरह से गुट बना कर करोड़ों लप्पये लेते हैं। तो जिस तरह से उन को तन्त्रालाह मिल रही है, जिस तरह से उन में करक्षण वह रहा है उस को बन्द करना चाहिये। किसी भी रैंडिकल, क्रान्तिकारी

समाज में परिवर्तन तभी होता है जब समाज उस परिवर्तन को बुनियाद से ही लाता है। यह सही है कि हम ने पुराने जमाने से बहुत बदलने की कोशिश की, यह भी सही है कि हम चाहते हैं कि हम और आगे बढ़, लैकिन हमारी रफतार इतनी ढीली है कि जिस की भिसाल मुझे कल एक अस्वावर में मिली। जो कुछ मैं दिख रहा था उस को पढ़ कर आप को सुनाता हूँ :

"Patna, February 23: Mr. D. R. Naik, President of the All India Civil Supplies Department Employees' Association, told reporters here yesterday that 60,000 persons (including temporary hands) of the Union Supply Department in the various States were still unemployed and most of them were facing starvation.

He added that food was the Centre's responsibility and, therefore, the Union Government should come to the rescue of these unemployed people. Mr. Naik suggested that persons who had attained the age of 55 should not be given extension. This would mean the absorption of 5 to 10 per cent. of the retrenched staff. The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, should convene a conference.... ."

मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था, लैकिन एक बात मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरदार सुरेन्द्र सिंह के हाथ मैं जो माहूकमा हैं उस की कैन्टीन स्टोर्स के एम्प्लायीज बेचारों ने 22 दिन से अपनी लॉन्च्वाह नहीं ली है। वे कहते हैं कि जो तनाव्याह हमें मिलती है, बहुत कम मिलती है। इन हालात में अगर हमारी गवर्नर्मेंट के मूलायिम, आईएनैस फैक्ट्रीयर्स के मूलायिम, कैटीन डिपार्टमेंट के मूलायिम, थर्ड डिविजन क्लार्क और टीचर्जर की जो हड्डियां होती हैं तो उन हालात में हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हम ने तरक्की की है। यह सही है कि हम ने योद्धानार्थ बनाई हैं लैकिन हमें यह स्कीम बना कर ही आराम से बैठ नहीं जाना चाहिए, हमें कम्पलीसेन्सी से नहीं दूखना चाहिए। तस्वीर का

वह रूप भी हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि इन हड्डियाँ, इन डॉमस्ट्रेशनों और काती भाँड़ियाँ और भाँड़ों के जो जल्स छाहरों में से निकलते हैं उनका क्या असर होता है और वे किस दीज की तरफ इशारा करते हैं। इस बास्ते हमें कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने की जरूरत है ताकि लोग यह महसूस करें कि नए भारत का निर्णय ही रहा है। दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह एडीमीनिस्ट्रेशन के तगां तज्ज्ञ अमल के बारे में है। एक आजाव भूक्त में यह भी दूखने की ओर होती है कि उस सरकार के कर्मचारी लोगों के साथ किस तरह का बरताव करते हैं। मैं अब करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दूश में अचान्की की दृश्यता तो आ गई लैकिन दूखना यह है कि क्या सरकार के कर्मचारियाँ के दिलों में जनता की सेवा करने की भावना आई है या नहीं। मुझे यह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि उनके दिलों में अभी तक कोई तबदीली नहीं आई और वे अभी तक भी अपने अपर को शासन ही समझते हैं और उनके दिलों में संक भाव नहीं है।

तीसरी बात मैं करपान और इनएफिक्षनों सी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि उम दोनों स्वराजियर्स को दूर करने के लिए इमारी सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं। इन दोनों शीर्षकार्यों को दूर करने के लिए शीर्ष हमारी गवर्नर्मेंट सख्त से खलू कदम उठाए तो मैं उनका स्वागत करूँगा। लैकिन आजकल होता वह है कि जब कोई लैटा कर्मचारी रिश्वत लेता है तो उसके सिलाफ तो सख्त कारबाई की जाती है लैकिन जब कोई बड़ा आदमी रिश्वत लेता पकड़ा जाता है तो हमें बताया जाता है कि वह भाग गया है, या पैंशन ले चुका है या सर्विस में नहीं है इस बास्ते उसके सिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जा सकता। इस बास्ते हमारी सरकार को यह दूखना है कि हक्मत का ढांचा कैसे बदला जाए वौं यह सारी स्वराजियाँ कैसे दूर की जाएं।

आखिर मैं भूमि सरदार हुक्म सिंह ने जो तरभीम दी है रिपब्लीज के बारे में उसके मुतालिक थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। जब्तक

[श्री गिंडवानी]

होता कि श्री दर्शमुख जी यहां होते और भेरी बात को सुन लेते। कर्मसेशन एकट जब पास हुआ और पास होने से पहले जब वह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी में गया तो उस सिलेक्ट कमेटी में ५० मेम्बर थे। रिफ्यूजीब तो हम घार पांच ही थे ज्यादा तर कंग्रेस पार्टी के ही मेम्बर थे। फिर मीं जो उन्होंने फैसला दिया उस पर मैं उनको 'बधाइ' देता हूँ। उन सब ने रिकार्ड किया कि कम से कम वीरफाइट क्लेम्स की कुल रकम को ५० फीसदी बनाने के लिए जितनी भी कम कम हो जाती है वह रकम सरकार को दिनी चाहिए। दूसरी सिफारिश उस कमेटी ने की वह वह यी कि जिन लोगों को छोटे छोटे कर्ज दिए गये हैं वह माफ कर दिए जाएं। मैं इस के बारे में इस वक्त कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ और जब रिफ्यूजीबिलिटेशन के बारे में बहस होगी उस वक्त ही बोलेंगा। इस समय मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस आदमी को अब आप दो हजार रुपया मुआवजा देते हैं उसकी पांच हजार की प्राप्ति के बदले में जो कि वह पारिक्षातान में छोड़ आया है और जिस रकम का क्लेम उसका मजबूर हुआ है तो उसमें से भी आप जो उसको कर्ज दिया गया है सात साल पहले और जिस में से उसके ऊपर अभी निकाये के एरियर्ज बाकी है और मुआवजे की रकम में से वे काट लिए जाते हैं तो उसके पास बचता क्या है? जितना भी मुआवजा उनको आप देने जा रहे हैं उनको वह पूरा मिलना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ हमें काफी रकम सरकारी खजाने से मुआवजे के पूल में ढालनी चाहिए।

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): While discussing the Address of the President, while reviewing the past achievements, examining the programmes for the present or visualising the future, we have to keep in mind the two functions of the President, the two wings of national life which he represents, namely the civilian and the military wings. I draw your attention, Sir, to article 53, clause (1) of which lays down that the President is the head

of our executive machinery and clause (2) says that he is also the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces. I would like to pose before the House the question as to why these two wings of our national life should be kept in mutually exclusive or airtight compartments even after freedom. No doubt, during the British days, they were kept separate for obvious reasons; one was perfectly excluded from the purview of Indians and the national minded people whereas the other was not. But, unfortunately, years after freedom, these two wings are still kept separate, with the result that you do not have either efficiency or economy in administration. At the same time, there has been so much of corruption to which the hon. Member had just now referred.

We have been told in the Audit Reports during the last few years that most of our purchases from outside amounting to crores of rupees are made through a company of four retired British officers with a nominal share capital, and they have been supplying us with war materials which have on inspection in India been found unsatisfactory. We have been paying huge amounts for the same and the benefits have been going to these middlemen. We have not been approaching the Governments of the countries from which these materials are purchased, nor have we moved through our Ambassadors in those countries. But, four or five retired British officers are looking after all our purchases on the continent and most of the criticism in all the Audit Reports as well as in the Public Accounts Committee Reports is that a lot of corruption has been going on due to these foreign purchases of the Defence Ministry, under the cloak of Secrecy, with the collaboration of a few retired British officials. One aspect of the administration which is resulting not only in corruption but in the purchase of bad war-materials, is Secrecy. Last time

we were discussing about our Ordnance Factory at Kanpur not getting orders for boots and other leather goods whereas a private British firm at the same place getting all our orders. We have recently come across a case where all the State Governments, which are footing the bill for NCC shoes, for the Junior Division, have been made to pay more money to the same British firm than the H & S Ordnance Factory had tendered for. For example, our Defence Ordnance Factory had tendered at Rs. 9/8 per pair of shoes and each State Government had to purchase 20 to 30 thousand pairs of shoes for the Junior Division NCC. They paid Rs. 2 extra per pair to the British firm in addition to packing charges. This shows that either our manufacture in the Harness and Saddlery Factory with British Superintendent and Works Managers is of inferior quality or that there is some other reason why the Defence Ministry is recommending to the State Governments to purchase huge quantities of ordinary shoes from a private British firm in preference to our own Ordnance Factory articles. This is the state of affairs and I would like to point out that though there should be certain things secret in the Defence Department, it does not mean that everything relating to Defence should be treated as a secret and a closed book to the whole country and should be treated as secret from the other Departments of the Government, from the other Ministries and from senior Officers of Union and State Governments. I am told that one difficulty why these two wings of our national life could not be associated in the planning programmes is that Defence is a secret subject whose working should not be divulged to the Planning Organisation. I cannot understand why your defence organisation, where for example, a British officer is in charge of the entire engineering services, although there are Indian Brigadiers who could take that place, should be treated as entirely secret. If he could be informed of our strategic

military maps and other vital matters, if the Surveyor-General of India, who is also a foreign officer, could also have in his possession our strategic military maps, any senior Indian Officer can be trusted with such matters. If 13 out of 20 Superintendents in Ordnance Factories can be British officers, some of them promoted only three or four months ago, if most of our Works Managers in production centres could be British officers, if we can afford to have foreigners in charge of our strategic military organisation and in charge of production of military equipment, if we can trust them with our so-called secrets, I cannot understand why we should not take the Secretaries to the Planning Commission, Ministers of the Planning Organisation and other Ministers and Secretaries of the Government of India into confidence.

While dealing with the President's Address, I would point out that though the President combines in himself the supreme authority on the military as well as on the civilian sides, his Address does not indicate anything of the work done in the military sphere, of its organisation in the past, present or the future. It is all a closed book only to be kept in charge of the Minister of Defence or the civilian officers in charge of Defence; they are not to be told to anybody outside, not even to the other Heads of Government. Therefore, I would appeal that whenever the President deals with the national re-organisation, he should also take into consideration the other wing of national life whose head he is. It is perhaps unfortunate that whereas under article 53(2) of the Constitution it is contemplated that the powers of the President with respect to his supreme command of the Defence Forces are to be regulated by law, till now, we have no rules in the matter. Therefore, that whole subject which is costing about 55 per cent. of our General Budget is a closed secret to everybody.

[Shri U. C. Patnak]

Then, I would submit that co-ordination or integration of the two main branches of our national life is desirable from every point of view. From the ethical point of view, it is certainly desirable, because the President himself as well as the entire party in power swear in the name of non-violence; therefore, the question arises whether you should have a standing organisation only to mark time for a future contingency of war or whether it should be integrated and correlated to your national life. In fact India has a claim to-day for a position in international affairs, due to our programme of world peace, of co-existence and the Panch Shilla. With all these principles in view, it is really strange that the persons who are in charge of Defence Organisation and Co-ordination should try to think in terms of a body of men trained day in and day out, only as preparedness for a future war. It is therefore incumbent that they should try to explore wherever possible all avenues to integrate the two wings of our national life and bring them together. But I would not confine myself to that moral ground alone. I would point out that on economic grounds also, it is absolutely necessary that the two wings of our national life be brought together to ensure more of economy and more of efficiency. For instance, the bulk of our expenditure on Defence is not the pay and maintenance of the three services; they account for a very small portion of the expenditure on Defence. The bulk of our Defence expenditure is on purchases from outside, on our engineering organisation and the like. We have to explore all ways and means—and the hon. Minister of Defence has to take his other colleagues into his confidence—in order to see that foreign purchases are avoided, that maximum production is ensured in our defence installations and that our factories have training facilities for our youth. We require thousands and thousands of techni-

cians to push on with so many programmes. Our defence organisation with 22 very good factories should be in a position to afford facilities for training. I am told that last year the total number of trainees was 130 in the Boy Artisans Course. With about 22 excellent factories and with facilities for training, it is really strange that there should be no attempt to train qualified youths in these factories. You have 22 factories and still you are going in for foreign purchases of things that these factories could manufacture, as also from foreign firms trading in India. You have got Britishers as Heads of a fairly good number of ordnance factories and it is rather regrettable that the only Indian who was occupying a Senior Superintendent's post during British rule—he hails from Maharashtra—was forced to retire prematurely, whereas at the same time quite a few British Works-Managers were promoted by the Defence Ministry as Superintendents of ordnance factories. Some British officers during the last few years have retired here and joined service in Pakistan. That is the position in which our factories stand to-day. The only Indian who was in the British rule and who had risen by sheer efficiency has been forced to retire prematurely and similarly, the head of the Technical Development Establishment of India, who was also a senior Indian officer, a Brigadier, was also forced to resign. This is how the ordnance organisation is going on.

In the engineering services also, when you have a number of senior Indian Brigadiers, you have to depend on foreign heads whom you put in charge of your strategic military maps and works. My submission is that, in these activities, there is much scope for us to integrate defence with civilian works. In engineering services 98 per cent. of the works are being given to contractors and we have a foreign head only to see that the contracts are being properly paid

for. Not more than 2 per cent. of the engineering works are being done through the engineering services—MES and Corps of Engineers.

Not only on these items, but on the man-power mobilisation side also, it is very necessary that the two wings of our national life should be fully co-operative. Of course, we have our faith in the fine Army, the small but efficient Naval Force and the well-trained, though small, Air Force. But we are not sure how far they are equipped for war in this atomic age. Therefore, at least as an alternative, we can think of co-ordinating the two national activities also on the man-power side. For instance, in industrial and agricultural works, we have to utilise many young people; we can classify them under appropriate categories and provide them with elementary military training—what they call basic military training—side by side with their own work in their respective spheres. They will be helped to do their work properly in their own separate economic and social spheres and at the same time they will have some military training, so that in the whole country at a much less expenditure, you will have a huge national force which will have the benefit of military training, be able to control and discipline the young men and at the same time be a more effective organisation for accelerating our agricultural and industrial drive. Although it is not possible in our country to have conscription for military service, we can have conscription for Labour, both industrial and agricultural, and for that purpose, it is necessary that we should train our man-power and give them such elementary training that in a modern warfare, they would be able to maintain peace, and allay panic. They would not run away and be frightened or make confusion worse confounded.

Therefore, I would submit that from every point of view this President's Address has been wanting in this

major respect, namely, it has given no indication of reorganising our nation and integrating different national activities, especially in co-ordinating the two main wings of our national life.

Shri Heda: I support the motion of thanks to the President for his Address. Members from this side as well as the other have expressed one complaint that the Address does not contain enough indication about the work to be done. We see no doubt that there are about 25 paragraphs in the Address and a few paragraphs might have been devoted to give some indication about the work, particularly, in the legislative side before the House. This lacuna looks very apparent when we envisage the thing in the background of the U. K. and America, as the democratic pattern of those countries is very much similar to ours. In England, the Queen's Message not only gives a review of the past achievements, but also gives a clear indication of the things to be undertaken. The same is the case with the President's Address to the Congress in U.S.A. We are not imitating these democratic countries blindly. Though we have adopted the democratic way of life, but so far as planning and economy are concerned, we have drifted from these countries and we have taken up to what we call "The Five Year Planning". The Five Year Plans are there; they are constantly under the watch of the Planning Commission, Government and the country; they are continuously re-shaped. Therefore, it is quite clear that the whole country knows what the Government is going to do. So, where is the necessity to adopt those countries' pattern completely? We have copied it to a great extent for our own benefit and left out whatever is clear in the Five Year Plan.

Now, I come to the foreign policy and I would say only a word. India has established its name for impartiality and sincere love for peace and effort towards

[Shri Heda]

it. Therefore, it has become quite a habitual phenomenon for us to see that in every delicate problem concerning the international tension, India's services are appreciated and sought for—whether it was a matter of elections in the Sudan or the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea, or the three Commissions in Indo-China or any other matter. Even in Geneva, India's contribution was very clear, and I am glad that in both the blocs, all the countries are appreciating the efforts, the strength and the great personality of our Prime Minister. The Panch Shila is becoming a word of gospel and I hope very soon they will form a very sound basis for the political outlook of not only our country or countries similar to our heritage, but also to other countries in the world.

Coming to the domestic problem, I was surprised to find that one or two Members in this House had a very different word to say so far as this problem is concerned. They too cannot disagree that the food problem has been solved, but the contention is that the credit does not go to the irrigation projects because their waters could not be utilised in such a short time. True, but we did not depend upon these major irrigation projects alone. Apart from them, we have adopted so many measures. I come from Hyderabad State and I can speak for my State that never in the history of my State such intensive activities for the increase of agricultural production were there as were visible in the last few years. Every year thousands of engines were given on taccavi loans. Not only that; improved methods of agriculture were used. To give only one example, the improved method of Japanese cultivation of paddy was adopted, and in the very first year of its campaign, in a small constituency from which I come, more than 65,000 acres were under the Japanese method of cultivation, and I am quite sure by now, in my constituency, more than two lakh acres are

under that method of cultivation. So, it is quite visible that there is 15 to 25 per cent. increase in the yield, not with regard to every individual farmer, but with regard to those farmers who are very progressive in their outlook. Those farmers adopted these methods and thus the progress is there.

So far as production in the industrial sector is concerned, I was surprised that such an eminent personality like Shri Meghnad Saha, for whom I have got the greatest regard, said that there was no particular progress. In fact, the problem before us, whether in the sphere of agricultural production or industrial production, is not how to produce more, but how to consume it.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): If people eat more, it can be consumed.

Shri Heda: In the case of foodgrains, the prices are falling down in such a way that agriculture is becoming unremunerative, and, therefore, in the whole Address the sentence in para 12 on page 5, namely, "To prevent prices from falling to unremunerative levels, it has been decided to purchase certain foodgrains at specified prices" gives me a hope of the future economy. I want that the price should be stabilised, not only because the agriculturist will be benefited but also because he is the mainstay in the rural sector. If he gets some extra money, he spends and, therefore, he creates more employment. If you go into the village side, you will find a marked difference between the state of affairs there two years before and now. You will find that those people who were getting employment because there was more money with the peasantry are now starving. Take the case of small hotels in small towns or even in villages where buses or trains touch or cinemas and such other activities that were going on there. These professions are dwindling and this is simply because their mainstay, the peasantry, is not economically so well off. Therefore, the problem before us is how to

increase the purchasing power of the peasantry. As the other class, landless labour, and other poorer sections depend upon the peasantry, our main problem is how to create more employment. With that in view, greater emphasis on small-scale industries and cottage industries is to be laid down, and I hope Government will devote itself to this task.

The matter does not concern my State directly, but since Andhra State is a neighbour State of Hyderabad State and hundreds of workers from Hyderabad belonging to the Communist Party, Congress Party and even the Socialist Party, had been in Andhra, and since some points have been raised about the elections in Andhra, I would like to say a word about it. The very fact that an adjournment motion on it was brought here gives a clear indication as to the future they are expecting. My own information is that the Congress workers who went into Andhra had to be given specific instructions, time and again, that in spite of any provocation, you should try to be non-violent. Bear whatever happens to you, because the present trend, the present state of affairs, is in favour of the Congress and therefore, naturally, the other party would like to disturb that very present situation. It is in their own favour; rather it is in favour of the Congress and the others would like to disturb the conditions. The result is that the casualties, the people who were attacked and the people who had to be sent to the hospitals, are mostly from the party to which I belong.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Absolutely wrong.

Shri Heda: At least 90 per cent.

Mr. Chairman: Let this not be settled here!

Shri Heda: The people concerned know it very well. Whatever is said on this side or that side of the House will have very little bearing.

Then I come to another aspect of our economic development, or, the Five Year Plan, and that is to say, the welfare activities that are undertaken. The Community Projects idea was formulated and it was envisaged in the beginning that about 60 lakhs of rupees would be spent over one Community Project, but looking at the enormous length and width of the country, Government got horrified at the amount that they would have to spend and so these 60 lakhs were brought down to Rs. 45 lakhs and then a new idea was brought forward: that is, the National Extension Service. Therefore, instead of these Rs. 15 lakhs, Rs. 8½ lakhs per block are being spent. I had arranged a party of Members of Parliament from my State, irrespective of party affiliations, to visit some of the N.E.S. Blocks, and full freedom was given to the Members to arrive at their own conclusions. I am glad that such a tour could be arranged and the Members behaved among themselves as a team and found things for themselves. The first thing that I found out was that very little money is spared for the welfare activities of these blocks. Rs. 8½ lakhs are no doubt there, but out of this, Rs. 5 lakhs are under the head of loans and Rs. 1 lakh are spent in three years over the personnel and Rs. 50,000 over the construction of officers' quarters, jeep and all that. Therefore, only Rs. 2 lakhs remain for the actual expenditure on the welfare activities. But I must say that in the N.E.S. Blocks that we visited, Bidar and Zahirabad in the Bidar district of Hyderabad State, a tremendous change has been brought about. Practically every village has been touched, and some activity or other is being carried on. This is due to two things. Firstly, the officers in charge of the projects there reallocated the budget by cutting some money out of the provision for jeep and created a provision for maternity centre and a mobile medical unit. Secondly the zeal of the Personnel itself. These two things created a very nice psychologi-

[*Shri Hedal*]

cal effect. The result is that about 60 school-buildings, each costing between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 10,000 have been constructed and of course, Government's share is there, but it is to the tune of 30 to 50 per cent. only. In very few cases, it is 50 per cent., but mostly it is about 30 per cent., and thus, the work was done. I know there are other blocks and areas where so good a work is not being carried out. The reason is very clear. It all depends upon the personnel. Therefore, I would take this opportunity of requesting the Government to see, when they are thinking of training the village level workers and social organisers and other officers, I mean the class of officers called Deputy Collectors, who are put in charge of this work, should be such that they are not only able to carry out their regular revenue duties but are able to take charge of the welfare activities as well. If such a personnel is available, I am sure that this activity could meet with very great success.

Shri K. K. Basu: The whole day we have been hearing many speeches in support of the Motion of Thanks in respect of the speech which was delivered by the President on the advice of his Ministers. I would like to begin from the last paragraph of the President's Address where the President remarks:

"The progress we have made during the past year has produced in our people self-reliance and hope for the future. That is the surest foundation on which we can build. It is for you, Members of Parliament, to give shape and form to this hope and to advance the country to its cherished goal of a Welfare State and a society conforming to the socialist pattern".

We know very well that in our Constitution, we adopted that our State is going to be a welfare State. The party in power, in its last session, has tried to do propaganda, with the fanfare of publicity, that they have adopted a socialist pattern of society, and

that the Governmental policy is to be guided according to that pattern. Friends opposite, for the last two days, have been trying to justify from certain figures that there has been progress so far as agriculture or industry is concerned. Let us take the case of agriculture—or the problem of the foodgrains. If we take an abstract figure regarding the position for the last two years, there might have been an improvement as regards the total quantity of foodgrains that have been produced in the country. But what is the result? That has to be analysed. Who has been benefited?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal):
There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: I am ringing the bell.....

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri K. K. Basu: As I was saying, if you take the abstract figures regarding food production, it might be said that there has been an increase in the total production. But what has been the result in the countryside? We have seen the figures. I do not want to go into those details and the figures were given yesterday and today also regarding the fall in prices which has been prevalent in respect of the agricultural commodities in our country. But apart from that, we must see to it, in terms of the socialist pattern of society, as to what extent the society has been benefited by the increased production. If you go to the countryside in many places, either in my State or even in Bihar from which part of India our President comes, or in Orissa, there are signs of distress prevailing as a result of flood or drought. The other day, the Minister of Food said, "Well, I have so much of food. You take it". But you have to pay the price for it. Otherwise you cannot take it. You know very well that in the growing unemployment in the rural areas of our country, the people are not in a position to purchase grains at the existing

prices. The Government want to sell at a profit, at a price at which they think the Government trading would be benefited and they do not consider the possibility of any benefit that the people are going to have. Therefore, there is no point in shouting that we are going to have a socialist pattern of society. We must translate everything into action. Whatever the benefit—either in total quantity or the abstract benefit that the country might have achieved in two years or three years, unless we translate that benefit to the common man, there is no point in shouting about the socialist pattern of society. I do not want to go into details of the figures. You know very well that even the cash crop prices are going down and we are aware that those depending on agriculture do not have the means to make both ends meet. A large section of the people are unemployed either partially or fully in the rural areas. Even after two or three years of planning Government is not in a position definitely to say—apart from theoretical expressions—what is going to be their policy regarding land reform. A large percentage of the community, who earn their livelihood by agriculture, have not the means to buy their food; they have not the means to buy the other essentials of their life; and unless you assure this you cannot have prosperity in our country.

Let us now take industrial production. Possibly in certain industries there might have been an increment in output. But what has been the result? Take, for instance, the case of cotton textiles. In the cotton textile industry there has been an increase in production. Naturally the mill magnates have piled up enormous profits. But the income of the labourers has gone down. The figures published in the *Labour Gazette* show that in most of the centres the income of the labourers has gone down. Dearness allowance in Bombay has gone down from Rs. 68 to Rs. 66; in Ahmedabad from Rs. 81 to 63; in Sholapur from Rs. 58 to 49; in West Bengal it remains as low as

Rs. 30. It is almost impossible these days for a family of three or four members to keep their body and soul together. There is therefore no point in saying that there has been an increment so far as industrial production is concerned. The workers have not benefited to any extent; the consumers in the country have not been able to take back to the standard which they were used to in 1939. This is our economic position and our friends opposite say that things have improved.

My hon. friend Mrs. Renu Chakravarty referred this morning to the condition of the coal mine workers. The output of the surface workers as well as underground workers has increased, but the total employment that the coal mines offer to the miners has gone down. In 1953 it was 3,42,270; today in 1954 it has gone down to 3,29,389. But the mine-owners have been minting and piling up money like anything, without caring in the least for the safety of the workers, which is very important.

Our Government talks of a socialist pattern of society; our Government says that in the near future we are going to have a society which will be in consonance with the welfare State, envisaged in our Constitution as the ideal. But this is the position of the coal industry. The earnings of the workers have gone down from Rs. 12/8 per week to Rs. 12/6. There is, therefore, no point in saying that things have improved; the benefits should be transmitted to the worker in concrete shape.

Let us take the employment exchange figures. Employment exchange figures show that whereas in November 1953 the number of registrations was 75,462 in 1954 it was 85,236. That shows that in spite of increased production in certain industries, there has not been a consequent increase in employment. The people of our country are willing to

[**Shri K. K. Basu**]

work and to produce wealth, but they are not given an opportunity to do so.

The business magnates controlling the cotton textile industry, the jute mills and the coal mines by employing less number of persons have been able to amass wealth. By rationalisation, these monopolists have been increasing their earnings. Only this morning the Finance Minister laid on the Table of the House a statement regarding the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation meant to help the private sector. Government is going to advance them Rs. 7½ crores interest free for the first fifteen years, after the expiration of which the advance is to be paid back in fifteen annual instalments. Our Government is also going to guarantee the loans that this private corporation is going to get from the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank, whatever it may be. In spite of undertaking such a huge responsibility, Government's interests would be represented by only one director. What has been the role of the private sector? The monopolists have been shouting from house-tops that they have no money, so, there cannot be industrial development. Now look at the figures that are given, not by us, but by Mr. Birla's paper, *The Eastern Economist*. It says that during the year more than one hundred crores of rupees has been the profit made by the private sector. Even allowing forty per cent. of it as depreciation, the net profit made is about Rs. 60 crores. Where has all this money gone? The mill-owners and the opiliery owners have been amassing money. They do not plough back their earnings into these industries. This morning my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta gave the figures of profits of certain managing agency firms. Yesterday my Deputy Leader, Shri Hiren Mukerjee pointed out how certain managing agency firms have been minting crores and crores of rupees. But that money is not ploughed back into the industry. These very people cry hoarse that they do not have the

money and our Government fleece the common man to help these capitalists.

During the last session and the session before last, when we were discussing the Reserve Bank (Amendment) Bill, it was found that even the Rs. 5 crores which was meant to help the agriculturists could not be utilised. Even today, and for some time to come our economy is dependent on agriculture. But for the development of agriculture and affording of rural credit facilities, we could not utilise even Rs. 5 crores. The poor agriculturist has to pay 3 per cent. over and above three per cent. at which money is given by the Reserve Bank to co-operative Banks; while in the case of these industrialists Government is only too ready to advance Rs. 7½ crores free of interest for fifteen years, and even after that they are prepared to accept repayment in fifteen annual instalments. Does socialism mean that the common man has to share the burden for the benefit of a few?

We know, Sir, that the tea industry today is making enormous profits: the prices have gone up by two hundred per cent. Last year when there was a crisis the burden had to be shifted to the workers, certain concessions given to them were withdrawn and their wages cut. But today while the position of this industry has definitely improved, there is no idea of restoration of the wages that were cut. Yesterday a question was asked about the Coal Mines Act.

Mr. Chairman: If the House is prepared to sit for three or four more minutes, the hon. Member may finish his speech.

Hon. Members: Yes.

5 P.M.

Shri K. K. Basu: Yesterday the hon. Deputy Minister of Labour said that in the case of the coal mines since 1952 the rules have not been framed. In the same coal mines when there is a disaster and the mine owner is negli-

gent, he is able to get away and he absconds. There is no Home Minister's law and no department to rope him in but when there is a popular movement, the preventive detention is always there.

What I say, therefore, is that the socialistic society has to be made a reality. We must analyse to what extent this could be done. To what extent it can be done in certain sectors of production—this should be thought out and translated to the benefit of the common man.

We know the Sindri fertilizer factory and I had been there recently. You will possibly be surprised to know that for the utilisation of the cement produced there, that is, in a factory in which the Government has already invested Rs. 23 crores, they had not invested another Rs. 2.5 crores or a little more and tried to handle it themselves. They had given it to Associated Cement Company. It is a big monopoly. Similarly, the Damodar Valley Corporation is generating electricity for which the people of our country have to pay. Could that not be given to the people direct as consumers? They had to be given through the Electric Supply Corporation which is a British monopoly which will supply electricity to the consumers at a very much higher cost. Therefore, this question of improvement and planning must be considered *de novo*. You must be sincere when you speak about the socialistic pattern of society; you must search your hearts. There is no point in merely talking in terms of a socialistic pattern. That may be heard as a cruel joke. People must benefit; they should have a greater share in the production and in the benefits that the society produces. What do we find today? I do not know what is coming in a week's time. People will have to pay more. We

have been seeing for the last five or six years successively how the burden of the common man has been increasing. If we want to improve the country we must consider all these things. There is no point in the people of the country paying for building projects like the DVC while the electricity to be produced there is placed in the hands of private monopolists. We do not want the Sindri to produce a by-product which can only be sold to another monopolist concern. Our economy cannot be benefited by such methods. In the President's Address, it was said that the hon. Members of Parliament must take a share in the building up of a socialistic pattern of society. But no norms have been fixed. We must fix certain norms; otherwise we cannot ask the people to co-operate. You should also tell them as to what extent you are going to alter the economy of the country. Our Plan will have to be altered so that the people would be benefited. In the last month, I had visited certain public undertakings. People of those areas did not feel that they are participating in the development of the nation. People have been thrown away from the establishment of Sindri. Those who are employed do not get any housing facilities and they are just loitering. The same is the case with the D.V.C. I do not know what is happening in Kosi. Therefore, the whole face of the economy has to be changed. If you can do that, then the term 'socialistic pattern' has some meaning. Otherwise, the President should not be advised by the Ministers to make an Address without referring to these things which are facts and also absolutely necessary in the interests of the country. It must reflect the true picture of the country as a whole.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 25th February, 1955.