

Vol. I—No. 2
23rd February, 1955 (Wednesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



(Vol. I contains Nos. 1—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

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(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Questions.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No. 53. I would suggest that questions Nos. 115 and 137 may also be taken along with this question.

Mr. Speaker: Will that be convenient?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): These are separate questions.

Mr. Speaker: Let them be taken separately.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The facts will be the same. They are much more important. They should be taken together.

Mr. Speaker: The present question is whether it would be convenient to take them together. The question of importance will be dealt with later.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee: Question No. 126 is also on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Is that convenient?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Numbers 53 and 126 will be taken together.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Question No. 94 is on the same subject.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Supplementaries will be common in all these
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questions. It will be much better and even convenient to the hon. Minister if they are taken together.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They all relate to the same field.

Mr. Speaker: I leave it to the convenience of the hon. Minister.

Shri Abid Ali: I have no objection if all these are taken together.

Mr. Speaker: Questions numbers 53, 94, 115, 126 and 137 will be taken together.

ACCIDENT IN MODEL DHARMABAD COLLIERY

***53. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a portion of the Model Dharmabad colliery (Jharia) and its adjoining area containing the residential quarters of the miners suddenly caved in on the 2nd February, 1955;

(b) if so, the number of casualties;

(c) the time at which that incident occurred;

(d) the time when the regular rescue work started; and

(e) the causes of that collapse?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Nine persons were killed and six others received injuries.

(c) About 3 P. M.

(d) About 6 P. M.

(e) Preliminary enquiries show that the accident was due to subsi-

dence of underground workings caused as a result of reduction in the size of underground pillars.

MISHAP IN MODEL DHARMABAD COLLIERY

***94. Shri T. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a mishap in the model Dharmabad Colliery near Jharia and the adjoining worker's residential dwellings on the 2nd February, 1955;

(b) if so, the number of casualties; and

(c) the causes of the mishap?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Nine persons were killed and six others received injuries.

(c) Preliminary enquiries show that the accident was due to subsidence of underground workings caused as a result of reduction in the size of underground pillars.

ACCIDENT IN AMLABAD COLLIERY

***115. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion occurred in the Amlabad Coal Mine in Jharia (Bihar) on the 5th February, 1955;

(b) if so, how many miners were killed in the explosion;

(c) when the rescue work was started;

(d) how many dead bodies were brought out;

(e) whether any living persons were rescued; and

(f) when the Mine was last inspected by the Government Inspector?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) 51 deaths have been accounted for so far.

(c) The rescue team and the Superintendent, Rescue, Stations, reached the spot soon after the accident which occurred at 3-30 P.M. The Chief Inspector accompanied by the Deputy Chief Inspector reached there at about 6 P.M. when they themselves took charge of the rescue arrangements.

(d) 50.

(e) Yes, two injured persons were recovered but one of them died in the hospital within a few hours. The other person is reported to be out of danger.

(f) May, 1954 by the Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines.

ACCIDENT IN AMLABAD COLLIERY

***137. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances in which an underground explosion occurred in the Amlabad Colliery in the Bihar State on the 5th February, 1955;

(b) the total number of persons killed and injured in the explosion;

(c) the causes of the accident;

(d) whether any inquiry has been made and completed; and

(e) if so, the findings of the inquiry?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) A Court Enquiry has been set up to inquire into the causes of the accident and the circumstances attending the same.

(b) 50 dead bodies have been recovered so far. Two other persons were seriously injured, one of them died in the hospital within a few hours.

(c) Explosion of inflammable gas, but fuller details will be known only when the findings of the Court are available.

(d) and (e). The matter will be inquired into by the Court and its findings will be available in due course.

**DISASTER IN MODEL DHARMABAD
COLLIERY**

*126. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the disaster that occurred in the Model Dharmabad Colliery near Jharia on the 2nd February, 1955;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families affected by the disaster?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The accident is at present being enquired into by a senior Officer of the Mines Department and his findings have not yet been received.

(c) No information is available but compensation will be paid as admissible under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In reply to part (f) of question No. 115, the hon. Minister said that it was inspected in May, 1954. May I know whether that is the usual procedure that it should be inspected once in about six months ago and when the Dharmabad coal field was inspected by the Mines Inspector last?

Shri Abid Ali: About the latter part of the question, I have no information. here. With regard to the former part, generally once a year the mines are inspected.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Dharmabad coal field was inspected within a year or was it inspected in 1953? What is the truth?

Shri Abid Ali: That was, unfortunately, inspected in 1953, not in 1954.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My point is this. Is it the regular procedure according to the Coal Mines Stowing Act and the Coal Mines, Rescue Rules that these collieries

should be inspected once in about 16 months or two years and not regularly?

Shri Abid Ali: Generally, the larger mines are inspected more frequently. This is a small mine employing only 25 persons. Therefore, the inspection there is not so frequent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the owner of the mine, or as a matter of fact, the Inspector of Mines has recommended the giving of any compensation to the dependents of these workers in Dharmabad as has been done in the Am-labad case? I want to know whether that recommendation has been made or not.

Shri Abid Ali: Compensation, of course, will be paid according to rules.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whether that recommendation has been made or not, I want to know.

Shri Abid Ali: It seems that the owner is absconding.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether permission was obtained from the Chief Inspector of mines before constructing these quarters in view of the fact that these quarters were constructed over coal bearing surface?

Shri Abid Ali: I require notice for that.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know what is the law on the point? When the owner is absconding, how is compensation to be paid to the victims. Does the Government pay compensation and collect it from the estate of the owner?

Shri Abid Ali: Generally, we give some help to the family of the deceased through the Coal Mine Welfare Fund. With regard to compensation, of course, it is a liability on the owner and an attempt will be made by the Inspectorate to collect it from the assets.

Shri P. C. Bose: The hon. Minister said that the accident was due to reduction in the size of underground pillars. May I know when it was found that the pillars had been reduced to a size which would result in a collapse? Was it before the actual collapse of the houses?

Shri Abid Ali: This information will be available after the fuller enquiry report is with us.

Shri Bansal: May I know if the Government have any statistics at their disposal showing the incidence of these accidents in the larger and smaller mines?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes; we have information.

Shri S. N. Das: Arising out of the answers to Q. 137, may I know whether it is a fact that the management of this colliery changed and some retrenchment was made with regard to the security measures to be taken in the mine?

Shri Abid Ali: About retrenchment we have no information.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In reply to part (c) and (d) of Question No. 53, the hon. Minister said that there was a time-lag of practically three hours in rescue operations. May I know, Sir, when the dead bodies of Amlabad coalfields were rescued? Were they rescued after a time-lag of about 12 hours on the 6th February, and not on the 5th when the accident occurred?

Shri Abid Ali: The rescue operations were, as I stated, started within three hours of the accident, and the bodies were removed when it was possible for the rescue party to go inside and remove the bodies. These were not removed all of a sudden. The process went on for some time.

Shri Kelappan: May I know, Sir, if the Chief Inspector of Mines has recommended compensation in the case of the Dharmabad Colliery?

Shri Abid Ali: There is no recommendation from the Chief Inspector

of mines. This matter is attended to by the Coal Mines Welfare Commission.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: What were the findings of the Chief Inspector of Mines in the Amlabad accident?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already stated the result of the preliminary enquiry. We are awaiting the fuller enquiry report.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the number of miners who were found on duty on 5th of this month has actually been ascertained because, so far as the reports go, it has been stated that the mine owner has given a different figure and the Inspector of Mines is having different records in regard to the number of persons who were working there.

Shri Abid Ali: The figure that I have mentioned is on the basis of the check-up by the Inspector and believed to be true.

Shri Bansal: The hon. Minister replied to my question that he has got statistics of the incidents. Is it a fact that the incidence is greater in smaller mines than in the larger mines, and if it is so, why the inspection is so relax in smaller mines.

Shri Abid Ali: I said that I have got the figures. So far as the break-up is concerned, it is not available here. If the hon. Member gives notice, I will certainly supply.

सैठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की क्या करेंगे कि जो मजदूर कोलियरीज में काम करते हैं उन की लाइफ एन्स्योर कराने की कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री अलीबाब अली : अभी तो नहीं की जा रही है ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, whether these inspections are not being done due to the fact that the inspectorate is completely understaffed?

Shri Abid Ali: We are strengthening the staff and also revising the rules so that the inspection may be more regular, oftener and also effective.

Shri P. C. Bose: With regard to the Amlabad colliery accident, I want to know whether the new company which purchased this colliery changed the supervisory staff who were in charge of the gassy section of the mine or whether they changed the mode of operation underground?

Shri Abid Ali: I require notice.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether as the result of the preliminary enquiry in this Amlabad colliery *prima facie* case has been made for negligence against the supervisory officer and the manager, and if so, whether any steps have been taken against them?

Shri Abid Ali: Not yet. We could not come to that conclusion. The decision of the Government will be taken after the receipt of the fuller enquiry report.

Shri Namblar: When are the rules going to be finalised under the Mines Act?

Shri Abid Ali: Very soon.

Shri Namblar: What will be the time-lag? What does very soon mean?

STEAMER SERVICE

***54. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have requested the Central Government to introduce Power Ferry Service between Mahendrughat and Palezaghat for quicker service;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been examined by Government; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Bihar Government have made a proposal for the installation and operation of a power ferry by the Central Government on behalf of the State Government, between Patna and

Banwarchak, in addition to the already existing railway ferry services between Mahendrughat, Dighaghat and Palezaghat.

(b) and (c). The proposal is still under examination.

Shri S. N. Das: When was this proposal made by the Bihar Government?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have the date of the proposal. It is, I think, a year or two ago. I do not know exactly just now.

Shri S. N. Das: What time will Government take in coming to a decision in this matter?

Shri Alagesan: It is not as if there is no ferry service now. The Railway itself is operating a ferry service and carrying about 5,000 passengers. It is only the bank to bank passengers who are not carried, and their number also appears to be small, and there should be no difficulty if the railway ferry service carries these passengers too. I am just now not able to indicate the time by which we will be able to reach a decision on this matter.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government have examined the possibility of constructing a pontoon bridge instead of a ferry service between Mahendrughat and Palezaghat?

Shri Alagesan: No.

THEFT OF TELEPHONE WIRE

***55. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of cutting of telephone wires registered with the police during 1954; and

(b) the length of wire and the value thereof which has been stolen and not recovered so far?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 3,290.

(b) Length — 1,136.94 miles
Value — Rs. 8,52,223.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know the length of wire and the value thereof which was stolen and recovered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That may be inferred from the reply to the question. I have given the length of wire which has been stolen and not recovered. I can give the total. The total figures for the year 1954 are: length of wire stolen 1,160.45 miles; value Rs. 8,71,970.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether these cases were simple sporadic cases of theft by ordinary criminals or was there any gang found which was interested in interfering with communications?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In most cases it has been difficult to trace the culprit, and as has been evident from the length of wire not recovered, it has not been possible to trace the character of these culprits.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषक-युवकों के आदान-प्रदान का कार्यक्रम

*५६. श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५ में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषक-युवकों के आदान-प्रदान के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने कृषक-युवक संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका को भेजे जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनका चुनाव किस तरह किया जाएगा ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख) : (क) २३।

(ख) नियत योग्यता में पूर्ण होने वाले भारतीय कृषक-युवकों के प्राथमिक चुनाव के लिए उनको भेंट पहले प्रादेशिक चुनाव समितियों द्वारा की जाएगी। इसके पश्चात् केन्द्रीय चुनाव समिति भिन्न भिन्न प्रादेशिक चुनाव समितियों के द्वारा सिफारिश किए हुए उम्मीदवारों से भेंट करने के बाद अन्तिम चुनाव करेगी।

श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए क्या कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और उस को निर्धारित करने का क्या आधार निश्चित किया गया है ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : जी नहीं, ऐसा कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक जो कृषक-युवक इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग ले कर अमरीका से लौट रहे हैं वे किस प्रकार से इस ट्रेनिंग से लाभ उठा रहे हैं तथा किस प्रकार से देश को लाभ पहुंचा रहे हैं ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : ऐसे कृषक-युवक भोजन का जो उद्देश्य है वह सफल हो रहा है ऐसी सरकार की राय है।

श्री हेडा : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि पहला चुनाव प्रादेशिक समितियों की ओर से होगा, तो विभिन्न प्रादेशिक समितियों को कितने लोगों को चुनना है, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : यह स्टैटवाइज नहीं है। पिछले साल हम ने वैसा किया था, इस बार तो केवल दो चार जॉन बनाए हैं जहां पर लोग सिलेक्ट किए जाएंगे और जैसी एप्लीकेशन्स आई हैं उनकी बिना पर सिलेक्शन किए जाएंगे...

श्री हेडा : कितने कोर्ट के जॉन्स बनाए हैं ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : कुल छः जॉन्स हैं।

Shri Damodara Menon: Is there any age-limit for these boys?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. They should be below 28.

INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION—LOSS IN EARNINGS

*57. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as a result of an extensive and systematic undercharging of freight, the Indian Airlines Corporation has, within a

period of three months, suffered a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs at Calcutta alone; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to remedy this state of affairs?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Dabhi: May I take it that the report about this under-charging is wholly unfounded?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have said, there has been no report about this under-charging. As for the report that appeared in *The Hindustan Times*, we proposed to take up the matter with them to ask whether any instance has come to their notice. Meanwhile, this question came, and we thought it better to reply to the question here.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that there are three private chartered companies in Calcutta, which operate between Bengal and Assam carrying away the major freight?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are three non-scheduled companies which take freight from Calcutta to different places in different centres in Assam. But I would not say that they take the major part of the freight.

RAILWAY CLAIMS

*58. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1395 on the 27th September, 1954 and state the number of claims disposed of during the one year before the Claims Office was shifted from Gorakhpur to Calcutta and also during one year thereafter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): During the one year before the transfer of some claims work from Gorakhpur to Calcutta, 13,794 claims cases were disposed of in the Gorakhpur office. During the one year after the

transfer, 12,291 claims pertaining to the same area were disposed of by the Gorakhpur and Calcutta offices.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether the reduction in the number of claims disposed of is due to the shifting of the office from Gorakhpur to Calcutta which is a more inconvenient place for those who have claims?

Shri Alagesan: That is not borne out by the actual work, though there is a reduction in the number of claims disposed of; even that is not much. The percentage of claims disposed of in both these offices has been larger. When the office was functioning at Gorakhpur, it was 87 per cent. Now, there are two offices functioning at Calcutta and Gorakhpur, and in these offices, 97 per cent. of the claims has been disposed of.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether the experience of the subsequent period, i.e., after one year, justifies the shifting of the office to Calcutta?

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member knows that after integration part of the work was done at Calcutta, i.e., the work relating to the ex-Assam Railway; and the ex-O. T. Railway's work was done at Gorakhpur. It is only the work relating to a few districts, that is now being disposed of at the Calcutta office. We have also to take into consideration the convenience of the staff, the availability of accommodation, etc. Taking all these things into consideration, I do not think I am able to say that we should shift the office from Calcutta to Gorakhpur.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister just stated that the question of accommodation was also taken into consideration, for shifting the office from Gorakhpur to Calcutta. May I know whether the accommodation position is not more acute in Calcutta than in Gorakhpur, and whether the dearth of quarters in Gorakhpur was the one consideration which led to the shifting of the Claims Office from Gorakhpur to Calcutta?

Shri Alagesan: We have accommodation in Calcutta. The staff that would work there had also to be kept at Calcutta. That was another consideration.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

***59. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state who will bear the expenditure on the Joint Team of Indian and American specialists appointed to make recommendations for strengthening Agricultural Research and Education Institutions in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 15].

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the qualifications of these three Americans associated with this Joint Team?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They are expected to be senior agricultural teachers or officers. I could give the names and the qualifications. One of them is the Director of the Iowa College of Agriculture, and so on. They are expected to be experts in the field in which the enquiry is suggested.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the statement, we find that out of the five Indians, four are Central Government officials, and one belongs to the State Department of Agriculture. May I know whether the four Central Government officials are also specialists in agriculture?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether these American specialists will be called upon to go into the question of the syllabi in the agricultural colleges in India, and make recommendations with regard to the courses?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. So far as it is relevant to their enquiry, this would be done.

RHEUMATISM

***60. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1572 on the 23rd December, 1954 and state the steps that are being taken to encourage the large-scale manufacture of Indian drugs considered efficacious for rheumatism?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The Medicinal Plants Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have undertaken the cultivation of certain medicinal plants including those efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the effect of the remedy which was found out in Madras from the plant known as *Alpinia galanga* has been experimented with reference to the functional disorders which are often found to co-exist in rheumatism?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): That medicine is being experimented with.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the fact that rheumatism is a widely prevalent disabling disease affecting millions of our people, and also in view of the fact that allopathic remedies such as cortisone are very prohibitively costly, may I know whether the Central Government have taken any steps to popularise the remedies found from indigenous plants, and if so, what those steps are?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The fact that we are growing these indigenous plants, and are asking for the use of them, and that a report has been received as to how these medicines have been used, is proof that an interest is being taken.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May we know the cost of the drug which was found out in Madras as compared with that of the allopathic drugs which are

now in use for the so-called treatment of rheumatism?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have no information as regards the cost of the medicine.

WAGE COMMISSION

***61. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion made by the President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, for the appointment of a Wage Commission to decide the question of industrial workers' wages, dearness allowance and bonus in his presidential address delivered on the 1-1 January, 1955 at Nagpur;

(b) whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the Joint Consultative Board composed of workers and employers, which is working at present, has not been able to resolve satisfactorily the differences regarding the wages to be paid to workers, dearness allowance, etc.?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): It is true that they have not been able to come to any final decision. But a meeting of the Consultative Committee is intended to be called very soon, when this question will again be discussed.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that as stated by Shri Vasavada the first Five Year Plan has failed to solve the question as to what share the workers could legitimately claim in production?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: All these questions are under consideration.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government are considering the question of fully integrating the dearness allowance with pay, for the industrial workers?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: The Gadgil Committee appointed a year and a half back has made a recommendation that fifty per cent. of the dearness allowance should be merged with the pay, as far as the Government employees are concerned. Now, that Committee's report had been sent to the Planning Commission, and the Planning Commission have recommended that the question should be looked into in all its aspects. Government propose to place this question before the next industrial labour conference sometime in April or May.

HEALTH SURVEY IN INDIA

***64. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme of Universal Health Survey in India;

(b) if so, the nature and extent thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme will be executed by the Government of India through their own agency or through the agency of the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

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

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

***65. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government have received any proposal for taking over more roads in Punjab as National Highways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Not recently.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Has any State other than Punjab made a similar request?

Shri Alagesan: I want notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if, in view of the fact that the Punjab is a border State, some preferential treatment will be given to it?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the total length, in terms of mileage, of the national highways taken over by the Government of India?

Shri Alagesan: I would like to have notice. I can pass on the information to the hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much money was spent on the construction of national highways in the Punjab during the last year?

Shri Alagesan: These are all statistics. I shall have to have specific notice.

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice for such detailed questions.

IMPORT OF SUGAR

*66. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total quantity and value of sugar imported during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 so far;

(b) the names of the parties through whom it was purchased showing the purchase price and the country of origin; and

(c) the quantity that has already been received and paid for and the quantity which still remains to be received?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 16].

Shri Morarka: From the statement, I find that 9½ lakh tons of sugar worth about Rs. 50 crores were imported so

far. Out of this quantity, how much is sold and for what amount?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have never sold anything for anything less than a good profit so far. I do not have the exact figure. We made a total profit, of more than Rs. 8 crores. We always sell at a price higher than we buy.

Shri Morarka: From the statement, I find that some sugar was purchased at £. 36 per ton while, at the same time, sugar from U. K. was purchased at £. 39/5 per ton. May I know what was the reason for the difference in price?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: While making purchases, we generally consult all the Embassies and take a world view of the whole affair, and we make the best purchase. There is also difference in quality.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Have the Government any profit-making motive in this transaction?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No, there is no profit-making motive in the transaction.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Do these figures include raw sugar imported?

Shri A. P. Jain: Raw sugar is imported on private account and not on Government account.

BANGALORE RAILWAY STATION

*69. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that waiting-room accommodation at the Bangalore Station is not adequate to cope with the needs of the passengers;

(b) if so, whether any proposal to construct more waiting-rooms there is under the consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, when it will be done?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Apparently the hon. Member is refer-

rig to both Bangalore City and Bangalore Cantonment stations. Waiting room accommodation at both the stations is adequate.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: You refer to both the stations?

Mr. Speaker: He should address the Chair.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am sorry. May I know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister that the second class waiting room in the City station is like a third class waiting room and the third class waiting room is no waiting room at all?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There is no waiting room as such for third class passengers at all.

Shri Namblar: Except platform.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider the question of constructing waiting rooms in the City station for third class as well as second class passengers.

Shri Alagesan: I shall certainly look into this matter. I may inform the hon. Member that the City station is a terminal station. There is plenty of covered platform accommodation available and it is used at present by the passengers without any inconvenience. This matter has not been brought to our notice before, but I am prepared to look into it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it his intention that the platform should be used as a waiting room?

Shri Namblar: It is being so used.

STAFF OF P. & T. DEPARTMENT AT SRINAGAR

*70. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communication be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Telegraph Department at Srinagar refused to draw their pay

for December, 1954 as a protest against the non-payment of the operational area allowance; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The staff did not draw their pay on the 3rd January 1955, the first working day of the month, but drew it subsequently.

(b) No justification exists for the grant of this allowance.

ठाकुर जुगल किशोर सिंह: किस हालत में इस तरह का एलाउंस दिया जाता है?

श्री राज बहादुर: यह एलाउंस एक विशेष अवस्था में दिया गया था जब कि सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के कर्मचारियों को जम्मू-पठानकोट सड़क बनानी पड़ रही थी और उनको बहुत ही दुर्गम स्थानों के ऊपर काम करना पड़ता था और बहुत खतरों में काम करना पड़ता था। जम्मू शहर में यह अवस्था नहीं थी, इसलिए यह एलाउंस वहां नहीं दिया गया, और इसीलिए पी० एण्ड टी० वालों को भी नहीं दिया गया।

ठाकुर जुगल किशोर सिंह: यह एलाउंस कितने दिनों तक दिया गया था?

श्री राज बहादुर: यह एलाउंस १-१०-५० से, जब कि कम्पेन्सटरी एलाउंस एबोलिश किया गया, देना शुरू किया गया था और २५-२-५२ को खत्म कर दिया गया।

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT INSPECTION OFFICERS

*71. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision about the appointment of Inspection Officers was recently taken by the Directorate of Aeronautical Inspection of the Civil Aviation Department;

(b) if so, whether the appointments have since been made;

(c) the names of the aerodromes at which these officers have been posted; and

(d) what will be their main duties?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Public Service Commission has been requested to make recruitment for filling of 4 posts of Aircraft Inspectors, 2 posts of Aircraft Examiners and 11 posts of Aircraft Examiner Trainees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the required information [See Appendix I, annexure No. 17].

Shri Madhao Reddi: May I know whether this arrangement will apply to the aerodromes also? If so, by what time?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is being taken up on a comprehensive departmental basis, and the services of the new recruits and the other staff will be available to these aerodromes where we require them.

FILM ON AGRICULTURE

*72. **Shri Randaman Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 836 on the 7th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any proposal to produce more agricultural films is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether the comments of the State Governments have also been invited on this proposal; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme are being worked out and will be circulated to the State Governments shortly for their comments.

श्री रणवमन सिंह: क्या मंत्री जी इसको हिंदी में भी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख: यह स्कीम तैयार हो रही है और इसके बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों की राय के लिए भेजी जाएगी।

श्री रणवमन सिंह: इसके कब तक तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख: कुछ ज्यादा दूर नहीं लगने वाली है।

श्री रणवमन सिंह: क्या इसके बारे में विध्व प्रदर्श से भी कोई सुझाव आए हैं ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख: इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: What is the agency through which these are proposed to be distributed?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as our experience for the present goes, whatever films we produce, we give to the State Governments to be shown all over the country. We also show some of them ourselves occasionally.

RAILWAY COACHES

*74. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of All Metal Light-weight Coaches supplied to the Railways during the current financial year till the 31st December, 1954;

(b) Whether all the coaches were imported;

(c) if not, the names of the places where they were manufactured in the country;

(d) whether any orders for the current year are still lying pending; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Central 22 and Western 10.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: With reference to (c), I wish to know the names of the places where they were manufactured in this country.

Shri Alagesan: All these were imported. I said in answer to (c): 'The question does not arise'. The answer to (b), i.e. whether all the coaches were imported, was 'Yes'. So the question does not arise.

Shri Nambiar: May I know when production in the Perambur factory, which is under construction, will commence?

Shri Alagesan: I thought the hon. Member was listening very attentively to the budget speech yesterday. In that it was said that it would begin in the next financial year.

Shri Nambiar: I put a specific question and he is referring me to yesterday's budget speech.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is. I do not want any argument.

RAILWAY WORKSHOP.

*76. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to establish a locomotive workshop at Jagadhari;

(b) if so, when the construction work will start; and

(c) the estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure to be incurred on this workshop?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Soon after a decision to establish it is taken.

(c) The expenditure, recurring or non-recurring, will not be available till the project is finalised.

श्री इब्राहिम: यह जो मौजूदा वर्कशॉप है इनमें सालाना कितना खर्चा होता है?

रैलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एस० बी. शर्मा): इसके लिए तो नोटिस चाहिए।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: In view of this, may I know whether the full capacity at Chittaranjan has been exploited?

Shri Alagesan: This is only a locomotive repair workshop; it is not a manufacturing shop.

THERMAL ENVIRONMENT HEALTH CONSULTANT

*77. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 349 on the 24th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Dr. W. F. Ashe and his associates have prepared any data of temperature and humidity in which Indian labour can work more efficiently; and

(b) whether Dr. Ashe has paid any fresh visit to India?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) No.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आज तक इन लोगों पर कितना खर्च किया गया है?

श्री आबिद अली: खर्च तो बहुत थोड़ा होता है क्योंकि उनके आने जाने का खर्च उन्हीं की गवर्नमेंट देती है। हम तो जब वे हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं उनके खाने पीने इत्यादि का इंतजाम करते हैं।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: असोसियेट्स जो उनके यहां पर काम कर रहे हैं उन पर कितना व्यय अब तक हुआ है?

श्री आबिद अली: इस जानकारी के लिए अगर आनरबल मंत्री नोटिस पेश करेंगे तो मैं उसको हासिल करके उनको दे दूंगा।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जहां पर टेम्परेचर एन्ड ह्यूमिडिटी ठीक परिमाण में नहीं हैं वहां पर उसको ठीक बनाने

के लिए कोई उपाय सुझाने की भी बात शामिल है ?

श्री आनंद अली : जी हां, वही तो हम करना चाहते हैं जिसके लिए कि यह सब कार्यवाही हो रही है।

डा० सत्यबादी : आपने अभी फरमाया कि उन के यहां पर खाने पीने पर हम खर्च करते हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अकेले 'पीने' पर कितना खर्च होता है ?

श्री आनंद अली : हां, कुछ तो होता ही है।

TUBE WELLS

*78. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of tube-wells sunk, state-wise, in 1954 under the Grow More Food Schemes; and

(b) the programme for sinking tube-wells under this scheme during the year 1955?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Tubewell programmes under the G.M.F. are prepared on the basis of financial years and not calendar years. A statement, showing information in respect of the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 18].

Shri Heda: Some months before there was a news item in the Press that a particular foreign firm is constructing one tube-well a day. How far is that correct?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, that is so actually. If the House would like to have the figures, I may say that we are ahead of the programme. We were to dig 1430 wells in the year 1954-55. Up to the end of January we were to dig 1397 wells and we have actually done 1607.

Shri Heda: May I know how these tube-wells are allotted to the States? Were they allotted at the desire of

the States themselves or were they fixed by the Centre?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This was in collaboration with the State Governments at whose desire this was fixed a long time back. After that agreements were drawn up and contracts were given.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that in this rush of constructing tube-wells the standing crops are destroyed to a great extent? In that case, may I know whether the Government will consider the feasibility of giving any compensation to the cultivators whose crops are destroyed or damaged?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The tube-wells are being sunk in order to add to the production; and, the loss during construction is by no means substantial.

TRAINING OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

*82. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to launch certain training schemes for industrial workers; and

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes and when they will be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Government propose to launch a few schemes for giving special training to industrial workers. These are now in the process of examination and may be introduced during 1955-56.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the railway workers belonging to the industrial section will also be included in this scheme?

Shri Abid Ali: The railways have got separate apprenticeship schemes.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that the railway apprenticeship schemes are not satisfactory, will that be considered?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not a question.

POSTAL INSPECTORS' EXAMINATION

*83. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the representation made by the All India Postal Employees' Union—Class III, (Bihar Circle Branch) to the senior Deputy Director-General on the occasion of his visit to Patna early in December, 1954 about holding of examinations of the Inspectors of Post-Offices in February 1955;

(b) whether Government have taken a final decision on the representation; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The examination will not be held in the Bihar Circle inasmuch as the number of approved candidates on the waiting list in that Circle is in excess of actual requirements.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know which are the centres at which these examinations will be held?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The examinations for recruitment are held in order to meet the requirements of additional staff. In Bihar we have got excess of approved candidates. In other circles we do not have. Therefore, in Bihar we are not going to hold these examinations.

श्री भक्त वरान : क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दूसरे सर्किलों में बहुत से कर्मचारी कई वर्ष पहले पोस्टल इंस्पेक्टरी का इम्तिहान पास कर चुके हैं, लेकिन वे जगहें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं? और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

श्री राज बहादुर : सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान सन् १९५१ के उन कैंडिडेट्स की

तरफ गया है जिन्होंने कि इम्तिहान तो पास किया था लेकिन कम्पटीटिव लिस्ट में नहीं आए थे, इसीलिए उनको नहीं लिया गया जो कम्पटीशन में आ गए उनको लिया गया, शेष जो पास हुए थे उनको कुछ अर्स के लिए आरजी तौर पर रख लिया गया था लेकिन बाद में जब कम्पटीशन द्वारा एम्प्लू कैंडिडेट्स आ गए तो उनको हटा दिया गया।

TRAINING IN AVIATION

*84. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trainees receiving training at present at the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad;

(b) the fees prescribed for each course and the duration thereof; and

(c) what proportion of trainees in each course find employment readily?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha two statements giving the required information [See Appendix I, annexure No. 19].

Shri Sodhia: In the first statement seven courses are given and in the second statement only five. What is the reason for this difference?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be obvious that in the first statement the details of the number of trainees, the fees, duration and remarks have been given. In the second statement, the number of trainees trained so far, the number of trainees employed so far and the remarks column are added. The two statements are different.

Shri Sodhia: The number of courses given in the first statement is seven and in the second statement it is only five.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the first statement the commercial pilot's courses include pilot's courses A and B and Dakota conversion course and so on

and so forth. There are more headings covered there.

Shri Sodhia: What are the qualifications for admission to the two courses?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A statement was laid on the Table of the House in connection with the decision on the Master Committee Report. It would be difficult for me to give details now by memory.

INDIAN SHIPPING

***85. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cargo imported on Government account from overseas countries during 1953-54 and the period covering April to December, 1954 (separately); and

(b) the percentage of the above carried in Indian Ships?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Information is available only in regard to the Government stores purchased on F.O.B. basis through the India Store Department, London, and the India Supply Mission, Washington and a statement giving the required particulars in respect of this cargo is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 20.] Shipping arrangements for Government cargoes purchased on C.I.F. or F.O.R. basis are generally made by the suppliers themselves and no information regarding the tonnage of such cargoes and the share thereof secured for Indian ships is, therefore, available at present.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what is the full tonnage capacity of Indian shipping and what is the reason for not using the full capacity, since Government is the biggest customer?

Shri Alagesan: From the statement it will be seen that 40 per cent. of this particular type of cargo that I mentioned has gone to our ships

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was not that. My question was how much of unused capacity remains and as Government is the biggest customer, how is it proposed to use the extra capacity which will be covered by the next Five Year Plan also?

Shri Alagesan: It is not as if our ships are coming empty. They get government cargoes as well as other cargoes. Shipping is a very competitive trade and it being in the private sector, they are doing everything to get cargoes and we are also trying to help them. We have suggested to State Government and Central Ministries, the India Stores Department, London, etc., to give preference to Indian ships, and also supply advance information to Indian Shipping Companies so that they can go and get the cargo.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has the attention of Government been drawn to certain statements which show that one of the biggest difficulties which Indian shipping is facing is that they do not have enough cargo to carry and that they are coming empty?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know. It is a continuous thing. The shipping companies have to get cargoes and we are doing our best to help them and we would continue to do that and see that they get full cargo.

INDIAN SHIPPING

***87. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Chairman of the India Steamship Company Limited to the effect that "Restrictive Business Practice" in the shipping world are affecting the Indian shipping;

(b) if so, what are these "Restrictive Business Practices"; and

[श्री वी० जी० दंशपांडे]

होता है और इस दृष्टि से अंगूठों के आने के पश्चात् भी यदि विद्यापीठों का नया विकास हुआ है तो भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सभी विद्यापीठ इस दंश की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और विचारक प्रगति के लिये एक केंद्र बनें और उन के प्रयत्न से दंश में नये नये विचार प्रवाहों का निर्माण हो, दंश का चरित्र निर्माण हो। इस दृष्टि से मैं इन विद्यापीठों को देख रहा हूँ और इसी दृष्टि से इस सदन को, इस संसद को यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण अधिकार प्रदान किया गया है कि वह इस का निश्चय करे कि इस दंश में शिक्षा का स्तर क्या हो, उस का परिमाण और स्टैण्डर्ड क्या हो। मैं अपने मित्र श्री गुरुपादस्वामी से पूर्ण सहमत हूँ कि यह जो दो कार्य हैं अर्थात् एक तो उन को आर्थिक मदद देना और जिस तरह का उन का परिमाण और स्तर हो उस का डिटेर्मिनेशन करना, उस का निश्चय करना यह दो भिन्न कार्य क्षेत्र हैं। यह तो मैं मानता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी का जो कार्य चलता है उस में किसी का भी हस्तक्षेप होना बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। परन्तु जिस प्रकार से इस दंश में विद्यापीठों का विकास हुआ है उस को देखते हुए भी मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से इंग्लैंड में आक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है या केंब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी है, उन्होंने अपनी परम्पराओं का निर्माण किया है उस प्रकार की परम्परायें हमारे दंश में निर्मित नहीं हुई हैं। इस दंश में कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी में आशुतोष मुखर्जी के नेतृत्व में, जिन्होंने निभीकता से सरकार के साथ युद्ध किया था, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ परम्पराओं का निर्माण अवश्य हुआ है। कहीं कहीं बुरी परम्पराओं का निर्माण भी हुआ है। हमारे केंद्र का संचालन होने के पश्चात् भी और आर्थिक सहायता देने के पश्चात् भी, मैं जानता हूँ, कई साम्प्रदायिक विद्यापीठों में उसी प्रकार से बुरा काम चल रहे हैं, उस के पहले से भी बुरा काम चल रहे हैं, इस के बारे में हमारा अनुभव कोई बड़ा सुखकारक नहीं है। लेकिन उस के पश्चात् भी मैं यह मानता हूँ कि थोड़ी

थोड़ी भिन्नता होते भी उन के परिमाण का निश्चय करके केंद्र का काम होना चाहिये। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप एक तृतीयांश यूनिवर्सिटी के उपकुलगुरुओं को लीजिये और दो तृतीयांश लोग सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त हों। उन के बारे में गवर्नमेन्ट का पहला तो यह मालूम होता है कि दंश में जो बड़े विद्वान हैं, विज्ञान शास्त्री हैं और अनुभवी लोग हैं उन को लिया जायेगा तब भी गलती हो सकती है इस लिये कोई आदमी अच्छा हो या बुरा हो, उस में अच्छे स्टैण्डर्ड का आदमी हो या बुरा स्टैण्डर्ड का लेकिन उस को फाइनेन्शियल और एंडीमीनिस्ट्रीटिव एक्स्पिरिएन्स जरूर होना चाहिये। लेकिन फाइनेन्शियल और एंडीमीनिस्ट्रीटिव एक्स्पिरिएन्स के बहुत से लोगों को रक्खा गया तो वह एक सरकारी बाड़ी बन जायेगी। जिस प्रकार का स्टैण्डर्ड हम बनाना चाहते हैं उस के लिये और जो ग्रांट्स हम देंगे उस के लिये, डिटेर्मिनेशन आफ स्टैण्डर्ड के लिये दोनों किस्मों के लोगों को एक जगह इस लिये किया गया है कि पैसे देने हैं लेकिन वहां पर फाइनेन्शियल और एंडीमीनिस्ट्रीटिव एक्स्पर्ट्स आने के पश्चात् और उन की मंजूरिटी होने के पश्चात् जिस तरह का डिटेर्मिनेशन आफ स्टैण्डर्ड हम चाहते हैं उस प्रकार का डिटेर्मिनेशन आफ स्टैण्डर्ड बनेगा नहीं। आप के संविधान को स्वीकृत हुए चार वर्ष हुए। अब तक हम अपेक्षा करते रहे कि सरकार की तरफ से कोई नई बात आयेगी। आप को याद होगा जब भारत में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ हुआ और लोग दंश में स्वातंत्र्ययुद्ध करने लगे तब पहला आक्षेप विदेशी सरकार पर यह किया गया कि इस दंश की जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है उस का निर्माण अंगूठे लोगों ने जान बूझ कर इस दंश के लोगों को अराष्ट्रीय करने के लिये इस दंश के लोगों का जो जीवन स्वत्व है उस को नष्ट करने के लिये किया। और इसी के कारण सन् १९०५ ई० में और उस के पश्चात् राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा पर जोर दिया गया। अब हमारी

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION

***88. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of sleeping accommodation provided for Third Class passengers on certain Express trains is being fully utilised by this class of travelling public; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The accommodation is being fairly but not fully utilised.

(b) The services have been in operation for only a short time and it is felt that in course of time will gain further popularity.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know whether it is proposed to extend this facility to all mail and express trains?

Shri Alagesan: We would like to extend this, but as I said, we would like to know the results of the experiments we are just now carrying on. The ultimate intention is to extend it to more trains.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Is not the charge levied for this facility too much for the pocket of the ordinary third class traveller? Could it not be reduced?

Shri Alagesan: That has been fixed at the minimum possible rate. The rate is quite low, Rs. 3 per night.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that the three-tier sleeping berths which are provided for the third class passengers are so arranged that passengers can sleep but cannot sit thereon and so cannot pass the night in an inclining position because they cannot turn this way or that?

Shri Alagesan: There is certainly difficulty with regard to the top tier. It is true, but the passenger will not be sitting on the top tier always, but will be sleeping during the night. From the figures that I have, passengers are very rarely put to the necessity of getting to the top tier and

they accommodate themselves in the bottom and intermediate tiers.

Shri Gidwani: Does it not follow, therefore, that the upper berth is not being utilised because on the door side the distance is only five inches? I have measured it myself.

BOGUS RAILWAY TICKETS

***89. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a country-wide gang of ticket examiners who indulge in the sale of bogus railway tickets;

(b) if so, the number of ticket examiners involved in this conspiracy; and

(c) the names of the Railways on which they operate?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government is not aware of this position.

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

Shri Hem Raj: There was a news item in the papers that such a gang is operating in the Northern Railway. Has it come to the notice of the Government?

Shri Alagesan: The question was whether there is a country-wide gang of ticket examiners who indulge in the sale of bogus railway tickets and the reply to that was in the negative. On the Northern Railway, during the last three years there were five cases of ticket examiners who were found out to have indulged in this practice. There were only five cases in the course of the last three years.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know what punishments were meted out to those persons?

Shri Alagesan: I have got some information here. In two cases, the increment was stopped for three years, and six months respectively. In one case, the ticket examiner was reverted as ticket collector.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that in one particular section of the Central Railway, from Bombay to Poona, lots of bogus tickets used to be issued as regular tickets and may I also know whether on the directive of the Home Ministry, the police made any enquiries about the possibility of one of the top officers having been involved in it?

Shri Alagesan: There was an instance that came to our notice on the Central Railway. In 1954, four Railway employees were apprehended. With them there were twelve outsiders too.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether there was any detailed enquiry about some of the highly placed officials of the Central Railway in regard to their part in the sale of bogus tickets which were found to be manufactured in very large numbers in or around Poona?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have specific notice, but I remember to have answered some such question before and I do not remember the details now.

जंगली पशु

*६०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दश के जंगली पशुओं की रक्षा के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा निश्चित राशि से अब तक कितना व्यय हो चुका है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० बी० सी० दशमुख): (क) जी हां।

(ख) योजना आयोग ने दश के जंगली पशुओं की रक्षा के लिए कोई भी धनराशि विभाजित नहीं की है।

RAILWAY LINE TO KASHMIR

*91. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie: Will the minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 465 on the 29th September, 1954 and state the extent of survey carried out so far in connection with the proposed railway line from Madhopur to Lakhampur for linking the Kashmir State with the rest of India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A survey between Madhopur and Kathua via Lakhampur has been sanctioned and the work is being taken in hand by the Northern Railway Administration.

बाँधरी मुहम्मद शाफी : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताएंगे कि यह कब तक मुकम्मल हो जाएगा ?

रामचं तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : अभी तो सर्वे शुरू हो गया है, जल्द ही खत्म हो जाएगा।

बाँधरी मुहम्मद शाफी : माधोपुर और लखनपुर में सिर्फ एक मील का फासला है, तो इसका सर्वे कर के शुरू क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : रास्ते में इतना बड़ा पुल पड़ता है रावी नदी पर।

COLOURING OF VANASPATI

*93. Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore has made any recommendation for the colouring of Vanaspati; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: May I know the number of Vanaspati manufacturing concerns in India and the quantity produced every year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The detailed information is not with me and I should like to have notice.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: May I know the quantity of Vanaspati purchased by Government for ration to troops, hospitals, etc.?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It varies between 13,000 tons and 8,000 or 9,000 tons. It has gone down considerably.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Is it a fact that Government is going to import some butter or ghee from America in the future?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a proposal to import some ghee.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CONTROL OF EPIDEMICS IN TARAI AREA

***62. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government propose to help the various non-official Indian organisations which have started work in the Tarai area of Nepal near the Indo-Nepalese border for controlling epidemics, by providing them with medicines and other medical material?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Government of India have not received any request for assistance for controlling epidemics from any non-official organisation which may be working in the Tarai area of Nepal.

HYDERABAD—KAZIPET TRAIN ACCIDENT

***63. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 184 on the 10th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Government Inspector of Railways has finalised his report on the Railway Accident at Jangaon in September, 1954; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) Necessary action on the recommendations made by the Government Inspector of Railways in this connection, is being taken.

TRAIN ACCIDENT

***67. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident occurred to the Deheri—Barwadih Down passenger train between Rajhara and Daltonganj Railway stations on the 4th January 1955, at 15-30 hours; and

(b) if so, what are the causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes; the engine of No. 2 Down Deheri-Barwadih Passenger train derailed.

(b) The derailment was caused due to some small obstruction on the track which caused the front pair of wheels of the engine to jump off the rails.

CALCUTTA TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

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

(a) when the Calcutta Telephone Directory was last published;

(b) the intervals at which the late Bengal Telephone Company used to publish the Directory;

(c) the number of complaints regarding the delay in publishing the Directory received so far; and

(d) whether changes in telephone numbers made from time to time are intimated to all subscribers?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) In July 1953.

(b) Every six months.

(c) 80.

(d) Changes in number are intimated to the subscribers concerned at once. The rest are informed.

- (1) by the subscribers themselves.
- (2) by the enquiry operator when rung up.
- (3) by issue of Directory.

AIR ACCIDENTS

*73. **Shri B. D. Shastri:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total number of air accidents in India during the period from the 1st August to the 31st December, 1954;

(b) the total number of lives lost in these accidents;

(c) whether the causes of all the accidents were investigated; and

(d) if so, how many of these accidents were due to the negligence and carelessness of either pilots or of the ground engineers?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving requisite information. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 21.]

SUGAR PRODUCTION

*75. **Shri V. Missir:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of white sugar in the country during the period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1954; and

(b) how these figures compare with those of the corresponding periods in 1952-53 and 1953-54?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The total quantity of white sugar produced from 1st April to 31st December in each of the years 1952, 1953 and

1954, was as under:—

Year	Production (tons)
1952	.. 5,36,295
1953	4,31,908
1954	.. 3,94,506

NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD FOR SEAFARERS

*79. { **Shri R. N. Singh:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 338 on the 1st September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for the setting up of a National Welfare Board for seafarers;

(b) what will be the main functions of this Board; and

(c) who will be the members thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The National Maritime Board referred to in my answer to starred question No. 338 has not yet been set up. A National Welfare Board for seafarers to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the welfare of seafarers is, however, being established.

(b) and (c). The functions and composition of the National Welfare Board for seafarers are embodied in a Government resolution, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 22.]

NEW RAILWAY LINES

*80. **Shri Damar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government propose to construct a new Railway line through the Adivasi areas of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to the Southern undeveloped portions of Rajasthan and Madhya

Bharat States. Proposals for the construction of Railway lines from Udaipur to Himmatnagar and from Indore to Dohad are being investigated.

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक परिषद्

*८९. श्री बिभूति मिश्र: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) क्या सरकार अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् की तरह एक अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक परिषद् भी बनाना चाहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक बनाई जाएगी?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजबहादुरी अमृत कौर): (क) अब तक ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) उत्पन्न ही नहीं होता।

FACILITIES AT AVADI

*86. Shri Punnoose: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the special Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone facilities provided at Avadi in connection with the annual session of the Indian National Congress; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on these arrangements?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) (i) Postal—Two post offices were opened and functioned from 12-1-55 to 25-1-55, one at Satyamurthinagar where the open Session was held and the other at Avadi Congress Camp where the All India Congress Committee session took place. These functioned from 1 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all the days of the week affording all normal postal facilities to the public. A Mobile post office was also provided for.

34 letter boxes were planted in the area and they were cleared seven times a day.

There was midnight clearance of letter boxes by despatch riders on motor cycles and mails collected were taken to the Air port Sorting

Office to catch the morning air services.

(ii) Telegraph—A camp Telegraph Office was opened for handling the large volume of press and public traffic all the 24 hours.

(iii) Telephone—A Temporary telephone exchange was opened at Avadi. 123 Telephone Connections were given from it.

(b) Rs. 46,266-12-1.

FENCING FOR RAILWAY TRACK

*92. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fencing of the Railway tracks was removed during the last war;

(b) whether it has since been restored; and

(c) if so, at what place?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir to some extent.

(b) and (c). No, Sir; according to the present policy fencing is to be provided along the railway lines only in suburbs and industrial areas, around the Station yards and in the immediate neighbourhood of important level crossings.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION

*95. Shri R. S. Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the trains that have been provided with the third class sleeping cars so far; and

(b) the target fixed for this year in regard to the proposal to increase the number of such trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 23.]

(b) No target has been fixed. The services are of an experimental nature and the question of their further

extension will depend on the experience gained.

PURCHASE OF DAKOTAS

*96. **Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new "Dakotas" have been purchased since 1953; and

(b) if so, how many of them have been placed on the Calcutta-Assam routes?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR AGATTI ISLAND

*97. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 461 on the 29th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Madras Government have since opened a dispensary at Agatti Island;

(b) if so, when;

(c) how many people will be benefited by this dispensary; and

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

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No.

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

(d) The Government of Madras, who are concerned with the matter, except to issue orders for the opening of a dispensary during 1955-56.

IRREGULARITIES IN ACCOUNTS

*98. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what action Government have taken on the Public Accounts Committee's Tenth Report presented to

this House in the year 1954 regarding certain irregularities in the accounts relating to the Posts and Telegraphs Department:

(b) what steps are being considered to stop such irregularities in future; and

(c) whether any special officer or Committee has been appointed to examine and execute the proposals in the Report?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee submitted to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the 7th January 1955 for being placed before the Public Accounts Committee is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 24].

ASSAM RAIL LINK

*99. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger and goods trains run on the direct Assam Rail Link at present; and

(b) whether the goods trains now running on that line are sufficient for Government and commercial purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 25].

ADMISSION IN MEDICAL COLLEGES

*100. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps, if any, Government have taken to accommodate larger number of students for the study of medicine in recognised Medical Colleges in order to remove the want of registered medical practitioners in rural areas?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): It is proposed to open

new medical colleges and expand the existing ones so that a larger number of students may be able to get trained as doctors. Several proposals in this connection are under the consideration of the Government of India.

AIR ACCIDENTS

*101. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air crashes since the beginning of this year in the country;

(b) the names of the places where they occurred and the causes of accidents; and

(c) the particulars of casualties in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) 2.

(b) Near Gauhati and near Nagpur (on the 21st January 1955 and the 2nd February 1955 respectively). The causes of the accidents are under investigation.

(c)	Gauhati	Nagpur
Casualties	3 (All Crew)	10 (including 6 passengers)

THEFT ON RAILWAYS

*102. **Shri Barnian:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions on which robberies were committed in the Siliguri—Haldibari Section of the North Eastern Railway during the year 1954 and the loss to Railway on each occasion;

(b) whether a mail robbery was committed in the first week of February 1955 resulting in the murder of an employee; and

(c) whether any guard is provided to R.M.S. coaches in this section?

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

The Railway Administration concerned is not aware of any such incident having taken place in 1954.

(b) The Railway Administration is not aware of any robbery having been committed on the Haldibari-Siliguri Section in the first week of February 1955. One such robbery, however, was committed on 25th January, 1955.

(c) Arrangements for escorting two trains each way on this section have since been made after the incident referred to in reply to part (b). But the guards are not exclusively for the protection of R.M.S. coaches only.

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

*103. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the rated capacity of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory for manufacturing complete Railway Engines, spare boilers and loco-frames; and

(b) whether production is up to full capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 120 Locomotives and 50 spare Boilers. Locomotive Frames are included in Locomotive production.

(b) Production is to full present capacity for locomotives but so far no spare boilers have been manufactured. Plans are in hand to increase the capacity.

RAJASTHAN DESERT

*104. { **Shri S. N. Das:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Seth Govind Das:

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

(a) whether Dr. A. Y. Goor who came to India on special assignment to report on measures to control the Rajasthan desert has submitted his report;

(b) if so, the important features of the report;

(c) the steps taken to give effect to his recommendations; and

(d) whether the financial aspect of the recommendations has also been considered?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Not yet. Dr. Goor is drawing up his report in Rome and will submit it in due course.

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

BRITISH MEDICAL DELEGATION

***105. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any British Medical Delegation has come to India to deliver lectures at Indian universities;

(b) if so, the authority which sponsored it; and

(c) whether the Delegation will visit all the States?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) It was sponsored by the Government of India under the Colombo Plan.

(c) No. As the team will be in this country for a period of two and a half months only, visits were arranged to three centres besides Delhi, viz., Lucknow, Gwalior and Jaipur.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES

***106. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether full use is being made of the entire stock of the machinery at the disposal of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore; and

(b) whether any action has been taken to make the maximum use of the surplus machinery and other stock as suggested by the Public Accounts Committee in their Tenth Report?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is some spare capacity at present in some of the machines, but with the increase in production it is being gradually used up.

(b) Efforts are being made to find alternative use for the spare capacity at present available in the machines and the surplus stocks of equipment and stores, after retaining one year's requirements, are also being gradually disposed of.

RAILWAY CLAIMS

***107. { Shri Gidwani:
Shri M. R. Krishna:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total number of claims received by the Claims Commissioner arising from the Railway accident at Jangaon on the 27th September, 1954 and the amount claimed in each case; and

(b) whether the claims have been admitted and compensation paid?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The total number of claims is 220. A statement giving the further required information, viz., amount claimed in each case will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(b) Payment of a total of Rs. 1,84,190 has been made in 46 cases as decided by the Claims Commissioner. 13 Claims have been rejected. The balance of 161 claims are under consideration of the Claims Commissioner.

FRUIT PRESERVATION INDUSTRY

***108. Shri Biswa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration for starting a new industry for the preservation of seasonal fruits on a large scale; and

(b) whether any State Government has applied to the Central Government for a grant for this purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, the Government of India has under consideration a scheme for preservation of surplus fruit produced in Assam. The Government of U.P. is also reported to be setting up a large scale fruit preservation unit at Ramgarh in Nainital District.

(b) No.

राष्ट्रकालीन वायु सेवाएं

*१०९. श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४ में राष्ट्रकालीन वायु सेवा द्वारा कितने यात्रियों ने यात्रा की, और

(ख) इस वर्ष में सरकार को इससे कितनी आय हुई ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) १२,२६०।

(ख) १६,७८,५८२ रुपए।

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

*110. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger traffic on the Indian Railways has shown an upward trend during the latter half of the year 1954;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to set apart a portion of increased earnings for passenger amenities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) The statement showing the extent of variation in the number of passengers booked and passengers earnings is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 26].

(c) The expenditure on passenger amenities is governed by a definite policy of Government to earmark Rs. 3 crores each year for the purpose

and is not affected by the fluctuation in passenger earnings in any particular year.

RURAL CREDIT

*111. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Report of Mr. Devis, Consultant to the Ford Foundation recommending the need for a strong permanent central agency to determine policy, to co-ordinate the work of the existing agencies and to take over the permanent direction of the rural credit system in India;

(b) if so, whether discussions have been held to decide the form of the central agency; and

(c) what conclusions have been arrived at in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) No, the question will be considered in the light of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report of the Reserve Bank of India which has now become available to the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

MADRAS CENTRAL STATION

*112. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the platforms at the Madras Central Station do not have covered accommodation and the public are put to great inconvenience in the rainy season;

(b) whether Government propose to cover them in the near future;

(c) if so, when the work will start; and

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No Sir, only some length of the platforms at the North end is uncovered.

(b) There is a proposal to extend covering over platforms No. 1 and 2 by 196 ft. and No. 3 by 280 ft.

(c) The work has been sanctioned and actual construction would be

(d) Rs. 1,13,000 approximately. taken in hand shortly.

SUPER CONSTELLATIONS FROM U.S.A.

- *113. { Shri Sarangadhar Das:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
Shri Ibrahim:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.A. have withheld the export licence for the delivery of three Super-Constellations which were ordered in 1953;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action has been taken or is being taken to get an early delivery of these planes?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

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

COKE PLANT

*114. Shri V. Missir: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work in Lodna Coke Plant was stopped by the management on the 5th May, 1954;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers were illegally discharged; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) to (d). The No. 2 battery at Lodna Coke Plant was closed on the 5th May, 1954 due to

damages caused to it during the two strikes in November—December 1953 and February—March 1954 rendering about 337 workers unemployed. The matter came up before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad, constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. The management of the Lodna group of Colliery and their workers entered into an agreement in September 1954, about the method of absorption of the affected workers and the Tribunal gave its Award in terms of the agreement.

LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

*116. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to abolish the Labour Appellate Tribunal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) There is a large volume of public opinion in favour of abolition of the Labour Appellate Tribunal. The workers' organisations particularly have been demanding abolition because of the long time taken for the disposal of appeals and the expenditure and inconvenience caused to them by their participation in the appeals.

(c) No, Sir.

PURCHASE OF GLIDERS

*117. Shri B. D. Shastri: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order for the purchase of gliders has been recently placed with a firm in the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, whether there is any major difference between the present gliders and those to be imported from the United Kingdom;

(c) what is the total value of the order; and

(d) whether these gliders are to be given to the existing flying clubs or Government propose to utilise them otherwise?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The Civil Aviation Department has placed orders for the purchase from the United Kingdom of 4 gliders at a total cost of Rs. 60,000, for use at the Departmental Gliding Centre, Poona in imparting training in gliding. These gliders are similar to the ones already in use in India.

QUARTERS FOR RAILWAY STAFF

***118. Shri Damar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any expenditure on the construction of quarters for employees on the Western Railway in 1954-55; and

(b) if so, the progress of this work so far?

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

(b) The progress of this work was about 40 per cent. at the end of December, 1954.

EMPLOYMENT IN INDIAN MINES

***119. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment in Indian Mines in 1954 showed an increase or decrease as compared to the figures of employment in 1951 and if so, by how much; and

(b) the number of persons employed in 1954 in Coal, Manganese and Mica mines of India?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Statistics of employment for the year 1954 are not yet ready. It is, therefore, not possible to give precise information at this stage. The indications, however, are that the employment in mines in 1954 is not significantly below the 1951 level.

(b) The average daily employment in coal mines according to an estimate based on monthly returns is 332, 321. Figures for manganese and mica mines are not yet available.

CANTEENS IN RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

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

(a) the number of canteens that have been provided in the workshops of the Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of the places where they have been provided?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexeure No. 27].

TIBBIA COLLEGE, ALIGARH

***121. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Commission appointed by Government recently visited the Tibbia College, Aligarh; and

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

TELESCOPIC RAILWAY FARES

***122. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 53 on the 16th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the proposal for introducing telescopic scales for passenger fares has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at?

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

(b) Attention is invited to paras 8 to 10 of the Railway Minister's Speech made yesterday introducing the Railway Budget for the year 1955-56.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

*123. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government propose to hold any further enquiry in regard to the working and living conditions of agricultural labour such as was conducted by the Ministry in eight hundred villages, in other villages also?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): A proposal to conduct a further enquiry during 1955-56 is under consideration.

NAGPUR AIR CRASH

*124. **Shri T. Subrahmanyam:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Maganlal Bagdi:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident took place to the I.A.C. Dakota on the 2nd February, 1955 at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the causes of this accident; and

(c) whether compensation has been paid to the families of those who lost their lives in the unfortunate tragedy?

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

(b) The accident is under investigation.

(c) As regards the crew who were killed, the Indian Airlines Corporation had insured them. Claims have now been lodged by the Corporation with the insurers. On receipt of the amounts insured for, they will be paid to the dependents of the crew.

As regards passengers, the Corporation has not paid any compensation.

COMPENSATION TO SUGAR FACTORY OWNERS

*125. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how much compensation has been paid so far to the sugar factory owners on account of the reduction in the controlled prices of sugar delivered by them during 1954-55?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Although sugar factories have been asked to keep in reserve 25 per cent. of their production during the current (1954-55) season for requisition by the Government at statutory prices, no requisition has yet been made as the supply position of sugar at present is easy and the prices in the free market are reasonable. No statutory price has yet been fixed. As such the question of reduction in the controlled price during 1954-55, does not arise.

चीनी की कमी

*१२६. श्री भागवत भा आजाद: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में चीनी की कमी दूर करने के लिएगत दो महीनों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई, और

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप देश में चीनी की कमी दूर करने में क्या सफलता हुई?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). There has been no scarcity of sugar in the country during the last two months and the question of taking any steps to remove it did not arise.

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

*128. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a campaign is to be organised for intensive manuring of sugarcane throughout the country during the next season; and

(b) if so, whether the cost of this campaign and of the manuring will

be borne exclusively by the Central Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. The campaign was initiated in the middle of 1954 and is being repeated this year for the new crop.

(b) The Central Government is meeting the entire cost of publicity literature printed for free distribution to cane-growers in the areas selected for the campaign. The cost of additional staff employed for distribution of fertiliser is being shared between the Central and the State Governments concerned. Ammonium Sulphate is being supplied to cultivators on deferred payment basis, for which short term loans are made available to State Governments.

POSTCARD VENDING MACHINES

*129. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postcard vending machines that have been installed, and the places where they have been installed, after "Know Thy Customers Week" in December, 1953; and

(b) How they are working now?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) None have been installed yet. Orders have been placed for 10 machines. The time of their delivery has not yet been intimated.

(b) Does not arise.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FINANCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

*130. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1200 on the 15th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the desirability of creating a National Agricultural Finance Development Corporation as recommended

by Mr. Chester C. Davis, Consultant to the Ford Foundation;

(b) if so, when it will start functioning; and

(c) what will be the functions of this Corporation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Mr. Chester Davis in his report stated that the Government Centre and States will need to supply most of the leadership and finances in the field of farm credit. These could be used effectively only if centrally directed and co-ordinated. He also considered that location and mobilisation of financial resources would be easier if a National Finance Corporation was organised and was in operation. He, however, felt doubtful whether an All-India Finance Corporation would be the most effective form for this country to adopt at this particular stage.

(b) and (c). The recommendations made by Mr. Chester Davis in his report will be considered in the light of suggestions contained in the Rural Credit Survey Report which has since become available.

टिड्डी नाशक उपाय

* १२१. डा० राम सुभग सिंह: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस वर्ष अभी तक टिड्डीयों का नाश करने के लिए सरकार का कोई टिड्डी नाशक दल किसी दूसरे देश को भेजा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे दलों की संख्या क्या है तथा वे किस किस देशों को भेजे गए हैं; और

(ग) इन दलों को कितनी सफलता मिली है?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Only one team has been sent this year to Arabia for locust control operations in the region of Kuwait.

(c) The team started operations in the middle of February 1955. Indications of its success or failure would be available after April 1955.

TELEPHONES IN MADHYA BHARAT

*132. **Shri Damar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of towns in Madhya Bharat where telephone offices are to be opened in the year 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): About Six.

DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KARNAL

*133. { **Shri V. Missir:**
Shri Heda:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal (East Punjab);

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) whether the land and buildings necessary for the purpose have been acquired;

(d) the estimated recurring and non-recurring expenses in respect thereof; and

(e) when it will be established?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

QUARTERS FOR RAILWAY STAFF

*134. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class III and Class IV employees on the Northern Railway who have not been provided with residential quarters upto the 31st December, 1954; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide them with quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 77,600.

(b) The Railway policy is to provide quarters for essential staff who are likely to be called out for duty at any time and for staff at stations where there is a serious shortage of private accommodation. For this purpose Rs. 80 lacs were provided for construction of quarters on the Northern Railway during 1953-54 and 1,20 lacs during 1954-55 and a crore during 1955-56. The position will therefore continue to ease as more and more quarters are built.

PONDICHERRY PORT

*135. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation for the improvement of Pondicherry Port has been received from the people of Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the main proposals for the improvement contained therein; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. A representation on the subject has been received through the Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry, a few days ago.

(b) and (c). Government have not yet had time to study the representation, which suggests the construction of two new piers with a quay in between.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH

*136. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the work done so far by the Central Council of Health?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): A statement showing the resolutions passed at the meetings of the Central Council of Health in 1953 and 1954 and the action taken on them is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. S-36/55]. The resolutions passed

at the third meeting of the Council held from the 23rd to 25th of January, 1955, are at present under consideration.

TRAIN ACCIDENT

*138. { **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of the derailment of the 450 Down Lucknow-Kasganj passenger train on the North Eastern Railway on the 7th February, 1955 at 7-15 A.M. near Bhojpur Junction;

(b) the number of persons killed and wounded; and

(c) the loss sustained by the Railway Administration due to this accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The provisional finding of the Government Inspector of Railways who enquired into this accident is to the effect that the derailment of 450 Down passenger at about 7.16 hours on 7th February, 1955, between Saithal and Bhojpur was caused by the breakage of the left driving journal of the locomotive that was hauling the train.

(b) 4 persons were killed; one person received serious and 17 minor injuries.

(c) The approximate cost of damage of Railway property was Rs. 50,900/-.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT

9. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agree with the views of Mr. Chester C. Davis, consultant to the Ford Foundation that the slow growth of co-operative credit in India is mainly due to the lack of emphasis and attention given to the savings of their members to be systematically invested in their share capital and reserves and the public

savings to be invested in their bonds and debentures through a broad investment market; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) This is only one of the several causes for the slow growth of Co-operative Credit movement.

(b) The question of strengthening the Co-operative Credit structure is under consideration of the Government.

CO-OPERATIVE STRUCTURE IN VILLAGES

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recommendation of Mr. Chester C. Davis, Consultant to the Ford Foundation that the team-work between the co-operatives and the National Extension Organisation is exactly what is needed for strengthening the basis for co-operative action in villages;

(b) whether Government have examined the proposition; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. This and other suggestions are under examination.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

ROADS UNDER SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

11. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the list of roads recommended by the State of West Bengal for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No recommendations have so far been received from the Government of

West Bengal regarding the road schemes to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

FOOD POSITION

12. **Mulla Abdullahai:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the probable food position in the country in 1955?

(b) the names of the States that are likely to be deficit in foodgrains in 1955; and

(c) the quotas to be allotted from the Central Stock of foodgrains to the deficit States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The food supply position in the country is expected to remain satisfactory during 1955.

(b) and (c). With complete decontrol of rice and coarse grains and restrictions only on interzonal movement of wheat, there is no longer any necessity of allotment of quotas of foodgrains to any State. Foodgrains from surplus areas would now automatically move into deficit areas through normal commercial channels. The Government have, however, established a few Sales Depots in larger centres for sale of foodgrains particularly wheat to meet the local demand.

MADHYA PRADESH RICE

13. **Mulla Abdullahai:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice supplied by the Madhya Pradesh Government both to the Centre and to other States from 1950 to 1954 separately, (year-wise); and

(b) the rates per maund of different kinds of rice supplied by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the above period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) (a) and (b).

053 LSD.

Two statements showing:

(i) total quantities of rice exported from Madhya Pradesh during the years 1950 to 1954; and

(ii) the F.O.R. prices of different varieties of rice supplied by Madhya Pradesh during the crop year 1950-51 to 1953-54 are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 28].

FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

14. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the working of the Food Adulteration Act affecting the adulteration of Food articles including ghee and edible oils; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 have not yet been brought into force.

(b) Does not arise.

POSTAL CONCESSION TO NEWSPAPERS

15. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the loss in revenue to the Posts and Telegraphs Department on account of the postal concessions allowed to newspapers etc. during 1954-55 so far; and

(b) the categories of papers (e.g. Daily Newspapers, Weeklies, Monthlies, Cross-word Puzzles, Booksellers catalogues, Commercial publications) that are enjoying this concession?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Loss during the first six months of 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 54 lakhs.

(b) All publications, consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating

thereto or to other current topics with or without advertisements, provided that they are published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days and they have a *bona fide* list of subscribers. Publications giving ecclesiastical, commercial, sanitary, mechanical, sporting, medical, and literary news and publications devoted to Cross-word solutions and Market Reports are treated as newspapers.

PASSENGERS AMENITIES

16. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount spent for passenger amenities in the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 classified under the following heads:—

(i) amenities provided in the rolling stock e.g. fans, baths, etc;

(ii) remodelling of stations;

(iii) improvement of waiting rooms; and

(iv) construction of or improvement of platforms, overhead bridges, etc?

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

(In thousands of rupees)

	1952-53	1953-54
(i)	38	27
(ii)	1,40	13
(iii)	63	44
(iv)	2,08	2,87

NURSES IN LADY HARDINGE HOSPITAL

17. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of nurses, in each grade, working in the Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) the scales of pay and other allowances in respect of each category;

(c) the hours of duty they put in every week; and

(d) the number of patients each nurse is in charge of, in various departments of the hospital, during duty-hours?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 29].

(c) 56 hours a week by day.

48 hours a week when on night duty.

(d) On an average each nurse is in charge of 5.7 beds.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

18. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Societies of Railway employees and vendors on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the facilities granted by Government for the efficient working and development of these Societies?

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

(i) Co-operative Credit Societies	4
(ii) Consumer Co-operative Societies	12
(iii) Co-operative Housing Societies	1
(iv) Co-operative Societies of Vendors	2

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 30.]

POST OFFICES IN MIDNAPORE DISTRICT

19. **Shri Hasda:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices operating in the Midnapore District in West Bengal;

(b) the number of post offices opened there in 1954-55 on an experimental basis;

(c) the names of these post offices that will be made permanent; and

(d) the names of the post offices that will be made permanent?

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

Head Office	1
Departmental Sub Offices		42
Extra Departmental Sub Offices	..	4
Departmental Branch Offices		6
Extra Departmental Branch Offices	..	377
TOTAL	..	430

(b) 26 Experimental Branch Offices have already been opened there in 1954-55 so far and about 21 more post offices are expected to be opened during the remaining period of 1954-55.

(c) and (d). The names of post offices opened during 1954-55 are given below. Post Offices are made permanent when their annual loss comes down to Rs. 240 or less. It is difficult to anticipate now how many of these will be made permanent.

The income will be watched and the question of permanency taken up in due course.

1. Badalpur
2. Fulgeria
3. Dhangaon
4. Khiraty
5. Maitana
6. Midnapore Collectorate
7. Sankoa
8. Baligaria
9. Ratulya
10. Debipur
11. Kolonda
12. Patharpara
13. Keslapada

14. Bankaghat
15. Siddha
16. Jalchak
17. Krishnaganj
18. Pirakata
19. Putputia
20. Contai Bazar
21. Eranda
22. Begunia
23. Khelinda
24. Kuliara
25. Saranga
26. Jhetla.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषक-युवकों के आदान-प्रदान का कार्यक्रम

२०. डा० राम सुभग सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषक-युवकों के आदान-प्रदान के कार्यक्रम के अधीन इस वर्ष अमरीका को छात्राएं भी भेजी जाएंगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी हैं, और

(ग) उनकी योग्यताएं क्या होंगी?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) 10.

(c) Unmarried girls between 20 and 28 years of age are eligible under this programme. Preference will be given to Graduates in Home Science. Candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of any recognised University and possess experience in teaching or in Social Welfare work will also be considered.

परिवार-आयोजन

२१. डा० राम सुभग सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि क्या यह सच है कि परिवार-आयोजन की कृत्रिम विधियों के परिणाम, उन स्थानों के लोगों के लिए बर्त

ऐसी विधियां चालू की गई थीं, वातक सिद्ध हुए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर): गवर्न-
मेंट के पास कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं है।

LOCK-OUTS IN FACTORIES

22. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working hours lost in 1953 and 1954 due to (i) lock-outs and (ii) strikes in factories; and

(b) the loss to factory owners and labour as a result thereof?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) A statement giving the available information is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 31].

(b) No information is available.

NEW RAILWAY STATIONS

23. Shri Damar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 223 on the 19th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the names of the stations on the new railway line which is under construction from Dohad to Indore; and

(b) the names of the districts in which they are located?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No new railway line between Dohad and Indore is under construction at present. A Preliminary Engineering and a Traffic Survey for providing a rail connection between these two places have, however, been carried out recently for two alternative routes—one passing through Jhabua and the other passing through Jobat. The survey reports are under examination.

EMPLOYMENT IN PLANTATIONS

24. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in Tea, Coffee and Rubber plantations in India in 1954 as compared to 1951;

(b) what percentage of these workers are estimated to have the minimum housing requirements; and

(c) the additional housing facilities, if any, made available to workers in the Plantation Industry since 1948 up to the end of 1954?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) The available information is given in the statement attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 32].

(b) and (c). It was decided at the meeting of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in 1950 that 8 per cent. of the workers resident in plantations should be provided with houses every year. However, some of the bigger gardens are regularly adding to the number of houses for workers.

SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

25. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to maintain and improve soil productivity in India;

(b) the names of the institutions in which researches were carried on and experiments made for this purpose;

(c) what were the results of the cereal and legume rotations; and

(d) the parts of India in which these results were brought into use?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Research on various problems relating to soils and manures, extensive use of fertilisers compost and town refuse and greater use of green manure wherever possible has been undertaken. A brief statement showing the research work done under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 33].

(b) The researches were carried out in the research stations of the State Agricultural Departments and Central Research Institutes like Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Central Rice Research Institute and Jute Agriculture Research Institute.

(c) Legumes improve the fertility of the soil and a cereal crop following a legume generally gives a better yield than a cereal crop raised without a legume.

(d) The results have been brought into use in almost all the States. In Uttar Pradesh particularly cultivation of legume Munṅ type I before wheat and barley is being undertaken extensively.

THEFT ON RAILWAYS

26. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts of passengers' luggage on the Northern Railway in 1952-53 and 1953-54;

(b) how these figures compare with those of the previous two years; and

(c) the number of such cases resulting from defects in or want of safety devices in passenger trains during 1952-53 and 1953-54?

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

1952-53	...	1067
1953-54	...	965

(b) There is no appreciable difference, the corresponding figures for the previous two years being:—

1950-51	...	1038
1951-52	...	1017

(c) Nil.

SEA FREIGHT FOR IRON ORE

27. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly export of Iron Ores from Calcutta during

March/June, 1952, March/June, 1953 and March/June, 1954; and

(b) the names of the members of the Calcutta Continental Conference Lines, mentioning their nationalities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The average monthly export in Iron Ores from Calcutta during March/June, 1952, March/June, 1953 and March/June, 1954 was 40,000 tons, 54,000 tons and 32,000 tons respectively.

(b) A statement giving the required information is appended. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 34].

रेलवे कर्मचारी

२८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तरीय रेलवे के शकर बस्ती छापखाने में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं?

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जाति के हैं?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलमोदान):

(क) ६६.

(ख) २.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

29. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government have consulted the States concerned on the recommendations of the Local Self-Government Ministers' Conference and taken any action to implement them?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Government of India have forwarded to the State Governments the resolutions of the Local Self Government Ministers' Conference, June, 1954, which primarily concern them for information and necessary action.

The Central Council of Local Self-Government has already been constituted in accordance with the recommendation made in one of the resolutions of the Conference.

Action to implement the other resolution which concern the Central Government such as coordination and collation of information regarding local bodies etc. is being taken.

LABOUR MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

30. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the action taken on the various decisions taken at Labour Ministers' Conference held in November, 1954?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khadubhai Desai): The following action has been taken on the various decisions of the 11th session of the Labour Ministers' Conference:—

- (i) An Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill has been drafted for further action.
- (ii) The Committee's conclusions on the question of rationalisation have been examined and will be taken into account in formulating policy on the subject.
- (iii) Steps are being taken for early decentralisation of the administration of employment exchanges and training centres.
- (iv) Steps are being taken for expediting the implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.
- (v) Proposals are being finalised for the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- (vi) A scheme is being prepared for conducting an enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labour.
- (vii) Steps are being taken for amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- (viii) The views expressed at the Conference in respect of verification of trade union membership and administration of the Factories Act 1948 have been transmitted to the State Governments for action.
- (ix) Necessary action in respect of verification of trade union membership has also been initiated in the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

31. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of the Railway employees who are supplied uniforms to be in uniform when they are on duty;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of employees put on uniforms only on the occasion of the visit of their officers; and

(c) what action is taken against the employees found on duty without uniform?

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

(b) and (c). Reports to this effect have been received and necessary instructions are being issued to Railways to ensure that the staff do not ignore the rules on the subject which provide for Disciplinary action in such cases.

R.M.S. DIVISIONS FOR NORTH BIHAR

32. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 271 on the 6th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding a Railway Mail Service Division at Muzaffarpur in North Bihar; and

(b) how the 'P' Division of the R.M.S. will be re-organised consequently?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) An R.M.S. Division has since been created for North Bihar with effect from 15th February 1955 at Patna. This division will, however, shift to its headquarters at Muzaffarpur as soon as a building is secured.

(b) This Division after re-organisation will control all offices and sections on the broad-gauge now in 'C' and 'P' Divisions, on the main and loop lines with the exception of Burdwan R.M.S., Serampur R.M.S., C-4 (Howrah-Burdwan) Section and four minor transit Sections C-29 (Howrah-Burdwan), C-30 (Burdwan-Katwa), C-35 (Howrah-Tarakeshwar) C-44 (Burdwan-Asansol) which are being transferred to the Bengal Circle, as they are wholly in Bengal.

NEW POST OFFICES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

33. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Posts and Telegraphs Offices opened in Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1954;

(b) the names of the places where these offices were opened;

(c) the total number of the staff recruited; and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon?

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

Post Offices ... 49

Telegraph Offices ... 3

(b) A list showing the names of the places is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 35].

(c) 15 Class III.

9 Class IV.

(d) Rs. 24,560/-

VANASPATI

34. Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of Vanaspati purchased by Government for supply of ration to the troops in 1946-47, 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The quantities of Vanaspati purchased by the Government for use of troops were as follows:—

Year	Quantity
	(tons)
1946-47	13,014
1951-52	9,509
1952-53	8,760
1953-54	9,910

DELIVERY OF MAILS

35. Shri Ram Dass: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Postal areas where mail is delivered once a week?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): There are 1,42,323 villages in India where mails are delivered only once a week.

POSTAL STAFF SHORTAGE

36. Shri Ram Dass: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any shortage of staff in the post offices at district headquarters in the Punjab during 1953-54 and in 1954 up to December, 1954, in the various categories of employees; and

(b) if so, the period for which this shortage continued at each place?

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

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 36].

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES FOR Thana HEADQUARTERS

37. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Tehsil and Thana (police station) headquarters in the Punjab that have not so far been provided with telegraphic facilities; and

(b) the names of the district headquarters in Punjab that have not been provided with telephone exchanges?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Tehsil headquarters—None;

Thana headquarters—Information being collected.

(b) None.

IMPORTED SUGAR

38. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of im-

ported sugar distributed in the country in the year 1954, State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The information regarding quantity of imported sugar distributed state-wise is not available.

MECHANISED FARMING

39. **Giani G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to organise the small land holders to undertake mechanised farming;

(b) the number of co-operative farming societies formed in 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1953 respectively;

(c) the number among them which have proved to be successful; and

(d) whether Government have considered any other programme besides organizing co-operative societies in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir,

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

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 23rd 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

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers and on suggestions made by Members during the various sessions shown against each:—

(1) Supplementary Statement No. I—Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 1.]

(2) Supplementary Statement No. V—Seventh Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 2.]

(3) Supplementary Statement No. XI—Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 3.]

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XVI—Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 4.]

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(5) Supplementary Statement No. XXI—Fourth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 5.]

(6) Supplementary Statement No. XXVI—Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 6.]

(7) Supplementary Statement No. XXV—Second Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 7.]

(8) Supplementary Statement No. XXVI—First Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 8.]

(9) Statement No. IV (Suggestions)—Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 9.]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want to seek a clarification on these statements.

Mr. Speaker: What is the clarification?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When we put a question, it is said that the matter is under consideration, and then they pursue it and we get the answer in the next session itself. In the statements, the information is given, but it has already been given two or three months ago. I want to know why there is so much delay in these things.

Mr. Speaker: The proper course will be that the matter should be brought to the notice of the committee on Government Assurances, and then they will deal with it.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR 1954-55

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) in 1954-55

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

Shri Aitkar (North Satara): I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that under sub-rule (1) of Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I nominate the following Members on the Panel of Chairmen in place of the Members' nominated earlier by me on the Panel:

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Upendra-nath Barman, Shri Frank Anthony, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shrimati Sushama Sen.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

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

Before I call upon Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh to move his Motion of Thanks to the President I have to announce that under rule 21, I fix that the time limit for speeches shall be ordinarily 15 minutes and not more, with the exception of Leaders of various groups, and the Prime Minister for whom 30 minutes or more will be allowed if necessary to reply to the debate on behalf of the Government.

श्री टी० एन० सिंह (जिला बनारस-पूर्व): क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि प्रस्तावक को भी उतना ही समय मिलेगा जितना कि दूसरे वक्ताओं को ? Shall I get fifteen minutes or more ?

Mr. Speaker: He will get more.

श्री टी० एन० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति का निम्नलिखित शब्दों में अभिनन्दन पेश करता हूँ :

'कि इस संशन में समवेत लोक-सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिये अत्यन्त आभारी हैं जो उन्होंने २९ फरवरी, १९५५ को एक साथ समवेत ससंद के दोनों सदनों के सामने देने की कृपा की है ।'

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair].

इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में मेरी समझ में कहने को बहुत बातें तो हैं ही, लेकिन हमें जो रास्ता हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने चुने हुए और सज्जित लिखित भाषण में दिखाया है उस का अनुसरण करने की भी मैं कोशिश करूंगा। मेरा यह खयाल नहीं है कि पिछले वर्ष में या गत वर्षों में जितनी बातें हुई हैं या आगे जो हमारे सकल्य हैं, जो हमारी अभिलाषाएँ हैं यदि उन सब का विवरण इस भाषण में किया जाता तो यह एक एन्साइक्लोपीडिया जैसी किताब बन जाती और इतनी लम्बी-चाँदी बातों का विवरण देना मेरे विचार में उचित भी नहीं था। इस दृष्टि से जब मैं ने एमैंडमेंट्स वा सशोधनों की श्रेणियों की श्रेणियाँ देलीं तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ और मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि लोग चाहते क्या हैं। जितनी बातें इस समय इस देश में हो रही हैं और होने जा रही हैं, उन सब का उल्लेख किया जाय, यह सम्भव नहीं है और इस के बारे में किसी को भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिए। इस वास्ते राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में खास खास चीजों का उल्लेख हो यही उचित बात है। अस्तु, मैं आपका ध्यान राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिए गए प्रन्द वाक्यों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। शुरू में ही उन्होंने कहा

हैं कि "पिछला वर्ष, घरेलू और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों की दृष्टि से, हमारा दश के लिए काफी सफलता का वर्ष रहा है। भारत के लोग और यह संसद अपने कार्य पर संतोष कर सकते हैं। किन्तु सतुष्ट हो कर बैठ रहने का यह अवसर नहीं है।" मैं समझता हूँ कि इतने सारगर्भित शब्द हमें किसी भी जगह मुश्किल से मिलेंगे। जिस दिन यह कह दिया गया कि हमें अपने कार्य पर संतोष कर के नहीं बैठना है तो यह कह कर उन्होंने हमें एक चेतावनी दी है और हमें यह कह दिया गया है कि आगे हमें जो कार्य करना है वह बड़ी हिम्मत और मेहनत के साथ करना है। अस्तु, इसके बाद गृहपति के भाषण में जो दश की हालत का संक्षेप में विवरण दिया गया है उससे आप को स्पष्ट ही होगा कि बहुत कुछ बातें इस दश में हुई हैं। उत्पादन बढ़ा है और दश सब ओर अग्रसर होता जा रहा है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि प्रगति हुई है, परन्तु यदि कोई मतभेद हो सकता है तो इस बारे में कि यह प्रगति कम हुई है या ज्यादा हुई है। यदि कम हुई है तो हमारा ध्यान है कि अगले वर्ष और मेहनत से, और हिम्मत से, आशा से और अभिलाषा से काम करें। यदि इन सब बातों के होते हुए यह कहा जाय कि कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो यह उचित बात नहीं होगी और इस से कोई काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। बहुत सी किताबें हैं, बहुत सी रिपोर्ट्स हैं जिन को पढ़ने से यह मालूम होता है कि पिछले सात वर्षों में जो कुछ भी किया गया है और जितनी प्रगति हमारा दश ने की है उस सब को देख कर हम को गर्व होना चाहिए। बहुत सी अच्छी अच्छी स्कीमें शुरू की गई हैं और मुख्य मुख्य उत्पादन के व्यवसायों में सुधार किये गये हैं। लोहे के कारखाने खोले गये हैं और खानों की चीजों की पैदावार बढ़ी है। कई व्यवसायों का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी धीरे धीरे किया जा रहा है और मूल उद्योग जो हैं या जो मूल व्यवसाय हैं उन पर हमारा अधिकार है। एक नहीं दो, दो नहीं तीन

इस तरह से बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोलने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हमारा दश में लोगों का मुख्य रोजगार खेती ही रहा है और अब भी ६० प्रतिशत आदमी अपने जीवन निर्वाह के लिए खेती पर ही निर्भर हैं। इसलिए यह उचित ही है जो कुछ भी हम करना चाहते हैं उस में सब से ज्यादा जोर खेती पर ही दिया जाय। तो जिस तरह से हमारी नहीं घाटी योजनाओं का उपक्रम हुआ है और उनको आगे बढ़ाया गया है उस पर हमको गर्व होना चाहिए। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मैं ने समय समय पर इस हाउस का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि इसमें अमुक चीज और होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं बड़ी ईमानदारी के साथ और सच्चाई के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा दश की स्थिति को देखते हुए और हमारे पास जो इंजीनियरों और स्मयों की कमी है उसको देखते हुए इस महान् दश में जो दस, बीस, पच्चीस बड़ी और छोटी योजनाएँ चलायी गयीं, यह कोई छोटा काम नहीं है। यह आसान काम नहीं है। इसको आप लोग जाकर देखें। मैं अभी हाल में हीराकुड और ही० वी० सी० की योजनाओं को देखकर आया हूँ और मुझे उन योजनाओं की उच्च अटलांतिकाओं को उठते देखकर बड़ा अभिमान होता है। जब मैं अपने आदिमियों को मशीनें चलाते देखता हूँ और जब हलके हलके इमारतें ऊँची उठती देखता हूँ तो मुझे एक गौरव का अनुभव होता है। और मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारा कोई दशवासी ऐसा होगा जिसको यह देखकर गौरव का अनुभव न होता हो। जो कुछ हम कर रहे हैं उसके लिए हम को गौरव होना ही चाहिए। हमारे यहां आत्मभर्त्सना की बड़ी पुरानी प्रणाली चली आ रही है। मुझे कभी कभी उसे देखकर बड़ा खेद होता है। हम हमेशा अपनी थोड़ी बहुत शिकायत करते रहते हैं। पुराने जमाने में कथौतिक लोग कनफेशन किया करते थे। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह परम्परा बहुत गलत परम्परा है। उससे हमको निकलना चाहिए। अगर हमारी कहीं

[श्री टी० एन० सिंह]

असफलता हुई तो वह हमारे लिए आगे बढ़ने की एक सीढ़ी होनी चाहिए न कि आत्म भर्त्सना का विषय। आत्मभर्त्सना करने से तो कोई काम आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज से सात वर्ष पहले जब कि हम लोग आजाद हुए और यहां से अंग्रेजों का राज्य गया, तो हमारे सामने आशायें और अभिलाषायें थीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन आशाओं की पूर्ति के लिए इन सात सालों में जो कुछ किया गया है उसको देखकर आश्चर्य होता है और उसके लिए सारे भारतवासियों को अभिमान होना चाहिए।

श्री बी० जी० दशपांड (गुना): आश्चर्य है।

श्री टी० एन० सिंह : आप इस देश का हजारों बरस का इतिहास देखिये। इस शहर ने, इस नगरी ने बहुत से राज्य आते और जाते देखे हैं और उनकी विभूतियाँ देखी हैं और उनके कारनाम देखे हैं। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने आज इस बड़े देश में पहले-पहल एकता के साथ इतना कुछ किया है। यह सब समझने की बात है। खाली आत्म-भर्त्सना से कोई काम नहीं हो सकता। हम लोगों को आज अपना सिर ऊँचा रखना चाहिए। आज सारे संसार में हमारा सिर ऊँचा है। आज यदि आप देहात में जाकर हमारे किसान से पूछें तो वह समझता है कि उसका देश बहुत बड़ा देश है और वह एक बड़े देश का निवासी है। और हमारा फर्ज है कि आज जो यह भावना हमारे देश में है उससे हम पूरा पूरा फायदा उठावें और उसका सहारा लेकर अपने देश को आगे बढ़ावें। इस भावना को गिराने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मुझे खाली इसी बात की शिकायत है कि किसी को गलत सिद्ध करने के लिए सारे देश का गौरव कम करने का प्रयत्न किया

जाता है। इससे भारी पाप और कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता, खास कर आज के संकट काल में जब कि हमको बहुत सी बातें आगे बढ़ने के लिए करनी हैं।

अब मैं थोड़े में जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने उत्पादन के मुताल्लिक कहा है उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आपको यह स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि जब हमारे सामने हमारी खाद्य समस्या आयी तो यह समझा गया कि हमको करीब ४० या ४५ लाख टन अनाज और पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है और उससे हमारे देश का काम चल जायगा। आज हमने उस लक्ष्य को पूरा कर लिया है। अभी हमारी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के चार वर्ष पूरे हुए हैं और पाँचवाँ वर्ष चल रहा है और इस योजना-काल के पूरे होने के पहले ही हमने निर्धारित लक्ष्य को पूरा कर लिया है। इसके लिए हमको सबसे ज्यादा श्रेय अपने किसान भाइयों को देना चाहिए। उन्होंने बड़े उद्योग के साथ और बड़े उत्साह के साथ सहयोग दिया है और हमारे उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इसका कारण था कि मौसम अच्छा रहा और इस वास्ते यह उत्पादन बढ़ गया। इस तरह की बातों से क्या फायदा है। जो बात हो गयी है उस पर हमको संतोष करना चाहिए। यह हमारा धर्म है। इसके लिए हमें थोड़ा सा अभिमान भी होना चाहिए। हमको इसकी निन्दा नहीं करनी चाहिए।

इसी तरीके से इंडीस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के दो हिस्से हो सकते हैं। एक हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर है और दूसरा प्राइवेट सेक्टर है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में काफी उन्नति हुई है। हम ने तीन चार कारखानों को देखा है, खास तौर से टेलीफोन का कारखाना, चित्तूरंजन का कारखाना और बंगलौर का हिन्दुस्तान एयरक्राफ्ट का कारखाना। इनको देखकर मुझे अजीब खशी हुई कि हमारे मजदूर इतने कुशल हैं और उनकी उत्पादन की शक्ति

बहुत बढ़ी हुई हैं। वहां पर आंकड़ें रखे जाते हैं और हमको बतलाया गया कि कार्यक्षमता के लिहाज से हमारे यहां के आदमी, जिनका स्वास्थ्य विलायत के मजदूरों से कम अच्छा है, विलायत के मजदूरों की तुलना में ७५ फीसदी एफीशियेंसी से काम करते हैं। हमने यह नया काम करना शुरू किया है और नये कल-पुर्जों पर काम करना सीखने में समय लगता है। हमारे मजदूरों का स्वास्थ्य बँसा नहीं है जैसा कि विलायत के मजदूरों का है फिर भी उनकी कुशलता ७५ फीसदी है, इसको देखकर यही कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे लोग बड़े कुशल और मेहनती हैं। इसी तरीके से हमने हिन्दुस्तान एयर क्राफ्ट फैक्टरी को भी देखा। वहां पर जर्मनी और अमरीका के लोग भी काम करते हैं। वहां के आंकड़े देखकर भी हमने यही नतीजा निकाला। चित्तूरजन में भी हमको वही एफीशियेंसी मिली। यह देखकर मुझे काफी प्रसन्नता हुई। तो हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने जो इस विषय में संतोष की बात कही है उसका विवरण आपको इन सब से मिल सकता है। ये जो बातें हो रही हैं, ये जो नये कल कारखाने खोल जा रहे हैं इससे अपने को जरूर संतोष होता है कि हमारा देश अच्छे तरीके से आगे बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन हां, मैं इतना जरूर कह सकता हूं कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने ठीक ही किया कि इसका कोई विशेष हवाला नहीं दिया कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने जो हमारी उम्मीद थी वह पूरी नहीं की। प्राइवेट सेक्टर से हमारी संसद् की ओर सरकार की जो उम्मीदें थीं वह पूरी नहीं हुई, और इस बात की जरूरत है कि वह उनको पूरा करे, नहीं तो जो सोशलिस्ट समाज का आदर्श हमने अपने सामने रखना है उसकी ओर हमें बड़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़ना होगा। हम देश की उन्नति को रुकने नहीं दें सकते। जब मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस के साथ इस संसद् के सार्वसदस्य सहमत होंगे, और नहीं तो कम से कम ६० प्रतिशत सदस्य तो अवश्य सहमत होंगे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर

से जो हम उत्पादन की उम्मीद रखते थे वह पूरी नहीं हुई। और अगर वह उत्पादन उस स्तर तक नहीं आता है तो हमें बहुत तेजी के साथ अपने और प्रोग्रेस को बढ़ाना होगा जिसमें हम उनका काम खुद अपनी तरफ से कर सकें, और यह किया जायगा और जरूरी भी है।

अब जो राष्ट्रपति ने आखिर में कहा है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा है "आपको चतुर्थ संविधान विधेयक पर विचार करना होगा। आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक उन्नति के लिए और संविधान में दिए गए आदर्शों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए यह संशोधन आवश्यक हो गया है।" वह इसी बात के लिए इशारा कर रहे हैं कि यह संशोधन देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक उन्नति के लिए आवश्यक है, और मुमकिन है कि जो इधर प्रगति रही है उसको हम समझेंगे और उस पर विचार करेंगे तो शायद हमें और भी अग्रेसर हो करके संशोधन की ओर आगे सरकाना होगा। ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात की ओर खास तौर से आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करें कि हम को जल्दी से जल्दी समाजवादी (सोशलिस्ट) समाज की तरफ अपने देश को बढ़ाना है और उसके लिए अपने संगठन को बनाना है।

अब मैं संक्षेप में दो एक आर्थिक बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। मेरा ख्याल है और कांग्रेस का बहुत पुराना और हमारा उद्देश्य रहा है कि जो कॉर्टेज इंडस्ट्रीज हमारे देश में हैं, उनको हम आगे बढ़ावें और उस पर हमारे गांव का संगठन निर्भर करेगा, इसके लिए हम खास तौर से जोर देते रहे हैं और इसी वास्ते मेरा यह ख्याल है कि जब हम समाजवादी संगठन बनावेंगे तो उसमें इसका विशेष स्थान रखेंगे। अगर अपने प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी होगी और जो हैंड-क्राफ्ट्स और कॉर्टेज इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाने के

[श्री टी० एन० सिंह]

लिए पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों में कार्य हुआ है, मेरी समझ में अगर किसी ने उस रिपोर्ट को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ा होगा तो बहुत कुछ जिसे शुरू का काम कहते हैं, ठीक रास्ते पर लाने का काम, बहुत कुछ आगे बढ़ाया गया है। काँट्रज इंस्टीट्यूट के बोर्ड से मैं जरा सम्बंधित हूँ, इस नाते जानता हूँ कि हैरीड-क्राफ्ट्स के बहुत से छोट-छोट मसले हैं जिनको हमें हल करना है। हमें यह समझना है कि आखिर गांवों में किसी चीज का उत्पादन क्यों नहीं होता, उसके बढ़ने के रास्ते में कोई स्किल या प्रासेस की कमी है जिसको कि हमें समझना है। आजकल के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों को अस्तित्वार करना है और हमें यह जान कर बहुत खुशी होती है कि वह सब बातों की जा रही है जिनका कि आम लोगों को पता नहीं है, मुझे भी बहुत सी बातों का पता नहीं है। कितने ही नौजवान आदमी इस काम पर लग चुके हैं। मुझे वह सब काम होता देख कर एक अजीब सी बात मालूम हुई, मैं नहीं जानता था कि हमारे नौजवानों की इसमें इतनी दिलचस्पी है। बहुत से लोगों ने तो उसमें अपना जीवन लगा दिया है और एक-एक सप्तर वर्ष के आदमी को भी हमने देखा जिसने शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक अपना सारा जीवन इसी कार्य में व्यतीत किया और वह आज तक अपना काम करता रहा।

मुझे यह देखकर बहुत संतोष होता है कि हमारे देशवासी उस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं और काँट्रज इंस्टीट्यूट का विकास होने वाला है, ऐसा मेरा खयाल है।

अब मैं एक बात पर खास तौर से जोर देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि इस देश में जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा बहुत से जमाने देखे हैं लेकिन हमारे लोगों में एक विशेष गुण सर्वदा से रहा है। आज हमारे देश-वासियों में गरीबी है, लोगों को दो वक्त भी भोजन नहीं मिल पाता, लेकिन हम कभी

निराश नहीं हुए, हमारे दिलों में हमेशा आशाएँ रही हैं और उन्हीं पर हम अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते रहे हैं। मैं जब होती के अवसर पर अपने उन गरीब भाइयों को खुशी मनाते और गाते-जाते और और भाई भाई से गले मिलता देखता हूँ तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि ये लोग कैसे सब कुछ भूल कर खुशी मनाते हैं, ये तो वे लोग हैं जिनको दो वक्त क्या एक वक्त भी भरपेट खाना, नहीं मिलता। भाई-भाई गले मिलते हैं और पूछिए नहीं कि क्या आनन्द आता है उनको खुशी मनाते देख कर। हमारे लोगों में यह शक्ति है, उनमें इतना आत्मबल है कि सब दुःख भूल कर एक दिन के लिए सब लोग भाई-भाई हो जाते हैं, सब लोग खुशियान् मनाते हैं और एक दिन के लिए अपना भूखापन भूल जाते हैं। यह एक अद्भुत शक्ति हमारे देश में है और हमारे देश-वासियों में है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक हजार वर्ष के संकट के बाद, अब यह जो सात वर्ष से हमने स्वराज्य देखा है, तो इस दिन के लिए हमारे पुरखों ने जेनरेशन ने आशा लगायी हुई थी कि जब वह शुभ दिन आयेगा, इसी आशा को लेकर हमारे लोग हमारी जाति और राष्ट्र जीवित रहा। क्या क्या जमाने आये और आज उसके आने के बाद मैं आपको यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस आशा को पूरा करना उसको फलीभूत करना वह आपका और हमारे राष्ट्र का कर्तव्य है। सच ही तो कहा है हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण के अन्त में जब वह कहते हैं कि:

विगत वर्ष मैं हम ने जो उन्नति की है, उस से हमारे देशवासियों में भविष्य के प्रति आशा और आत्मविश्वास की भावना उत्पन्न हो सकी है। भावी निर्माण का यही दृढ़ आधार है। संसद् के सदस्यगण, इस आशा को प्रतीमान करना और देश को उसके निर्धारित लक्ष्य, अर्थात् कल्याण राज्य की स्थापना, तक

पहुँचाना तथा समाज का समाजवादी नक्शे के अनुरूप पुनर्गठन करना, आप लोगों का कार्य है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इससे विशद सुन्दर संवाद क्या हो सकता है। राष्ट्रपति ने हम संसद् के सदस्यों पर यह भार सौंपा है। मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि क्या आप हमारे उन पुरखों की हजारों वर्ष की आशाओं पर ध्यान देंगे, आज के हमारे बच्चों की आशाओं पर ध्यान देंगे। पिछले तीस, चालीस और पचास वर्ष से हमारे दिल के भीतर बहुत सी भावनाएँ रही हैं, उनको कार्यान्वित करना और उनको ख्याल में रखकर देश को आगे बढ़ाना और उसके सिर को ऊँचा करना हमारा और आप का काम है। यह काम नहीं है जैसे कि मैंने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर आये हुए संशोधन दस्ते हैं जिनमें कहा गया है कि यह दस्त्र कर खंड होता है तकसीफ होती है कि पुर्तगाल, सीलोन या अमुक जगह कुछ अशान्ति हो गयी थी, उसका इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। क्या इस अहम मौके पर जब हम पिछले तीन, चार वर्षों का सिंहावलोकन करने बैठे हैं, राष्ट्रपति ने हम को एक आदर्श दिया है, सन्देश दिया है, उसपर विचार करने बैठे, क्या इस वक्त इन सब बातों में अपने समय, बुद्धि और अपने बल को नष्ट करना ठीक है? यह उचित नहीं है। यह हमारी डिगनिटी, हमारे गौरव और हमारे सम्मान सबके खिलाफ है। तो मैं तो यही कहूँगा कि जब संसद् के सदस्य इन प्रस्तावों को, इन संशोधनों को इसमें रखते हैं, तो उनको रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। सब बातें इसमें नहीं कही जा सकती। यह हमारा और आपका काम है कि जो हमारी भावना है उसको पूरा करने के लिए हर तरीके से कोशिश करें और उसके लिए इतना ही मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमको सवागंधी उन्नति करना है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर है, पब्लिक सेक्टर है, कृषि का काम है या आपके औद्योगिक काम हैं सब कामों में हमको हाथ बटाना होगा, सब की मदद करनी होगी।

अन्त में मैं और ज्यादा समय न लूँगा। सिर्फ एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि विश्व के बहुत से राष्ट्र जहाँ लड़ते रहे हैं, सैकड़ों वर्षों से आपस में लड़ते-झगड़ते आये हैं और संहार हुआ और सत्यानाश हुआ, वहाँ हमारे भारत देश में भगवान बुद्ध और अशांक और अन्य बड़े बड़े स्टूडसमैन हुए। उन्होंने एक रास्ता दिखाया है। हमको इस बात का अभिमान है कि आज हमारे देश ने 'पंचशील' का सिद्धान्त रक्खा और उसके द्वारा संसार को एक मार्ग दिखाया है, और उस मार्ग से हमें सबको फायदा उठाना चाहिए और वह मार्ग यह है कि हम किसी की आन्तरिक बातों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे, किसी दूसरे पर धावा नहीं बोलेंगे। हर राष्ट्र शान्ति के साथ सहवास कर सकता है, वह सब उसके मुख्य सिद्धान्त है और ये सिद्धान्त हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के दो प्राचीन देश इस संसार के समझ रख सकते हैं और उन्होंने ये विश्व के सामने रखे हैं। इससे हमारा और हमारे सब भाइयों का मस्तक ऊँचा हो गया है और यह मार्ग हमारी परम्परा के अनुरूप है। पुरानी परम्परा को ज्ञान दीर्घज्ये, हमारी कांग्रेस की और महात्मा गांधी की चलायी हुई परम्परा के अनुरूप है। इसे हम सब लोगों को पूरा करना है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि दोनों पक्षों के लोग अगर युद्ध की तैयारी करते हैं तो हमें दोनों की निन्दा करनी चाहिये, हम किसी एक को उसके लिए दोषी नहीं ठहरा सकते, दोनों दोषी हैं। युद्ध की तैयारी करने से युद्ध बंद नहीं हो सकते और हिंसा नहीं रुक सकती। यह हमारा प्राचीन मत है और हम यह प्रण करते हैं कि हमने वैदेशिक नीति में जिस उच्च स्तर पर अपने को रक्खा है, उस पर कायम रहते हुए हिन्दुस्तान बराबर आगे बढ़ता रहेगा।

Shri Mathew (Kottayam): I deem it indeed a privilege that I have been called upon to second the motion that has been made. I labour under one slight disadvantage, that I could

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not follow what exactly was said by the Mover as he spoke in Hindi. But I have such confidence in him that I feel sure that the observations he made must have been very correct and very relevant, his reasoning must have been very cogent and the conclusions irresistible. There is an informal understanding which we arrived at, that he would deal more with domestic questions and leave it to me to deal more with questions of international importance touched upon by the President in his Address.

I suppose nobody would be so perverted or narrow-minded as to ask me why our country should take so much interest in international questions when we have got problems, difficult problems, on our own hands. If such a question were to be asked, it may perhaps be treated with the contempt which it deserves. And still I am not accustomed to treating any question with contempt. As a teacher of some standing it was my responsibility to treat all questions from my students with respect. With regard to this question—perhaps it is a purely imaginary question as far as this House is concerned—I will give a two-fold answer, first, from the self-regarding point of view of our nation. It is well known that the present conditions of the world are such that no nation can hope to be immune against the disastrous effects of anything like an extensive conflagration, an extensive war. There is no harm in looking at questions from the self-regarding point of view, only that it should not be exclusively from the self-regarding point of view. It is proper and right that we should extend the range of our vision, that we should deal with questions and treat them and decide them from a wider point of view also. From that wider point of view it is obvious that we should intelligently follow world developments and try to shape them, not merely to follow them: to take a definite stand with a view to the lessening of

world tensions, and preventing world conflagrations.

It is well known to the world at large what stand we are taking on these great, baffling international questions. During the year under review five great basic principles were laid down, known to us as *Pancha Shila*, basic principles which are more associated with the name of our Prime Minister than with the name of anybody else. The President has rightly referred to them. It is not for me to go into the details of the exposition of these five principles. The last of them may be selected as a compendium of the whole code as it were, i.e. the principle of peaceful co-existence, which is very familiar to us. I feel I am quite right in taking it that the whole country is giving its warm support to this great code of international principles. It has met with the acceptance of several other countries. But I do not ignore the fact that all countries, even some of the great countries whose voice is somewhat determinative in international affairs, have not subscribed to that. It may be that there are misapprehensions and fears in their minds. And it is good and right that we also, instead of facilely assuming this code compendiously known as peaceful co-existence, turn it round and round, analyse it, draw out its legitimate implications. In doing so it may perhaps be that we shall help some of the other great countries of the world to regard it in the proper light without misapprehensions and undue fears.

What exactly does this peaceful co-existence mean? I wish to urge three simple points. First, of course, it presupposes systems of government which are very much unlike each other. There are differences in political ideals, in political systems. Otherwise there would have been no need to stress this principle of co-existence. Co-existence is between States and Governments which have very different ideologies. That point

is obvious. I need not dilate upon that. But I am very eager to pass on to and stress another point arising from this. If there are different systems and ways of life and ways of government, does this principle of co-existence oblige us to regard with indifference these differences? Are we obliged to say that it does not matter to a nation what form of government it adopts, that we are supremely indifferent to the differences between the free democratic way of life and government and any type of totalitarianism? I wish to assert strongly that these differences do count. We are not saying it does not matter. There are differences, and there are significant differences, there are meaningful, important differences; and our country has deliberately set its feet on the path of democratic parliamentary government, the free way of life. And it is without in any way yielding our faith in it that we advocate the principle of co-existence. I would go one step further and say that in my own innermost heart I do cherish the longing that in due course all the nations of the world will adopt this parliamentary democratic form of government. When I speak of democracy I mean it literally, the *demos* meaning not members of one party only but all the citizens of a State. That way of life, that type of government in due course, it is my longing, would come to its own in all the countries of the world. I wanted to stress this point because it is my contention or thesis that our faith in the excellence of the democratic type of government and the free way of life is quite consistent with our advocacy of this principle of peaceful co-existence.

If we cherish our freedom and our democracy and if we stick to our faith in the superiority of that, and if we also cherish the desire that the other nations of the world would come to adopt it, if that is our own attitude, how can we at the same time, it may be asked, advocate this principle of co-existence? Here is my answer. It is a simple

one. The best way of extending this principle of freedom, the best way of vindicating this principle of freedom and democracy is not by coercing other nations, not by encouraging subversive activities in other countries, not by blasting the brains of other people. For one thing, if we explode the brains of another person we cannot any longer put any new ideas into it. And what is true of individuals is true of nations. The Father of our Nation rightly stressed always the inseparable moral connection between end and means. The end of freedom, the goal of freedom on the world stage cannot be striven for and established by the method of violence, the method of war. We have to vindicate the superiority of the democratic method, the superiority of the cult of freedom in our national life. This demonstration of the superiority of the type of Government that we have adopted will be the best means by which we can popularise this ideal in the world at large. At one time scientists, especially biologists, used to speak of the struggle for existence, and the law of the survival of the fittest. As applied to the animal species, survival of the fittest means the extermination of the weaker and the less fit species. It is not so in the realm of ideas and ideals. In the case of ideas and ideals, it is by persuasion and rational demonstration that we can win over those who hold a different ideology, as it were. Therefore, if you are interested, as we are all, in the extension of the ideal of freedom and democracy, I repeat, the best way of ensuring that is not by the method of coercion and war; it is only peaceful co-existence that will provide us with the congenial soil in which freedom and democracy can flourish.

Apart from these theoretical aspects, some people ask, what assurance have we that other nations who verbally subscribe to it, who offer lip service to it will stand by it and we may not be betrayed. I do confess that in personal dealings, there is an element of risk and trust. That

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is true not only of individuals, but of nations. To some extent we have to proceed on trust. Yet, I do not say that this trust should be a rash one. I am not discussing the question of disarmament and so I shall not go into details. Rashness however is to be distinguished from indispensable risk. There is an element of faith and risk, I repeat in all personal dealings. We who believe in the ideal of peaceful co-existence, must be prepared to face some amount of risk. We must have some hope that those nations which subscribe to this ideal will also stand by it. I believe that when the history of the world in this century, especially of the post-war period comes to be written, the policy which India is advocating and the stand which it has taken will have honourable mention. Not that I care much for honourable mention in history. That is only a secondary thing. The important point is that we make the best contribution in reality. It is recognised by most nations of the world that, in our own way, true to the principle of peaceful co-existence, we are making some contribution towards lessening world tension. I do hope that most nations of the world, the strongest nations of course included, will come to appreciate this stand that we are taking. That is no insignificant contribution which we are making.

Though I was dealing with the international situation and our own contribution to peace, I want to say one word about a question of vital domestic importance. The President has referred to the socialistic pattern of society. It has been said, and also honestly felt in certain quarters that the details of it have not been indicated, and the stages of it have not been explained. I do not think that that could be a legitimate criticism against the President's Address. He has indicated the goal. The stages by which it has to be worked out, the directions in which we have to push forward, are all matters of

detail, in the determination of which this House will have a deciding voice. We should never forget that each country has its own peculiar set up and therefore any system has to be adjusted to the realities of the situation. The ultimate goal is the production of more wealth and more equitable distribution of that wealth. Any system, call it by any name, which is most conducive towards that and which would best lead to that goal, is to be tried, and it has to be adjusted from time to time to suit our concrete needs. It is not a question of shouting this slogan or that; it is a question of taking into consideration the realities of the situation and the concrete needs that we have in view. I feel confident that having subscribed to the great ideal of a socialistic pattern of society, this House will, from month to month, see how it is worked out and we shall have an effective voice in the determination of the stages.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the motion that is before the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on 21st February, 1955."

I have received notices of many amendments. I would like to know which of the amendments are likely to be moved. I will take one by one.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the plight of the peasantry due to the calamitous fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the high prices of manufactured goods; and also regret that the Address makes no reference to measures

that are immediately and urgently called for, in order to check evictions and tackle the disastrous fall in the prices of agricultural commodities."

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the reign of terror prevailing in the Portuguese occupied territories and the failure of Government to remove the ban on Indians from participating with their Goan brethren in the liberation movement."

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret the failure of Government to take note of the growing increase in unemployment and to take adequate steps to solve the same."

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address does not disclose any definite steps on the part of Government for the purpose of introducing the socialist pattern of society in immediate future."

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the per capita income has increased only by five per cent during the five years since 1949, and therefore only by one per cent per year, which indicates the miserable failure of the Plan for the first three and a half years."

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address does not state what steps Government intend to take to achieve technical autonomy in the production of iron and steel and other heavy industries."

(viii) That at the end of the

motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to respond to the universal demand of the people of Manipur for an elected Assembly and representative Government and to put an end to the reign of terror in that State."

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"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."

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta—North—West): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the regrettable condition of atomic energy development in India and does not indicate the steps to be taken to put an end to the 'secrecy' by the admission of the general body of scientists in the country to a share in atomic energy development."

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 9 **Shri Veeraswamy:** not in the House. Not moved. No. 11. **Shri Bogawat:** not in the House.

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

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention the steps taken by Government to implement the main recommendations of the Press Commission, especially those which relate to working journalists and the constitution of Press Council."

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushnag): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the miseries

[Shri Sivamurthi Swami]

and disabilities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and devise steps for improving their lot."

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding:

(a) the steps that would be taken to build up a socialist pattern of society in the immediate future;

(b) the unrest and discontent prevailing in Travancore-Cochin State due to unemployment and under-employment among a vast majority of the population of the State;

(c) the lock-outs and strikes going on in the industrial and agricultural sectors in Travancore-Cochin State; and

(d) the merger of South Travancore area to the Tamil districts of Madras State and the consequential formation of a Malayalam speaking State by the inclusion of Malabar District with Travancore-Cochin State."

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): I beg to move:

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

"but regret:

(a) that the Address fails to recognise the fact that in the absence of a bold and radical land policy, the community projects have not evoked popular enthusiasm so far;

(b) that the State Government have not been able to bear their share of expenditure under the Plan;

(c) that in spite of the increase in production, the living conditions of common people have not registered any improvement owing to the fall of purchasing power; and

(d) that no step has so far been taken by Government in the direction of reducing inequalities of income in the different sectors of National Economy."

Mr. Chairman: Sardar Hukam Singh: not in the House. Amendment No. 17.

Shri Anirudha Sinha (Dharbanga East): I withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Is it going to be moved or not?

Shri Anirudha Sinha: Not moved.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea (Serampore): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of Government—

(a) to protect the labourers from recurring colliery disasters;

(b) to solve the problem of rehabilitation of the displaced persons in West Bengal;

(c) to check the growth of unemployment among all sections of people; and

(d) to ensure adequate democratic rights to labour and other sections of people."

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Satyawadi: not in the House.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Government of India has made itself open to the charge of partisanship by considering the claims of the People's Republic of China justified with regard to Formosa and has thereby affected the prestige of India in international affairs."

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

That at the end of the motion, the

following be added:

"but regret the failure of Government to take note of the loss of crops in Orissa due to extreme drought conditions of last year, and to extend to the Government of Orissa adequate assistance in the shape of famine relief grants and loans with a view to meet effectively the near-famine conditions prevailing in the drought-affected areas."

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the policy of Government regarding the implementation of the provisions contained in Article 48 of the Constitution for the purposes of banning slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and drought cattle in India."

Th. Jugaj Kishore Sinha (Muzaffarpur—North-West): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address has failed—

(a) to take note of the famine conditions obtaining in the State of Bihar; and

(b) to mention any measures for flood control in the area of Bagmati and Adhwara system of rivers in Bihar."

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

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

"but regret that—

(a) the Address does not clearly indicate that the talks with the Prime Minister of Pakistan will be carried on the basis of the clear and unequivocal decision of the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir to accede to

the Indian Union and that the accession is final and irrevocable;

(b) the Address has taken no cognizance of the increasing unemployment, both in urban and rural areas;

(c) the Address has made no reference to the sad plight of the minorities in East Pakistan and their exodus to West Bengal and India, affecting the economy of this country;

(d) the Address has made no reference to the demand of the people of India for complete ban on the slaughter of cows all over India;

(e) the Government of India has not taken any concrete steps to liquidate the Portuguese pockets in India and has put obstacles in the way of peaceful Satyagrahis in carrying on the agitation; and

(f) the recent elections in India have not been free and fair on account of official interference."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret the omission in the Address of any reference to the dangers to the freedom and security of Asia, represented by the latest moves of S.E.A.T.O., and particularly the proposed transfer of its headquarters to Singapore."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address indicates no tangible steps proposed by Government for checking the problem of unemployment which has assumed alarming proportions in towns as well as in the countryside."

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address ignores the fact of wide-spread

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scarcity and want in many regions of India and mentions no steps for relieving the condition of the people who are in jeopardy."

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address only complacently refers to the elections in Andhra but gives no indication of corruption, organised violence and intimidation of voters resorted to in the elections in a manner which threatens to make a farce of democracy and popular rights."

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the fact that the recent disastrous accidents, causing large scale loss of life, have taken place in coal-mines on account of the failure of Government to ensure that the protection to which workers are entitled under the law of the land, is not persistently negated by the criminal negligence of owners."

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address is silent on the issue of the recent series of attacks by Government on the fundamental rights of the working class and other sections of our toiling people."

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to recognise the universal demand of the people of Manipur and Tripura for a popularly elected Legislature and to refer to the use of repressive machinery for ruthlessly curbing the democratic movement of the people of these States for such elected legislatures."

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to note the miserable condition of the workers engaged in the small-scale and cottage industries, especially of two crores of handloom weavers, due to successful competition by large-scale industries, and to find out ways and means to protect these industries by providing markets for the goods produced by them."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to review the actual progress of the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas which have generally been working in a far-from-satisfactory manner to achieve the basic objects of the Scheme and also fails to understand the real defects of the Community Projects and National Extension Service programme and to emphasize the need for re-organisation and re-orientation of the whole scheme to achieve the object of self-sufficiency in these areas."

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address ignores the importance of re-organisation of States on linguistic and other considerations in the light of the recommendations due to be made by the States Reorganisation Commission, before piloting the Second Five Year Plan."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):
I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the series of disasters that occurred in the coal-mines recently involving the lives of a large number of workers and to the steps that are proposed to

be taken for ensuring safety in this key industry."

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 38. Shri Rajabhoj. Not in the House.

Amendment No. 39 by Shri S. V. Ramaswamy reads thus:

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

"and note with satisfaction the all round progress so far made and welcome the steps proposed to be taken to realise the goal of a welfare State and a society conforming to the socialist pattern." It is taken as moved.

Now, the original motion and the amendments moved are for discussion before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Chairman, we have met to discuss the President's Address at a time of crucial importance in the history of the world. The hopes of all peoples for a lasting peace and real freedom and their fears of a war unleashed by imperialists are poised today, as it were, in a kind of precarious balance. That is why it is necessary that our contribution at this stage should be the utmost of which we are capable. But, I am afraid it is exactly at that point that we find our Government to be wanting.

I am certainly ready to offer a good few bouquets to the administration for certain statements which have been made unequivocally in the President's Address. We particularly welcome the statement where it is made categorically clear that our Government recognises only one Government of China, i.e., the People's Republic, and considers that the claims of this Republic are justified. This categorical statement regarding the justification of the claims at present being made and made previously by that Republic is a statement of very great importance, and I am sure the progressive sections of our people who are by far the overwhelming element of our population will welcome this categorical declaration.

I am happy also that stress has been laid in the Address on the five principles which we wish that all the world comes to adopt. I am also happy that that statement refers to the desirability of having a ban on nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

As I said, therefore, I am quite ready to offer a good few bouquets to the administration, but the trouble is we find this Government still wanting not only because it continues to have strong and willing links with the enemies of peace and freedom, with the enemies of those very objectives which we say we have at heart; not only do we still have very strong and willing links with those enemies of peace and freedom, but also because and perhaps as the inevitable basis of such association, this Government's internal policy brings unhappiness to the people, and however much may be the hypocritical humbug with which Government leaders speak glibly about a socialistic pattern of society, it pursues policies that make a mockery of democratic rights and popular well-being and progress. That being so, you can well understand why we are not unqualifiedly happy as we wish we could have been with the contents of the President's Address.

Now, I would like to go a little more carefully over the points made in the President's Address. Reference is made, first of all, to the Panch Shila, the five principles. Now, our question is: how is it that Government does not see in all its implications as to who are opposed to the Panch Shila. I find in a copy of the speech delivered by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov, on the 8th of February, 1955, a copy of which was circulated to many Members of Parliament I am sure by the Tass News Agency—I find in that speech a reference to the Panch Shila in these terms. Molotov says:

"The U.S.S.R. cannot underestimate the fact that India and Burma together with the People's Republic of China have proclaimed the five principles of peaceful co-operation amongst States upon which the Soviet Union has al-

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ways based its foreign policy and which have now found such friendly support throughout the world." Then, he adds:

"We have a right to ask the Governments and Parliaments of all countries: why could not these peaceful principles formulated now in the Indian-Chinese declaration of June the 28th, 1954 become a common platform for the maintenance and consolidation of peace of all nations."

And after he made that speech, I find also that the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union issued a declaration to all peoples and to all Parliaments asking for their co-operation in seeing to it that the five principles are implemented in action throughout the world.

This is a very serious matter. It is very necessary for us today not only to proclaim from the house-tops our adherence in theory to the five principles, but also to know that the five principles are being countered and attacked and with impunity treated with contempt by certain forces and those aggressive forces have got to be fought continuously and persistently and insistently; and for that purpose, a certain wherewithal has got to be collected which I am afraid our Government is not doing by a very long chalk. And we have to ask our Government today; let us find out—and you know very well the answer to that question—let us find out who are against the five principles, who are going against the principle of co-existence? And after that, let us remember how we should formulate our policy, and let us drift away from those very undesirable associations which we have formed obviously very willingly with those enemies of peace and people's freedom who are now masquerading all over the world, who are adopting all sorts of manoeuvres and machinations—and against those machinations we are not taking adequate steps.

Reference has been made a little later in the Address to the Geneva Conference, and the results of that Geneva Conference. But we know very well how the Geneva conference was sought to be sabotaged and hindered by the United States of America. We know very well how one of the objectives of the Geneva Conference which was a settlement of the Korean question was more or less cold-shouldered because of the opposition of the United States as the leader of imperialist reaction; and we know how after the Geneva conference they went on to a place called Manila in order to set up the S.E.A.T.O., and we know the activities of that S.E.A.T.O. I am sorry I do not see any reference in the Address to the activities of this S.E.A.T.O. We only read in the papers this morning about the arrival on Indian soil of a very high British dignitary who is on his way to Bangkok in order to discuss some S.E.A.T.O. plans which go right against the principles of the Panch Shila, but we know these things are happening all the time. We have read reports about the transfer of the headquarters of S.E.A.T.O. to Singapore and today I saw in the *Statesman* a report of an interview given by Sir Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary in Karachi. He was asked whether East Pakistan had a chance of becoming the headquarters of the S.E.A.T.O. Council, and he replied: "There are lots of chances". There are lots of chances of the S.E.A.T.O. having its headquarters in East Bengal. And we know very well what perturbation was felt in our country when the United States-Pakistan Pact was in the offing and even before the Pact had actually been signed. But this kind of machination, this kind of manoeuvre, is going on right under our very nose. At the same time, we make no reference to that sort of thing, and obviously, as far as Government are concerned, they are not taking any steps to counter the results of these machinations on the part of the imperialists who are

aching to unleash a war upon the peaceful peoples of the world.

1 P.M.

Then, reference is made to Formosa and the claims of the People's Republic of China, which we categorically justify. The imperialist record in regard to Taiwan is perhaps the most shameful in the recent annals of cupidity, but this is happening. What is happening in regard to Taiwan is something of which we certainly ought to take very serious notice, particularly because of the context of things today, particularly because of what SEATO is trying to do. There is no doubt about it that there are certain forces operating in the world today, forces with which unfortunately we have got into very close association, and those forces want to attack the liberation of the peoples of Asia, those forces want to endanger the stability of the life of the peoples of Asia, and those forces have already mounted their guns against the People's Republic of China. It is in regard to this matter that I wish particularly to draw the attention of our Government. I wish Government to come forward and say that something definite has got to be done by the world today. I remember how in 1950 when the Korean incidents happened, the United Nations was called post-haste, and to our shame, the Indian Government associated itself with the decision which was forced by the American Government on the United Nations, a decision which without testimony and without the evidence which it was necessary to collect declared that the North Korean Government was an aggressor. We know how that happened. There is no doubt about it that in regard to the situation in China and Taiwan today, the United States Government is very definitely an aggressor. But we know at the same time that we have to sit contemplatively perhaps and express a few pious hopes. But I do not think that the peoples of the world today are so weak; and it is a fact that today the counsels of India count for a great deal in the world.

There is no doubt about it that India has followed certain policies which are very important, which are very effective, and which have contributed largely to maintaining and developing the peace of the world. And that is why it is all the more incumbent on the Government of India not to forget that it has a heightened role today, which it must be worthy to play. But I am afraid it is not proving its worth to play that heightened role.

I know that there are people who say that the Communists are in a quandary, because they have to praise certain aspects of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy, and they are not happy about it, and they are very half-hearted about it. I can tell you that there is no such word as half-heartedness in the political vocabulary of the Communist Party. When we admire something, we go the whole hog about it. When we find something is done in the interests of the people, without qualification we applaud it, and we have not hesitated in applauding certain steps which this Government have taken in the realm of foreign policy. But we are not ashamed about our record, because we have warned Government for years and years about the existence of certain hostile forces, forces hostile to peace and democracy. And it is a good thing that in certain regards Government is waking up, and when Government wakes up, we do not just obstinately say, we refuse our applaudings; we do not do that. But at the same time, we want Government to realise that we had to warn Government throughout; since 1949 and 1950, we have warned Government against our association with those enemies of peace and progress, and we are warning Government even today, because those associations have not been shed, and unless those associations with the American imperialists and with the British Commonwealth are given up for well and good, we are not going to be able to play a really constructive,

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substantial and permanently useful part in world affairs in the present moment.

I now come to the question of nuclear weapons, to which a reference has been made in the President's Address. In regard to these nuclear weapons, we know what is what. We know what is the position of the world today. We know who wants to utilise these nuclear weapons for purposes of war. We know it very well that the Soviet Union,—which is so often maligned by spokesmen of our Government,—before it possessed the atomic bomb, and after it possessed the atomic bomb, before it possessed the hydrogen bomb and after it possessed the hydrogen bomb, on every single occasion, at every single opportunity, has asked for a complete ban on atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons, and even today it is fighting for this ban to be put into effect. We have not taken any real steps in regard to that. But what is the attitude of our friends with whom our Prime Minister goes to hobnob at the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference? It is a good job that the Prime Minister stayed away from certain meetings where certain military questions were discussed. It is a very good job that he stayed away, but it was a very bad job that he went there at all in order to sit at the same table with those people. Once the Prime Minister said that, perhaps with the Brahminic heritage which I cannot just avoid, I have this fear of contamination; the Prime Minister being a very much more sophisticated and advanced person has no fear of this contamination. But it is not mere contamination when our Prime Minister goes and discusses with Churchill and Anthony Eden and company about matters which have been publicised on behalf of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, it is not only that he has the right of dissociating himself from the views expressed; but it is also that he has furnished an

alibi, a moral alibi to these people who can put us up so to speak as co-adjustors in a kind of co-operative endeavour; and that is the foundation of your Commonwealth idea. It is extremely mischievous that we go and take part in these Commonwealth conferences. And it has so many other repercussions, particularly in regard to our economic policy, to which I shall presently make a very short reference; and those repercussions have certainly got to be remembered, when we have to make up our mind as to our behaviour in regard to external affairs.

Now, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers have issued a communique, —to which our Prime Minister was not luckily a party,—in which it was said very solemnly:

"Great progress has already been made in building up the defensive shield provided by the forces of NATO, and the Commonwealth representatives welcome the steps which are being taken to increase the strength of these forces by military contributions from Western Europe"—

(meaning thereby the rearmament of Western Germany, which our Prime Minister also opposed in some of his statements in England). Furthermore,

"They agreed that the overwhelming superiority of the Western Powers in nuclear weapons offers at the present time the most effective and practical assurance that world peace will not be disturbed."

This is the statement which the Commonwealth Prime Ministers put out, and this is the statement with which we are indirectly associated, because of our links with the Commonwealth. And that is why today we have to sit mum when we hear of the transfer of the headquarters of SEATO to Singapore or even perhaps to East Bengal, which is the latest information purveyed through our newspapers.

As I have said earlier, we have warned Government before in regard to the wrong steps that had been taken on the sphere of foreign policy, and we warn Government even now, and we wish Government to dissociate its links with American and British imperialists, links which today mean not only that in the sphere of foreign affairs, we are sometimes driven to perform a role of alibi for moral perverts and the most mischievous imaginable imperialists, but also that in regard to the economic reconstruction of our country, we are absolutely left high and dry, and we are unable to proceed in the way in which we desire.

I turn now to the references in the Address to the condition of our people. And it is there again that I am reminded that after all foreign policy is a function of internal policy, and our internal policy being what it is, we cannot even be sure of the foreign policy that we pursue. As we applaud foreign policy in some of its aspects, we feel we cannot be sure which way the Government will go in case of a real emergency arising, and that is because our internal economy is developing in a manner which is extremely perturbing.

But Government, of course, are, as usual, highly complacent. The President says, on the advice of his Ministers, of course, that the economic situation in the country has shown continued and marked improvement. And then, of course, the usual reference to statistics is made in a summary, and later on, I am sure, we shall be flooded with a whole spate of statistics regarding the advance in the material condition of our people. But actually, what has happened? There is no doubt about it, that there has been a calamitous fall in the prices of agricultural commodities. In the last three years, prices of agricultural commodities have declined very drastically. The index figures show, for example, that the wholesale prices have fallen. In regard to pulses, the index number has fallen from October 1953 to October

1954 from 424 to 257; in the case of rice, from 523 to 463, in the case of wheat, from 564 to 478, in the case of *jowar* from 195 to 166, and in the case of *bajra*, from 274 to 213. There has been a similar fall in the prices of commercial crops. The wholesale price index of oilseeds fell by 26.4 per cent from 548 to 403 and the jute price index fell from 420 to 400 and that of raw cotton, from 461 to 442. In this period—in the period of this fall in the prices of agricultural commodities—the index of manufactured articles rose from 364.3 in January 1954 to 381.1 in May 1954. After that time, there was a slight fall, and it stood at 377.2 in the week ended 27th November 1954. The price index of sugar went up from 273 to 301, but Government, of course, reduced the price of sugarcane from Rs. 1-12 a maund to Rs. 1-7 a maund.

Now, I could give so many other figures, but these are very eloquent in regard to the condition of the people. We find, for example, that according to the Indian Jute Mills' Association, the number of workers employed in the jute mills declined by 40,000 during the last two years, but in the same period, production increased from 722,050 tons to 745,042 tons. The conclusion is that monopolists, both Indian and foreign, are making merry. They are buying their raw materials cheap from the peasants, they are employing fewer numbers of workers, they are extracting more production by increasing the workload and they are selling the products at higher prices. We hear a great deal, for example, about the improvement in the textile industry. But actually this improvement is shown in the case of the exports which we have been enabled to send out to foreign countries. Actually, the consumption position in our country has not improved appreciably and it is only the owners who are now enabled to make larger exports—and they are making greater profits.

In this connection, I may quote from the 1954 Annual Number of Commerce,

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which is a very respectable organ of Indian big business. It says:

"The Indian mills were not in a position to face the competition in the fine and superfine cloth varieties offered by Japan and the United Kingdom. This is a significant fact in that it shows, but for the subsidy the Indian mills get in the form of low-priced cotton, they would not be able to export such large quantities of cloth, as they are doing at present. Ironically enough, the whole of this subsidy is being borne by the poor cotton grower."

This is the position in which the Indian and the foreign monopolists are making merry in our country while the condition of our people is going from bad to worse.

Now, I am very much intrigued to find in the President's Address a very peculiar paragraph—paragraph 13—where in the first sentence there is a reference to the control secured by Government over the Imperial Bank of India, which is supposed to be a very highly progressive measure, and this is followed by a statement that the establishment of the Indian Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation is expected to prove of great benefit to the private sector of our industry. Now, it is very significant that the encouragement to the private sector of our economy is illustrated by reference to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation which is the latest and the most dangerous instance of the fresh penetration of foreign capital interests into our country. These foreign capital interests are carrying on in this country so jubilantly because of the wonderful socialistic pattern of society which is sought to be introduced by our Government. I find that our Prime Minister said at the last session of the Congress at Avadi:

"In regard to industry, we have moved towards a socialist pattern

of society without breaking with those who represent the old order. We have sought their help and co-operation, and received it in some measure."

So we have moved towards a socialist pattern of society and we have made a kind of pact with the representatives of the old order—meaning, perhaps, the British capitalists—and we have sought their help and co-operation, and they have been good enough to give their help and co-operation in some measure. Now, apart from this reference to the socialistic pattern of society, the Prime Minister has been very frank. He has made a compact with those who represent the old order in our economy. He has sought their help and co-operation and he has got their help and co-operation in some measure. And what, forsooth, is the reason for this wonderful magnanimity on the part of the foreign capitalist interests to assist in the advance of our country towards a socialistic pattern of society? That is because the British monopoly capitalist today continues to be in the same pre-eminent and powerful position in our economy. I shall refer only to the British managing agency firms like Andrew Yule or Shaw Wallace, Balmer Lawrie or Bird and Company or Binny and Company or Parry and Company etc.—the tribe is very multitudinous. They control jute, coal, plantation, sugar, textile, mining, engineering and, what not, other concerns. I find from the *Indian Investor's Yearbook*, 1954,—I can only give you a very few figures; there is a lot of them there which should be compulsorily prescribed for study by those who are running our administration—that these companies like Gillanders', Parry and Company, Binny and Company, Balmer Lawrie and Shaw Wallace made a total profit as managing agents, during the seven years, since 1947, the year of independence, which in most cases has been double the share capital invested, and in

some cases, more than 200 per cent. This is their takings as managing agents, apart from profits on the industries they control. In regard to industries, I find, for example, that the Indian Copper Corporation managed by Gillanders, made a total net profit from 1947 to 1952—six years—of £. 32. 15 lakhs on a share capital of £. 9.14 lakhs, that is to say, 357 per cent of the share capital. The Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Limited, a British company, with a share capital of £. 10 lakhs, made a total net profit of £. 26.98 lakhs during the period 1947-52, that is to say, 270 per cent of the share capital in six years. The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited, run by Bird and Company, which exploits manganese ore, has a share capital of Rs. 10 lakhs, but in 1950, 1951, 1952 and in the first half of 1953, it made a total net profit of Rs. 30.67 lakhs, that is to say, 306 per cent in 3½ years. The Bengal Coal Co., Limited, run by Andrew Yule, in four years made a total profit of 265 per cent on the total share capital. In sugar and textiles, which are supposed to be in Indian hands, the biggest factories are in British hands, as for example, Parry's East India Distilleries and Sugar Refineries, which are the biggest in India, Binny's Buckingham and Carnatic Mills or the British India Corporation which has giant factories operating in Kanpur.

I want also to refer to certain advances made to Indian Iron and Steel—a special advance of Rs. 10 crores of rupees. In regard to this, the Chairman of the company, Mr. Leslie Martin, said at the annual general meeting of the company on the 6th December 1954 "The special advance from the Equalisation Fund"—from Government, of course,—“is unsecured, has no maturity date and carries no interest during the construction period. Thereafter, payment of interest on or repayment of the capital of the special advance will be made only to the extent that a special element for this purpose is allowed in the prices of

iron and for steel over and above the normal retention prices to the company”.

This was quoted in the *Eastern Economist* of the 10th December, 1954. In this case, Sir, there is no interest, no date fixed for repayment, no right of Government to ask for repayment and if it is ever asked, that payment can only come from extra prices charged to the consumer. Naturally, these representatives of the old order, these benevolent British imperialists are supporting us in our march towards the wonderful socialistic pattern of society which is promised by the Prime Minister. And I wish our people all joy if they are going to believe all these professions (*Interruption*). I am sorry to say it but it is because of this fundamental dichotomy, this basic ineradicable contradiction in the policy of this Government, it is because of this that the Government is so dwarfed and stunted, so unable to go ahead, so handicapped in arousing the exhilaration and enthusiasm of the people. That is seen here in the speeches made regarding the wonderful change in the atmosphere all over the country. But if you go from place to place all over our wide country, you will never see the real people, the people who suffer, the people who toil, the people who produce the food that keeps us going, the people on whose shoulders our entire civilisation is resting, you will never see them exhilarated and really enthused because between the Government and the people there is the Chinese wall of separation. That is why when democratic operations are set in process those things which we have heard have happened in the case of the Andhra elections have happened. I want to refer to this because this is a very important matter which is connected with the entire future of the policies and programmes which Government is going to adopt.

Government swears by parliamentary democracy. We are not so dogmatic as our Prime Minister, who says

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that parliamentary democracy is the best suited to our country. We are ready to give parliamentary democracy a chance; we are ready to work parliamentary democracy. But, if parliamentary democracy means that under the garb of universal suffrage, it is controlled by Big Money which will be permitted, if parliamentary democracy means that in the name of democracy for everybody it will be the bigwigs in society who will be enabled to dominate over everything in life, then, Sir, surely the people cannot accept that concept of parliamentary democracy. We see how the will of the people is sought to be thwarted and overthrown by a combination, by a conspiracy, by a set of manvourings, by a whole process of corruption and intimidation and violence by all those forces which alone can command really violent elements. Do those who laugh in this House know that capital has the real where-withal to command the elements of violence in this country? You know very well who are the candidates on the Congress side in Andhra Desa and who are the candidates on the people's side. You know who are in a position to control all this violence. You know very well how money talks and prevents people talking, how money percolates into the crannies of administration and corrupts its whole character. And, all this is happening in the country at a time when the President has made his speech. I have no hopes about the Government being conscious of the reality of these things. They are smug and comfortable and complacent. They are very welcome to their joys and personal exhilarations. I have no illusions about them. I wish, at any rate, that people would be convinced of the danger, at a time when the President has made his speech to Parliament, that the people would realise the lie of the land today. I wish people to realise that today we have a great opportunity at home as well as abroad and it is necessary that we all get together in order to rally, control and advance the deepest and truest interests of our

people. But that is something which I find particularly absent from the address which the President, on the advice of his Ministers, has made to the Houses of Parliament.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the President, especially to the reference that he has made in paragraph 17 of his speech wherein he has said:

"The great river valley schemes have shown considerable progress and a number of new projects are being started. In particular, I should like to draw attention to the public co-operation we are receiving in many of these projects. I would especially like to mention the great public response in respect of the Kosi project."

Sir, we people belonging to the Kosi area are greatly heartened by the remarks made by the President in his speech and here I would like to say something about the way in which public co-operation has been made available in that area. You know the river Kosi has been causing much devastation to the people, to more than 90 lakhs of people of North Bihar living in the four districts of Bihar. The story of suffering and devastation has been long and when the Government of India decided to tame that river we people had great hopes. Then the question arose how was it possible to tame this river without delay. It was difficult for the Government or any other agency to manage it in a short space of time and the demand for public co-operation was made. Sir, I remember the days of October and November when the President was moving in those areas and appealing to the people for public co-operation. I also remember the days when Sant Vinoba was moving in that area demanding *Shramdan* for taming the river. I

also remember the day when the Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda spent half a week in that area to enlist public co-operation in the execution of the project. The efforts made by these leaders in particular and the local organisations in general are bearing fruits today. You will be delighted to hear that the public co-operation that we have received has been commendable. We have received not only labour through the agency of *panchayats* and labour co-operatives, but we have received *shramdan* also from people who did not charge even for food or travelling allowances to work for a week or fortnight. They come with their rations, they pay their own travelling allowance and they work for a week or fortnight. The idea behind this public co-operation or the moving force behind this public co-operation is not just some monetary gain or to save some money in the estimated cost of the project. The idea behind it is to see how the people can be made to feel that whatever is being done in the new order of the National Plan is their own creation and they should feel that they are equal partners in the new India in the making. These ideas have inspired the people and it has achieved success.

Sir, this public co-operation has been mainly in three ways. I would like to say something about each of them. Firstly, we have managed to secure public co-operation in the offer of *shramdan*, that is unpaid labour. Secondly, procurement of labour through the agency of *Panchayats* and labour co-operatives without the help of individual contractors. Thirdly, voluntary procurement of land from local people for the construction of the two protective embankments and temporary labour sheds.

I shall explain how these labour *shramdanis* gave labour. They did not charge their travelling allowance from you, they did not charge their food from you but they did work for you. In this respect, the educational

institutions and village *panchayats* have been of great help to us. The secondary schools have been sending their students, a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 75, the colleges with a minimum of 75 and a maximum of 150 and the *panchayats* a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 150, and the minimum period of work was a week and the maximum a fortnight. We have taken the responsibility of constructing 18 miles of work out of the 60 miles of embankment through the agency of public co-operation. For this 18 miles of work the Bharat Sewak Samaj had to raise not less than 520,000 labourers on an average every month to complete the work within the scheduled time, that is before the 12th May. Therefore, to complete the work in the *shramdan* sector, that is two miles of work, we require 3000 *shramdanis* per day for 120 days and the experience that we have gained so far has convinced us that the work will not suffer for want of *shramdanis* and we are sure of the fact that the *shramdan* sector will be completed within the scheduled date, that is 12th May. The Bharat Sewak Samaj has also decided not to take any payment from the project authorities for the work done by the *shramdanis*. In return, we are getting some facilities and amenities from the Government of Bihar and the project authorities. Regarding the co-operation that we have received, there was some talk in the papers, especially *The New Age* which has been unnecessarily critical of the work done by the Bharat Sewak Samaj and then it was also reported in that paper that no amenities and facilities have been provided for the *shramdanis*. I have the privilege of working on behalf of the Bharat Sewak Samaj in that area and I know what facilities have been provided by the Government of Bihar and the project authorities. We have got accommodation and light arrangements; we have got medical arrangements; we have got sanitation arrangements; we have got recreational and cultural facilities. Whatever facilities we demanded have been made available from the Government

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and I as the representative of the *sharmdanis* working there, would not say that no arrangements have been made or no facilities have been given by Government or that Government has been lagging behind in extending the facilities needed by them.

I shall say a word about the people who come through the agency of *Gram Panchayats* and labour co-operatives. You know that up to this day, the multi-purpose river valley projects have been mainly done through the agency of big contractors or companies or individual contractors. In Kosi, we are making an experiment how the people can work, even without these individual contractors, in these big projects and here we have decided to tap the resources of *Gram Panchayats* and labour co-operatives. In Bihar, 40 to 50 per cent of the villages are covered by *Gram Panchayats*, and wherever *Gram Panchayats* were not possible or available, we have organised labour co-operatives. Each labour co-operative or *Gram Panchayat* is obliged to manage its own labourers, minimum 200 in number, and to take on responsibility for constructing 1000 feet of the embankment. The *Gram Panchayats* and labour co-operatives who undertake this responsibility are given work under this sector. Up till now, on the work which we have started on the 16 miles of the embankment, about 16,000 labourers are working every day and you will be glad to hear that if we do not multiply the strength of the labourers it is only because of technical difficulty and not because of the fact that labourers have not been available or the people's co-operation has been lacking. Up to the 14th February, in the Bharat Sewak Samaj's office, about 90,000 people were kept on the waiting list. We started enrolment on the 12th November and it went up till the 1st of February, and within that period we could enroll as many as 1,06,000 labourers to work for the Kosi project. Now, the enrolment has

been stopped and still we have got 90,000 people just waiting for call to go into action. Is it not public enthusiasm? Is it not public co-operation? All these things have been done, not with force, not with coercion but with appeal to the people to work for the achievement of our dreams. Here the disbursement has been made like this. Out of Rs. 100 paid to the Bharat Sewak Samaj for the work, Rs. 90 is to be paid to the individual labourers as their wages, and Rs. 7½ to the Chief of the organiser of the labour co-operative or *panchayat* for social objectives, that is, that the Rs. 7½ will be spent primarily for provision of drinking water facilities, educational institutions, construction of roads for the villages of the labourers who are working on the project. That means that Rs. 97½ go straight-away to the pockets of the labourers and a question may be asked about the remaining Rs. 2½. This Rs. 2½ is given to the unit leader for supervision and establishment purposes. There also a check is made to see that this 2½ per cent, is strictly spent in giving to supervision workers who are group leaders, i.e. Mate or a clerk. The unit leader hardly gets Rs. 40 a month to manage his food and he has to remain there all the 24 hours. In this way, we have been able to rally round as many as 4,80,000 labourers on an average every month, for a period of 120 days. We will be able to complete the embankment within the scheduled date, and you will see how organised human energy can produce great results. We have had the dykes in a number of river valley projects, and we have been able to complete them only with the help of machinery, bulldozers and tractors. In Kosi, only human energy is being utilised and you can see the atmosphere of the place, the morale of the people working there and how they are organised. You will also be surprised to find that we are not using road rollers, power rollers or even water lorries to complete the work of consolidation of this giant embankment—80 to 125 feet in width,

14 to 22 feet in height and 150 miles in length. We are doing this gigantic work with the help of heavy hand rammers and steel buckets. Nowhere bulldozers or tractors are being used by us; we are using bullock carts for the purpose of transport. We are providing employment for 16,000 unemployed people of the area. That area is susceptible to flood and drought and there is unemployment and that problem of unemployment has been solved here with the conditions namely that there will be no increase in the estimated cost of the project and the project will be finished within the scheduled date and in the prescribed manner and the quality of the work will also not suffer because of the fact that human agency has been utilised. Recently a test was made by the technical staff of the project and it was found that the work done by public co-operation is much superior to the work done by individual contractors or even by the machinery.

Then, the third co-operation that we receive from the people is in the matter of procurement of land from the people. It has been a problem for all the river valley project administrations to get land in time without going through the lengthy procedure of land acquisition. In that area also, it is a fact that some people are not to be benefited by the project, and some people have to suffer, especially those people who come in between the two embankments but they have to give the land because the embankment is to be constructed in their area. It was a problem for the project authorities. Shri Nandaji was in that area and he was told that it might not be possible to complete the embankment in time this year because the land acquisition proceedings will take minimum 90 days and by that time the flood might come in and the work could not be completed. The Rashtrapati made an appeal and Shri Nandaji made an appeal and the res-

ponse we have got so far has been commendable. You will be surprised to hear that thousands of acres of land valued at lakhs of rupees, with green, lovely mango orchards, have been put at the disposal of the project without any hindrance or obstacle from the people. You have got them without giving even a chit to the people. It is a fact that they will be compensated because they have got to be rehabilitated, but today they are spending their days in sheds constructed by themselves and are working on that embankment which is not going to benefit them directly. The amount of public co-operation that we have secured through the agency of the Bharat Sewak Samaj can be seen from the fact that the land has been made available to you, thousands of the labourers are working for you and several thousand labourers are on the waiting list. I would appeal to those Members of Parliament who criticise the Government or suspect the relations that exist between the Government and the people to take note of this development and I invite them to come to the Kosi side and see the amount of commendable work of the Government that has been done and the facilities that have been provided to us both by the project authorities and by the Bihar Government. Here I would like to congratulate those people who are working for the project, and I wish to extend my thanks and gratitude to the Government of India, to the Minister of Planning, to the Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr. S. K. Sinha, and to the project authorities and also to the Chief Administrator and the Chief Engineer for their valuable assistance and co-operation. There is no difference between Government machinery and the people there, we all are one in the pious venture.

There is a lot of talk of the Chinese river valley projects. I have made some attempt to follow them, but I would like to know whether they have been able to get *shramdan* which we are getting here, and which

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is undoubtedly the result of the inspiration that we got from Sant Vinoba. A Chinese Engineer himself came there. He was with us for a day or two. He saw the work done by us and he said that our work has been really commendable. We have got the appreciation of those people also. Therefore, those people who manage the affairs of the Communist paper, *New Age* should take note before criticising us. I would like to have this noted, and would like to have everyone's appreciation for this work. We are doing a thing which is quite new and yet the people are behind us. I will only say please help us before you criticise us or condemn us. That is all that I wish to say.

स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ (गुलबर्गा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ने हिन्दी में भाषण करने का निश्चय किया है। ऐसे जमाने में राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं जब कि विश्व की शान्ति आन्दोलन की अवस्था में पाई जाती है और जब हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो हमें अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को अच्छी तरह से महसूस करना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर एक राष्ट्र जिसके कंधों पर आज चांगोचांग से अपनी पूर्व परम्परा के अनुसार एक जिम्मेदारी आई है विश्व की शान्ति को और बढ़ करने की, ऐसे वक्त हम ऐसी बातें करें कि जो उस शान्ति को खतरा में डालें, तो यह एक राष्ट्र की प्रतिष्ठा के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं होगी और इसलिए जब हम आज की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति के बारे में आलोचना करते हैं तो हम जो अलग अलग आज काल के काम कर रही हैं, शक्तियाँ काम कर रही हैं, उनके बारे में जो भी हमारा ख्याल है वह बहुत संजीवनी के साथ, शम्भीरता के साथ हमें बताना चाहिए। मैं जब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के डिप्टी लीडर श्री हिरन मुकुर्जी का भाषण सुन रहा था तो खुशी हुई कि उन्होंने हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के बारे में अपनी भी सहमति जाहिर की लेकिन साथ ही साथ

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि इस सरकार द्वारा चीन के गणतंत्र को जो मान्यता दी गई है, उसका कुछ अनुमोदन किया चाहते हैं तो हम देखते हैं कि इस संसद के भीतर ऐसे भी सदस्य हैं जो इस को एक खतरा की घंटी महसूस करते हैं। उस सम्बन्ध में हमारे हिन्दू महासभा के दोस्त श्री दशपांड का संशोधन आया है जिसमें वे कहते हैं कि :-

"but regret that the Government of India has made itself open to the Charge of partisanship by considering the claims of the People's Republic of China justified with regard to Formosa and has thereby affected the prestige of India in international affairs."

यह समझ में बात नहीं आती कि पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक आफ चाइना को मान्यता देने से हमारी प्रतिष्ठा कैसे घट गई है? चीन और फारमोसा के बारे में या और जो भी जायज ऐसे अधिकार हों, उनकी अगर हम ताईद करते हैं, समर्थन करते हैं तो हमारी प्रतिष्ठा कैसे गिर जाती है जब कि दृढ़ता से, धैर्य के साथ और निडरता से हम अपना मार्ग निश्चित कर रहे हैं। हमारे जो भी खयालात हैं जो विचार हैं या दिशा हैं उस पर अगर डट रहते हैं तो हमारी प्रतिष्ठा कम होने वाली नहीं है। क्या यह कहने से हमारी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ने वाली है कि फारमोसा पर चीन का कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा, जैसा कि इंडन साहब ने कहा है कि अभी जो कुछ उसकी अवस्था है या जो कुछ उसका स्टेटस है, वह भी निश्चित नहीं हुआ है। क्या इंडन साहब की लाइन पर चलने से देश की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ने वाली है या जो भी चीज हम ठीक समझते हैं उचित समझते हैं उसके बोलने से हमारी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ रही है। इसलिए मुझे यह सुन कर खेद होता है जब मैं सुनता हूँ और अपने संसद के कुछ सदस्यों को कहता हुआ सुनता हूँ कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति देश की प्रतिष्ठा को घटाने वाली है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि यह अनपेक्षित बात है क्योंकि

हिन्दुस्तान ने जो भी रास्ता अख्तियार किया है, जिस दिशा से हिन्दुस्तान चल रहा है वह दिशा हिन्दुस्तान को एक ऐसी जगह ले जा चुकी है जहाँ से हिन्दुस्तान की आवाज को बहुत दृढ़ता और संयम से दुनिया सुनने के लिए तैयार हो गई है, इसलिए मैं वैदेशिक नीति पर अधिक कोई बहस नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इतनी बात तो जरूर कहूंगा कि हमारा दश ने जो कदम उठाया है उसकी वजह से शान्ति कुछ स्थिर हुई है। न केवल हम हिन्दुस्तानियों का दिमाग बलिष्ठ जो और भी दुनिया में जंग के रास्ते चलने वाली कुव्वतें हैं उनका दिमाग भी अगर कुछ ठंडा हुआ है तो हिन्दुस्तान की वैदेशिक नीति की वजह से ही हुआ है, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता।

मैं अपना अधिक समय अन्तर्गत व्यवहार के बारे में मेरे जो विचार हैं उनको रखने के लिए लूंगा, जो भी मेरे लिए आपने वक्त मुक़र्र किया है उसका उपयोग करूंगा। सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी के बारे में मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं कि संदर्भ प्रकट किया जा रहा है और दश में जो अलग अलग पक्ष हैं उनके चंद लोग या चन्द पक्षों के लोग संदर्भ प्रकट करते हैं तो कोई खेद हमें नहीं मानना चाहिए। यह बात ठीक है कि सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी जो भी एक उद्देश्य हमने अपने सामने रक्खा, इस संसद् ने सोशलिस्टिक एकोनामी के बारे में अपनी पूरी सहानुभूति और अनुमति जाहिर की और यह पृष्ठन के पूरे राष्ट्र को या हर एक नागरिक को अधिकार है कि जो उद्देश्य आपने अपने सामने रक्खा राष्ट्र के आर्थिक विकास की दिशा में, नसकी तफसीलात क्या हैं, उसके डिटेल्स क्या हैं और उसके प्रिंसिपल्स क्या हैं, वह किस तरह से आप प्राप्त करने वाले हैं, ऐसा अगर कोई हमसे पूछता है तो हमें गुस्सा करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमें उसकी तफसील बताना जरूरी हो जाता है। जो भी यह सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी है और जिसके बारे में बहुत कुछ मजाक उड़ाया जाता है, ऐसी तो बात नहीं कि सोशलिज्म जो भी उसका खयाल हो, वह किसी

एक गिरोह की या पक्ष की मोनोपली तो है नहीं, हम भी उत्तने ही हक्दार हैं और अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान के बदलते हुए हालात में यह जाहिर किया गया कि हिन्दुस्तान का आर्थिक विकास सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न का होगा तो इसमें गलती कहाँ से हो गई। इस में तो बधाई देनी चाहिए कि इस पार्लियामेंट ने इसको मान लिया और आइंदा जो नियोजन होगा जो योजना बनाई जाएगी, वह उसी बीस पर रहेगी। इसलिए मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ अपनी गवर्नमेंट से कि जो सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी का खयाल है उसको तैयार करने में जो कदम उठाए जानें वाले हैं या भीषण्य में उठाए जाएंगे, उनकी तफसीलात क्या होगी, डिटेल्स क्या होंगे, इस का स्पष्ट चित्र हमें मुल्क के सामने रखना चाहिए। जब सन्दर्भ की वृत्ति होती है, जब एक एग्जम्पल आती है तो और भी कन्फ्यूजन बढ़ जाता है और उस कन्फ्यूजन को दूर करने के लिए यह आवश्यक बात है। मैं नमूता से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारा दश के और हमारा आदरणीय नेता जो एक जमाने में कांग्रेस के बड़े नेता थे लेकिन आज प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के चेरमैन हैं, आचार्य नरेंद्र दैव, उन्होंने कुछ सवालात पूछे हैं। उन्होंने अपने एक बयान में, जो हाल ही में शाया किया गया है, कहा है कि इस सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का सम्बन्ध क्या है, उसके फंडामेंटल प्रिंसिपल्स क्या हैं और उस के बनाने में, उस को सफल करने में हम क्या कांग्रेसी स्टैप्स लेना चाहते हैं। मैं बड़ी नमूता से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी में उसी वक्त विश्वास होगा जब राष्ट्र यह महसूस करेगा कि एक ऐसा कदम उठाया जा रहा है जो कि हम को उस उद्देश्य की ओर ले जा रहा है, और उसका एक इन्डिक्स यह हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज की अवस्था में नेशनल इन्कम के बारे में जो बड़ा भेद है, डिस्पैरिटी है, उसको कम करने की दिशा में हम क्या करने वाले हैं। इसका स्पष्ट निर्देश अगर हम राष्ट्र के सामने रख सकते हैं तो जो आज सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी के बारे में हमारी

[स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ]

तरफ सन्देह की दृष्टि से देख रहे हैं उनके संदेह दूर हो जाएंगे। आचार्य नरन्ध्र देव ने यह कहा है :

"For me democratic socialism is above party."

हम उनसे कहना चाहते हैं कि हम ने अपने सामने जो सोशलिस्ट प्लैटफॉर्म आफ सोसायटी रक्खा है वह कोई एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, वह पूरे राष्ट्र के नियोजन का सवाल है तथा पूरे राष्ट्र का विकास इसी तरह से होगा।

एक बात जिसको आज अपने आर्थिक नियोजन के बारे में हम को अपने सामने रखने की जरूरत है वह जो हमारी प्लानिंग है उसकी तफसीलात के बारे में है। कार्टेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने कुछ कहा है लेकिन उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है वह हम जानते हैं कि एक ह्युकुमत की पालिसी का सवाल है। जो उनकी खुद की राय है वह उन्होंने पूना में एक महीना पहले जो कंस्ट्रिक्टव वर्कर्स की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी उसमें जाहिर किया है कि कार्टेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज उत्पादन को तो बढ़ाएंगी ही, साथ ही साथ एम्प्लायमेंट का भी एक बड़ा जरिया हो सकता है। उसको आगे बढ़ाना है तो आज जो हम एक दान वृत्ति से उसकी तरफ देख रहे हैं, उसको रिबेट दे रहे हैं, सप्लिडीज दे रहे हैं, लॉन्स दे रहे हैं, ग्रांट्स दे रहे हैं उस से वह आज की एकानामी के अन्दर बराबर नहीं बैठेगी। अगर आप उनके प्रोडक्शन के लिए, उन के उत्पादन के लिए कुछ रिजर्वेशन नहीं रखते हैं कि जो चीज स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और कार्टेज इंडस्ट्रीज से पैदा होगी वह किसी ओर सेक्टर में नहीं पैदा होगी, जब तक इस तरह से रिजर्वेशन नहीं किया जाता है तब तक कार्टेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज दूसरे सेक्टर के साथ कम्पटीशन में सर्वाइव नहीं कर सकेंगी। इस चीज को हमें समझना चाहिए, अगर हम राष्ट्र की सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो जैसे हम विश्व शांति की बात कर रहे हैं उसी तरह से आन्तरिक स्थिति को देखना चाहिए। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हमारी पर्सनैलिटी स्प्लिट (Split)

पर्सनैलिटी हो। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हम जब दृढ़ता से चलते हैं और आन्तरिक जगत में हम उस दृढ़ता से नहीं चलते हैं तो कुछ दुविधा पैदा होगी। इसलिए मेरी नम्रता से प्रार्थना है इस ह्युकुमत से कि कार्टेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में और भी दृढ़ता से कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए और अगर हम उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन आफ फील्ड्स करते हैं तो नियोजन की पद्धति कुछ सहज हो जाएगी।

मैं इस राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री नवु लाल शर्मा :

करकहकुलश्रीद्वितां चरणाम्बुजनसरकान्त-
भिर्भजताम्॥

हृदयगन्धीन्मन्दन् मनसि नृसिंहः

सुमुल्लसत्॥

माननीय सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में मैं भी अपने प्रस्तावकर्ता मित्र के साथ अवश्य ही साथ दंता हूँ। उनका अनुमोदन करता हूँ और स्वयम् भी उस महा-पुरुष के प्रति भी राष्ट्र के निर्देश के लिए आभार प्रदर्शन करता हूँ। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम कुछ थोड़े बहुत मतभेदों के कारण या कोई बात हम अपने मन में रखते हैं जिस बात से कि हमारे राष्ट्र का उत्थान हो सकता है, उस कारण से यह कह दें कि यह अभिभाषण किसी बात में कम है। ऐसा भी अर्थ नहीं है और यह भी भावना नहीं है कि कुछ राजनीतिक स्वाधों में या इलगत आकांक्षाओं में आकर के हमारे राष्ट्र द्वारा, हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए गए कामों की किसी प्रकार से निंदा कर दें, उसका अपमान कर दें और निरादर कर दें। यह भी उचित नहीं है। मैं इस बात को समझता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति का व्यक्तिगत बहुत ऊंचा है। मैं किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र के राष्ट्रपति के साथ अपने राष्ट्रपति की तुलना तो नहीं करना चाहता, परन्तु इतनी बात जरूर कहता हूँ कि जिस सादगी, मानस परिव्रता और चारित्र्य परिव्रता का प्रतीक हमारा राष्ट्रपति हैं शायद विश्व में कोई भी राष्ट्रपति ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा

एक यही बात नहीं है, यह भी मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि पिछले थोड़े दिनों के अन्दर हमारा प्रधान मंत्री ने वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में जो जो कदम उठाए हैं, जो जो काम किए हैं, हृदय से उसका समर्थन और अनुमोदन करना ही नहीं बल्कि उनके प्रति श्रद्धा का भाव रखना भी हमारा कर्तव्य है। मैं किसी प्रकार के राजनीतिक और दलगत मतभेद को मुख्य रख कर ऊंचे से ऊंचे और पवित्र किए गए कामों के मूल्य को कम आंकना पाप समझता हूँ। परन्तु फिर भी दो चार शब्द मुझे अपनी तरफ से ब्रह्म कहना होगा, वह इस कारण नहीं कि मेरे भीतर कोई राजनीतिक भावना है, मेरे दिल में कोई दलगत स्वार्थ है या मैं कुछ चाहता हूँ। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में आपने इतनी उन्नति की है विशेषकर इस पंचशील का आह्वान करके जिस पंचशील के लिए बार बार यह कहा जाता है इसकी भावना को रख कर के कि वह एशिया के महाद्वीप में युदाग्नि को बढ़ने से रोकता है, मैं चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ ईश्वर से हम लोग तां ईश्वर विश्वासी लोग हैं, कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के और हमारे राष्ट्र के जितने परिश्रम हैं सब सफल हों और विश्व से युद्ध की अग्नि सदा के लिए शान्त हो जाए।

एक शब्द अवश्य थोड़ा चुभता है। "हमारा सभी देशों और राष्ट्रों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण व्यवहार।" हमने कभी किसी का कुछ बिगाड़ा नहीं, न हम कभी किसी के ऊपर आक्रमण करने की दुर्भावना रखते हैं, न कभी किसी के प्रति बुरी भावना, किसी प्रकार से किसी की सावरेटी को बिगाड़ने की, किसी के घरलू मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने की भावना भारत राष्ट्र ने रखी है। किन्तु इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि कोई दिन प्रीति दिन हमें सताता रहे, हम किसी के साथ अन्याय न करें यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन दूसरे के अन्याय को चुपचाप सहते जाएं यह दुःख की बात है। यह कहना इसलिए आवश्यक हो गया कि अभी आज के ही समाचार पत्र में है, क्लस ही के एक स्टैंटमैंट में हमने पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के मेजर भोंसले के मुँह से यह सुना।

2 P.M.

स्थिर रूप से पता चलता है कि पूर्वी बंगाल से प्रति सप्ताह २२,००० निष्क्रमण करते हुए शरणार्थी पश्चिमी बंगाल में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। लगभग पिछले चार महीनों में, १९५४ के अन्तिम मासों में ६२,३६९ व्यक्ति भारत आए। इतना ही नहीं, अभी भी साढ़े तीन या चार लाख के करीब आदमी अभी आने के लिए भारत सरकार से आश्रय मांग रहे हैं। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह मित्रता कैसी। हम तो मित्रता के नाते अपना हाथ बढ़ाते हैं, उनको छाती से लगाते हैं और वे छिपे छिपे हमारी बगल में छूरा घोंपते चले जा रहे हैं। जो हिन्दू लोग पूर्वी बंगाल में रह गए हैं उनको वे मार मार कर और हर प्रकार से तंग कर के भारत भेजते चले जा रहे हैं और अपने प्रयत्नों में सफलता प्राप्त करते जा रहे हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने उन की जान बचाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं और यदि कोई नहीं उठाए तां क्या हम यह समझें कि आप एक दो या दो चार लाख व्यक्तियों की जानें बचाने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करना चाहते सिर्फ यह देखते हुए कि कहीं विश्व शान्ति खतरों में न पड़ जाए। मैं कहता हूँ कि उस जाति को जीवित रहने का हक नहीं है जो अपने लोगों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती। यह उस जाति के आत्म गौरव का प्रश्न होता है और उन लोगों की रक्षा करना उस जाति का कर्त्तव्य होता है। यहाँ पर हाल ही में मार्शल टीटो आए और उनका आपने स्वागत किया। उसके बाद पाकिस्तान के गवर्नर जनरल यहाँ आए आप ने उनका भी स्वागत किया। मैं इन के स्वागत करने का विरोध नहीं करता। परन्तु आप अवश्य अपनी राजनीतिक सत्ता के अनुसार पाकिस्तान के गवर्नर जनरल पर दबाव डाल सकते थे। आप ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में सम्मान पाया है और आप ने कई मित्र बना लिए हैं लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन से आपके मित्र हैं जो आप के साथ इस मोर्चे पर इस मसले को हल करने में आप का योग दे रहे हैं। आप कतली जाते हैं और पाकिस्तान के अधिकारी

[श्री नंद लाल शर्मा]

दिल्ली आते हैं। आप की बातचीत नैहरी पानी के झगड़ के बारे में, काश्मीर के सवाल पर, निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति के बारे में और दूसरे जो मामले हैं उन के बारे में होती हैं। मेरा पक्का विश्वास है इन का कोई हल सम्भव नहीं है जब तक कि दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धान्त पर जिस के आधार पर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बने, खत्म नहीं किया जाता। स्वयं यहां पर डाक्टर खान साहब आए। शर्पाधियों ने उनका स्वागत किया और मैं जानता हूं कि उन्होंने मिस्टर जिन्नाह के दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धान्त को कभी नहीं माना, इस सिद्धान्त को वहां की जनता स्वीकार नहीं करती। भारतीय जनता भी इसे स्वीकार नहीं करती। आपके कहने पर यह सब भगई समाप्त होने वाले नहीं हैं, नैहरी पानी का भगड़ा हल होने वाला नहीं है, निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति का मुल्यांकन भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। इन सब भगइयों को हल करने का सिर्फ एक ही इलाज है और मेरा विश्वास में वह है पुनः खंड भारत का बनना। मैं वपन दृढ़ निश्चय से कहता हूं कि आप इसके बारे में जो कुछ भी सोचते हैं और कहते हैं वह ठीक नहीं है। आप तो कहते हैं कि इसके बारे में अब सोचना भी नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि आपकी बीमारी, आपका रोग, आपकी कठिनाइयां बढ़ती ही चली जाएंगी जब तक आप इस विभाजन को जनता की ओर से अपील कर के जनता के मन को मिला कर और उनके मन के मेल को मिटा कर उनको एक न कर दें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं हो जाता तब तक आपको कभी भी सुख और शान्ति मिलने वाली नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे नेता गण गम्भीरता पूर्वक ध्यान दें कर सच्ची सदभावना से, किसी की राज्य सत्ता छीनने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपने व्यक्तियों की रक्षा के लिए पूर्ण बल से काम लें। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम चुपचाप बैठ रहें और बंठुरी चलाते जाएं।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह है—मेरे संशोधन के विषय में, संविधान की ५४वीं धारा के बारे में, जिसके अनुसार यह प्रतिज्ञा की

गई है और यह आदेश दिया गया है राष्ट्र को और देश की सरकारों को कि वे निरन्तर प्रयत्न करें गो बध को बन्द करने का। इस में लिखा है—

“The State shall take steps for prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle of India.”

यह देश कर दुख होता है कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में मांस, चर्बी, रोधर, बॉन्स और हाइड्स इत्यादि का निर्यात हो रहा है और उसके बदले में घी और बटर बाहर से मंगवाया जा रहा है। इस बात की सूचना कि घी और बटर बाहर से मंगवाया जाएगा आज ही मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में दी है। यह चीजें आज इस देश में मंगवाने की जरूरत क्यों महसूस हुई हैं और खास कर उस देश में जिस देश में कि दुध और घी की निदियां बहा करती थीं। यह इस देश के लिए बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है। मैं, सभापति महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे। अचम्भा तो इस बात का भी होता है कि दिल्ली में, बम्बई में, कलकत्ता में चलने वाले सत्याग्रहियों के पीछे सी० आई० डी० निरन्तर घूमती रहती है और कहीं बाते हम लोगों से पूछती है। हम तो उनको स्पष्ट ही कह देते हैं कि हम कोई काम छिपा कर नहीं कर रहे और न ही करना चाहते हैं। हम कोई राजनीतिक चाल नहीं चलते। हम तो कहते हैं कि गाँ सब के लिए मान्य है और गो बध रोकना सब का कर्तव्य है। परन्तु यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि बजाय यह लोग यह देखें कि १४ वर्ष से कम उम्र की गाँओं को न मारा जाए और अगर वहीं ऐसा हो तो उसकी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे-वे निरन्तर हमारे ही पीछे लगे रहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज तक कितनी गाँएँ ऐसी हैं जिनको कि उम्र १४ साल से कम होते हुए भी उनको मार दिया जाता है। मैं जानता हूं कि बान्द्रा बम्बई में एक एक साल की उम्र की गाँओं को मार दिया जाता है। इसका पता लगाने के लिए हमारी सरकार कोई काम करने वाली

नहीं है और न ही उसको इसके बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट देने वाला है। मैं ५० पी० सरकार को ही नहीं आप को भी और अपने नए गृह मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि वहाँ पर गो बध बन्द कर दिया जाने की घोषणा की गई है। मैं चाहूँगा कि बाकी प्रान्तीय सरकारें भी ५० पी० का अनुसरण करें और अपने यहाँ गो बध बन्द कराने का प्रयत्न करें। पंजाब सरकार के बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है कि उसने भी इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाए हैं, यह सब झूठ है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उसने ऐसे कानून का नाम लेकर न सिर्फ अपनी आंखों में ही धूल भरी है बल्कि बाकी जनता की आंखों में भी धूल भरी करने की कोशिश की है। पुराने कानून के अनुसार बगैर लाइसेंस के गो गो नहीं बचा जाएगा और हत्या नहीं होगी। यही कानून ब्रिटिश टाइम में था और पंजाब सरकार ने कोई नई बात नहीं की है।

Mr. Chairman: The same law was there in British times also. Even today, it is the same as before and there is no question of licence at all so far as the general slaughter of cows is concerned. Every villager is entitled to slaughter cows unless prevented under rule III made under section 43 of Punjab Laws Act casually only for prevention of riots, affrays and the like. The statement that cow slaughter is banned in the Punjab is not warranted by law.

श्री नृप लाल शर्मा : मैं सभापति महोदय का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने हमें वास्तविकता का पथ-प्रदर्शन कराया है। वहाँ पर हत्या बन्द होने वाली नहीं है जब तक वहाँ पर बूचक़्सान बन्द न करा दिए जाएँ। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि गो हत्या करने वालों का इसमें कोई हठ है। पंजाब में गोहत्या करने वाले भी विशेष नहीं हैं। अभी गुड़गाओं में मेवाँ ने स्वयं घोषित किया है कि हम गो हत्या नहीं करेंगे। हम उनको उनके इस फैसले पर बधाई देते हैं। हम उनको भी बधाई देते हैं। किन्तु औरों से भी प्रार्थना है कि वे भी उस मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ें।

साथ ही मुझे थोड़ा सा भारतवर्ष की शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में कहना है.....

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry. The rule that was read out by the Speaker this morning was that the time-limit would be fifteen minutes and not more. I am very sorry I cannot extend the time.

श्री नृप लाल शर्मा : तो मैं आपका बड़ा धन्यवाद करता हूँ और संसद् से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जिन सुभाषों की ओर मैं ने उसका ध्यान दिलाया है उन पर वह ध्यान दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का स्वागत करते हुए समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कमलेंद्रु मात राह (जिला गढ़वाल—पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर—उत्तर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं अपने आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति का उनके अभिभाषण के लिए आभार प्रकट करती हूँ उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूँ। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में प्रायः सभी बातें ली हैं और उनको विस्तृत रूप से दिखाया है। फिर भी मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझती हूँ कि कुछ थोड़ी सी बातें जो मेरे अनुभव में आई हैं उनका सुभाष के रूप में सरकार के सामने रखें।

हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न बहुत मात्रा में हो रहा है। उसकी बढ़ती हो रही है। यह सब हाँव हुए भी अन्न का अन्य देशों से आयात क्यों होता है यह बात हमेशा मेरे मन में एक उलझन पैदा करती है और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम खाद्यान्न का आयात क्यों कर रहे हैं।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार घट नहीं, अपितु बढ़ रहा है। इसका भी मुझे बहुत ही खेद है। इसके लिए जरूर हमारी सरकार को कई हाथ से उपाय करना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं सरकार के सामने यह रखना चाहूँगी कि जनसाधारण के क्रय शक्ति बढ़ी नहीं, अपितु घटी ही है। साथ ही जो हमारे किसान और उत्पादक हैं उनको भी हमें हानि से बचाना है। जनसाधारण की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ाने के साथ साथ हमें उन उत्पादकों की भी मदद करके यह याद रखना है कि उनको भी हानि न पहुँचे।

[श्रीमती कमलेंद्रु मरीच शाह]

बढ़ती हुई बंकारी को दूर करने के लिए और अधिक प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए। यही मैं आपको सामने रखना चाहती हूँ।

एक बात मैं अपने अनुभव से और बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक और कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं उनके लिए सरकार ने जो पर्याप्त रुपया दिया है, उसके लिए मैं सरकार का धन्यवाद करती हूँ। लेकिन उसमें एक बड़ी मुश्किल यह हो रही है कि उन लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने वालों में बड़ी ढील है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देती हूँ। हमारे यहां जो राष्ट्रीय मार्ग बनने हैं उनके निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने पर्याप्त धन दिया है और सड़कों बनाई हैं। लेकिन जब मैं अभी अपने जेब में गई तो मैंने सुना कि इंजीनियर लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे पास काफी आवरसीयर नहीं है इसलिए कुछ आवश्यक मामलों का एलाइनमेंट नहीं हो सक रहा है। इस तरह से कामों में बहुत ढील हो रही है। इसका उपाय होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हीरजन लोग हैं उनकी पर्याप्त मात्रा में मदद नहीं हो रही है। केवल उनके साथ बैठकर खाना खालेने और उनको मंदिर प्रवेश करा देने से उनकी समस्या हल नहीं होगी। उनको तां आर्थिक इत्यादि अन्य प्रकार की मदद भी मिलनी चाहिए। उनको केवल एक बार मंदिर में घुसा देने या एक बार उनके साथ बैठकर खाना खालेने से उनका उद्धार नहीं होगा। इससे तो उनकी उल्टे सबर्ण लोगों के साथ दूरमनी ही होती जा रही है और उनका नुकसान होता है। और इस प्रकार वे और भी दुःख पाते हैं। इसलिए कुछ ऐसा उपाय होना चाहिए कि जिससे उनको कुछ वास्तविक मदद मिल सके।

एक बात और है जिसकी ओर हमारे राष्ट्रपति विशेष ध्यान देते हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनको शीघ्रतः शीघ्र पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित करना बहुत आवश्यक है। जितनी इसमें देर की जाएगी उतनी ही उन जगहों को मदद मिलने में देर होगी। और वे

पिछड़े ही रहेंगे और उनकी अवनीत ही होती रहेगी। अतः मैं बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ। हमारे कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन की ४५वीं धारा होती हुई भी हमारे देश में अभी तक गांवध जारी है। अभी हमारे शर्मा जी ने इसके बारे में कहा है। हमारे यहां की प्रान्तीय सरकार ने इसको अपने प्रांत में बन्द करके बड़ा कदम उठाया है। इससे मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई और देशवासियों को भी हुई होगी। हर राज्य की सरकार को इस उदाहरण का अनुसरण करना चाहिए और हमारे देश में गांवध बन्द होना चाहिए। पिछली बार कहा गया था कि हमारे देश में एक करोड़ लाले लंगड़े और बूढ़े पशु हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि अब तक वे दो करोड़ हो गए होंगे क्योंकि भैंसों के बदले जवान दुधारू पशु मार जा रहे हैं। हमको उन्हें बचाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। हमारे लिए यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है कि हमारे लिए ची अमेरीका से आवे। कहा यह जाता है कि हमें चाहिए कि हम अपनी जरूरत की चीजें दूसरे देशों से आयात न करें। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे खाने की मुख्य चीज भी बाहर से आवेगी। यह हमारे लिए बड़ी लज्जा और शर्म की बात है।

मैं मानती हूँ कि हमें हर देश के साथ प्रेम भाव रखना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा करने के साथ साथ अपना हानि लाभ भी देखना चाहिए। मैं आपको इसका भी एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। मैं उस इलाके में होकर आई हूँ जिसके निकट का इलाका तिब्बत है जो हमने चीन को दे दिया। यह ठीक है क्योंकि यह उसका था। लेकिन दते समय हमें यह बात भी ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए थी कि उसके साथ हमको ऐसी शर्तें (कन्डीशन्स) कर लेनी चाहिए थीं जिससे हमारी हानि न होती। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जो हमारे यहां तिब्बत से पशुमीना आता था उसके आने में बहुत ही कमी हो गई है। सारा पशुमीना चीन वालों ने दुगना दाम देकर खरीद लिया है और हमारे यहां जो पशुमीने की कार्टज इंडस्ट्रियां हैं उनको इससे बड़ी हानि

पहुँची हैं। मैं अभी गाँवर से आई हूँ। वहाँ के निवासियों ने मुझ से कहा है मैं उनकी बात संसद में पहुँचा दूँ। इसलिए श्रीमान्, मैं आपके सामने यह बात रख रही हूँ। इसमें अवश्य कुछ होना चाहिए। हम दूसरे दशों के साथ दोस्ती कर लें किन्तु हम अपना भी ध्यान रखें ताकि हमको भी हानि न हो।

दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे दश में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की बहुत खानें हैं। उनके बारे में हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने कुछ नहीं कहा है। मेरे ही क्षेत्र में इतनी खानें हैं कि अगर उनकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाए तो गड़वाल धनी बन सकता है और इतना धनी बन सकता है कि जिसका वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता। इस तरह भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इसमें अगर कुछ व्यय हो तो उसे करना चाहिए क्योंकि एक दो साल में उससे दस गुना फायदा हो जाएगा। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि इन खानों को चालू कर देना चाहिए।

अन्तिम बात मैं सरकार के सामने यही रखना चाहती हूँ कि जो लोगों में आज आर्थिक विषमता और भी बढ़ गई है वह दूर होनी चाहिए। ऐसा प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि जहाँ तक हो सकता है यह विषमता न रहे। तभी दश वासियों को कुछ लाभ पहुँच सकेगा अभी तो हालत यह है कि एक ओर बहुत बड़े धनी लोग हैं तो दूसरी ओर ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको मुट्ठी भर अनाज भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसके लिए भी सरकार को कुछ प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

इतना कह कर और राष्ट्रपति के भाषण का समर्थन करते हुए और अपने सुझावों को पेश करते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूँ।

श्री अलगू राव शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम): जो प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रपति को धन्यवाद देने का है मैं उसका सादर समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

अपने सुन्दर भाषण में राष्ट्रपति ने जो दश ने पिछले वर्ष उन्नति की है उसका एक मार्मिक चित्र दिया है।

और उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि कोई भी राष्ट्र या हमारा राष्ट्र इस बात पर गर्व कर सकता है, संसद के सदस्य इस उन्नति पर गर्व कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जो उससे भी बड़ी महत्त्व की बात उन्होंने कही वह यह है कि इस उन्नति से संतुष्ट होकर हम बैठ नहीं रह सकते। अगर शासन-व्यवस्था अपने कामों से संतुष्ट हो जाए तो वह प्रगति नहीं कर सकती।

—सन्तोषादनुत्तम सुखलाभ:—

संतोष से तो बड़ा सुख मिलता है लेकिन यह याँगीयों के लिए है, तपस्वीयों के लिए है, ऐसे व्यक्तिओं के लिए है जो अपने जीवन में सम रस लेते हैं। समाज के साथ और उस पर बोझा बन कर उनको नहीं रहना होता। लेकिन जो शासन व्यवस्था है, जिसका द्रत समाज की सेवा करने का है वह अपनी छोटी मोटी सफलताओं पर संतोष करके नहीं बैठ सकती। मैं राष्ट्रपति के सारे भाषण में जिस बात को सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण समझता हूँ वह यही है कि राष्ट्रपति ने यह अनुभव किया है कि हमने पिछले वर्ष में प्रगति की है। हमने अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाया है। हमने सिंचाई की योजनाएँ चलाई हैं किन्तु फिर भी हमें इनसे संतुष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं अपने अनुभव से कहता हूँ कि जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ वहाँ कितना ही उसर और बँजर पड़ा था किन्तु आज वह भूमि नलकूपों की वृत्ती धारा से सिंचित हो रही है। लहराते हुए खेतों को देख कर मैं स्वयं बहुत हर्षित हुआ हूँ। मुझे यह देख कर बहुत हर्ष हुआ कि उस क्षेत्र में घाघरा का वह पानी और शारदा का वह पानी जो बाढ़ से तबाह किया करता था आज उसको बांध कर नियंत्रित करके नहरों के जरिए उस सूखी हुई भूमि को सिंचित करने का प्रयत्न जारी है। मैंने अपनी आँखों से उस प्रयत्न को देखा है और उससे मैं बहुत प्रसन्न हुआ हूँ। मैं समझता ही नहीं था कि अपने जीवन में यह दृश्य देखने को मिलेगा जो हमने देखा। तो वह प्रगति अभी जारी है लेकिन हम यह समझें कि जो हमको प्राप्त करना है वह कर लिया तो ऐसा सोचना हमारी भूल होगी। हम चुप बैठ नहीं सकते, हमको और भी आगे बढ़ने का प्रयत्न

[श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री]

कना चाहिए, पुस्तार्थ करना हैं और राष्ट्र को एह ऐसे शिखर पर ले जाना हैं कि हम मानवता के सामने एक उदाहरण रख सकें कि यह एक प्राचीनतम संस्कृति का राष्ट्र एक बार उठ कर खड़ा हुआ हैं, जगा हैं और विश्व को संदेश देने की क्षमता और योग्यता इसमें आ गई हैं। जिस भारतीय का सिर आज यह ईश्वर जन्मा न होता होगा कि आज अन्तराष्ट्रीय जगत में पीडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के एक नेतृत्व को एक तरह से ऐसा स्थान मिल रहा हैं कि जो पिछली सदियों के इतिहास में किसी भारतवासी को शासकीय क्षेत्र में यह सम्मान प्राप्त करने का अवसर नहीं मिला था। आज कौन ऐसी दिशा हैं जिधर उनकी आवाज अपना एक मार्मिक महत्व नहीं रखती हैं। आज अन्तराष्ट्रीय गाँधीयों में जो उनकी आवाज निकलती हैं वह चारों दिशाओं में गुंजित हो जाती हैं और वह आकाश में प्रतिध्वनित होती हैं और उससे तरंगें उठती हैं और मानव हृदय उससे शान्त पाता हैं। निस्सन्देह यह मानना पड़गा कि जब युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे थे, तो उनको अगर किसी ने बरसने से रोका हैं तो वही उनकी एकमात्र शान्ति की आवाज हैं। भले ही कल उसमें हमको विफलता हो जाए और हम उस उद्देश्य को पूरा न कर सकें लेकिन जहाँ तक प्रयत्न का सम्बन्ध हैं, तार्किक ढंग से लाञ्छित ढंग से और निष्ठा के साथ प्रेरणा के साथ सच्ची भावना के साथ जवाहरलाल जी ने जिस तरह इस दिशा में प्रयत्न किया हैं उसके लिए उनको महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा आशीर्वाद देती होगी कि सचमुच जो भाविष्यवाणी महात्मा गांधी ने की थी कि उनके उत्तराधिकारी जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं, वह भाविष्यवाणी चरितार्थ हुई हैं और पूरी हुई हैं। पुष्को ऐसा लगता हैं कि महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा जवाहरलाल जी में इस तरह से उतर करके मूर्तिमान हो गयी हैं। अब इसके बावजूद कि हम यह गौरवपूर्ण नेतृत्व अन्तराष्ट्रीय जगत में पीडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का देख रहे हैं, बावजूद इसके कि हम अपने राष्ट्र को इतने समुन्नत स्थान पर

आसिन पात हैं फिर भी राष्ट्रपति के ये शब्द हम भुला नहीं सकते कि हमको इससे संतुष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। वह वाक्य हर दिशा में और उनके भाषण के हर पैराग्राफ में चेतवनी के रूप में आपको मिलेगा। कि खबरदार, हम संतुष्ट होकर बैठ नहीं सकते। पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को हम सब ने स्वीकार किया, आज दुनिया उसका बड़ा ताग अलाप रही हैं और जिसके मिस्टर मुकर्जी बृहद् कायल हैं और साथ ही साथ और बातों को उन्होंने 'बांगस' शब्द से याद किया उस सरकार का जिस सरकार ने पंचशील की बात विश्व के सामने रख दी। आज वह शेर जां भाड़ी में साया हुआ हैं, खरगांश से कहता हैं ठीक हैं, न तुम दखल दो, न हम दखल देंगे। सिद्धान्त एक हैं, उसी शान्ति को आप मानते हो कि शान्ति को हम मानते हैं। जब इस पर विचार करते हैं तब लगता हैं कि उरगमें एक बड़ी प्रौढ़ चेतवनी की आवश्यकता हैं कि हम जिन लोगों से यह आशा करते हैं कि शान्ति के साथ वह रहेंगे, उसमें हम को सूक्ष्म यंत्र से देखना चाहिये कि वास्तव में लक्ष्य शान्ति हैं भी या एंगल शान्ति को हम एक नारा बना कर उसके पीछे लाल क्रांति की भावनाएं रखते हैं और विश्व में लाल क्रांति के भंडों को ऊंचा करने के लिए हम इस पंचशील के दस्तावेज के ऊपर हस्ताक्षर तां करते हैं परन्तु वह उनकी सच्ची भावना नहीं हैं। अगर सच्ची भावना होती तां हमारे मित्र मुकर्जी और उनकी पार्टी जो शान्ति का नारा उठा कर विश्व का युद्ध से बचाना चाहते हैं और इस हाउस में ऐसी बातें करते हैं और बाहर इसी प्रकार इस सरकार की कटु आलोचना करते हैं, उसका रूप दूसरा होता अगर उनकी वास्तव में शान्ति प्रयत्न में सच्चा विश्वास होता। और इस बात में ठीक ही कहा गया हैं कि :

---मनस्यन्यद्दृश्यन्त्यत्---मन मैं और हैं वाणी
मैं और !

अन्तरात्मा से उस शान्ति प्रयत्न पर विश्वास नहीं है, वह एक बाहरी आवाज की बात करते हैं। ये हमारे भाई जो इनके अनुकूल होता है

उसका तो स्वागत करते हैं और जो उनके अनुकूल नहीं होता उसका स्वागत नहीं है। मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारे राष्ट्र नायक ने अपनी आवाज इस शान्ति के वातावरण को बनाने में उच्च की है वह विश्व कल्याण के लिए एक सबसे बड़ा प्रभावशाली यंत्र सिद्ध होगी। साथ ही जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति ने हमें चेतावनी दी है कि हमें संतुष्ट होकर बैठ नहीं रहना है बल्कि सतत प्रयत्नशील रहने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा न हो कि "मूढ़ में राम और बगल में छुरी" वाली कहावत चरितार्थ हो। जबान से सच्चाई का नाम लें और अच्छाई का नाम लें, शान्ति का नाम लें और उपयुक्त समय आते ही वे आक्रमणकारी नीति से काम लेना शुरू कर दें या और कोई बहाना बना कर उस नीति को अपनाने लगें, तो ऐसे लोगों से हमको सावधान और सचेत होने की आवश्यकता होगी। हम नारों के भ्रम में नहीं पड़ सकते। हम ने अपने राष्ट्र नायक को अक्सर कहते सुना है और मैं ऊपर गहरा प्रभाव उसका पड़ा है जब वह कहते हैं कि हमको नारों में नहीं बहक जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो हमारे सामने आती है वह वह नकशा है जो हमने अपने समाजवादी रूप के समाज का बनाया है, वह एक बड़ा कदम है जिसमें हम आगे गये हैं। किन्तु वहाँ पर भी चेतावनी की आवश्यकता है। इसमें संदेह नहीं कि हमारा जो अब तक का नकशा था, जो एक धुंधली भांकी हमारे पास थी जो एक चित्र था कि हमको उधर जाना है, उस दिशा को हमने हालाँकि अधिक से अधिक साफ किया है मगर अब भी उस तस्वीर की बहुत सी चीजों को धोना है। तस्वीर धुली हुई नहीं है, पंछी हुई नहीं है। एक खाका खींचा गया है तस्वीर का, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं लेकिन उसके परिमार्जन की आवश्यकता है। हम समाजवादी ढांचे की जब बात करते हैं तो हमारा तात्पर्य उस गांधियन आउटलुक से रहता है, उस दिशा से रहता है जिस दिशा में महात्मा गांधी ने हमको चलाया था। वह चाहते थे कि मानवता मानवता के आधार पर खड़ी हो। मानवता ने समानता का हमेशा ही

एक नकशा देखा है। काफी प्राचीन काल से— "मम प्रति मम प्रति इति समस्तं तत्सम—" का हमारा आदर्श रहा है, अर्थात्, मेरे लिए, मेरे लिए। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जिसमें बोल सकता हो कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक सा है। छान्दोग्य एवं बृहदारण्यक उपनिषदों में इसकी महिमा भरी पड़ी है। पंचविध एवं सप्तविध साम का गुणगान उस समता का सुंदर संगीत है। और हमारे यहाँ तो यह आदर्श रहा है :—अन्नादः सम विभागः प्रजांना यथार्हतः—यह वचन हमने भागवत में पढ़ा—कि राज्य का यह परम कर्तव्य है कि अन्न आदि का सम विभाग वह प्रजा माव के लिये करे, कोई दुःखिधा न हो कोई भिखमंगा हमारे बीच में न हो और कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति न हो जिसके पास रहने को मकान और पहनने को कपड़ा न हो। हम ऐसे समाज की कल्पना करते हैं, जिस समाज में लोगों को रहने के लिए स्थान, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा, खाने के लिए अन्न और बीमारों को औषधि सुलभ हो और जहाँ पर कोई दुखी न होगा। हम उस राज्य की कल्पना कर रहे हैं जिस स्वराज्य की भांकी हमको महात्मा गांधी ने शुरू में दिखाई थी, मगर जब हम समाजवाद और साम्यवाद की बात करते हैं तब उसमें एक विदर्शी भावना की बात है एक नई लहर आई, एक नई विचारधारा से, एक क्लास वार की बुनियाद पर जीवन का एक मापदंड बनाया गया और समाज का एक नकशा खींचा गया। ऐसा न हो कि हम इस तेजी में कुछ आगे बढ़ने के भ्रम में उस आदर्श को भुला दें जो गांधी जी ने इस समता को एचीव करने के लिये हमें बताया था, जिन साधनों का स्वरूप हमें बताया था वहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम उसे भूल जायें। हमारा एक ट्रैडिशन है, एक बैकग्राउंड है, बहुत प्राचीन काल से हमारा जीवन सांस्कृतिक रहा है।

—न अस्माकं ज्योष्ठासः न कानिष्ठासः— मानव में न कोई लहुरा है न जेठा है। यह मानव समता है, गांधी जी ने भी हमें यही बताया था। यह ट्रैडिशन और कल्चर हमारे पीछे रहा है, जब यह रहा है तो उस कल्चर

[श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री]

की बैंकगाउंड में, गांधी जी के विचारों की बैंकगाउंड में हम को देखना चाहिये कि जो सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न हैं, उस में जो चीज हम मानव समता के लिये स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, उस समता के पीछे जो सहयोग की भावना हैं, मनुष्य मनुष्य में जो सहयोग की भावना हैं, वह उस में रहनी चाहिये। उस का स्वरूप हम को पश्चिम से मिला है, उन के दोषों से रहित, उन के कांटों से रहित, यह फूल जो समता का है, समानता का है, मानव-एकता का है, मानव के बराबर मानव है, वह रहना चाहिये।

---सहृदयं सामनस्यमविद्वेषं कृणांग वः ।
अन्यो अन्यमभि हर्षत वत्सं जातमिवाध्या ॥

अथर्व वेद में यह मंत्र है कि हम समान इक्षु वालें हैं, हम समान मनुष्य हैं। हम एक दूसरे के प्रीति प्रेम से लपकें और बतलाया कि जैसे अभी पैदा हुए बच्चे के प्रति (अध्या---कभी जो मारी न जानी चाहिये वह) गाय भागती है प्रेम के कारण, वही प्रेम मनुष्य में मनुष्य के लिये हो। यह बात हमारी प्राचीनतम संस्कृति से हमें मिलती है। लेकिन कभी हम ऐसे शब्दों को सुनते हैं जो कि नारों की तरह से बन गये हैं, कभी हमारी नीति का समर्थन होता है और कभी हमारी बुराई, गवर्नमेंट की बुराई होती है और कभी उसे यह सिखाया जाता है कि तुम को इस तरह से शान्ति की स्थापना करनी चाहिये हमको उन नारों में नहीं उलभ जाना है। अब राष्ट्रपति का जो अभिभाषण है उस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ, उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे राष्ट्र की जो पिछले वर्ष की प्रगति है उस का बहुत सुन्दर चित्र हम को दिया और यह चेतावनी दी कि हम को संतुष्ट हो कर नहीं रहना है। अभी तक हम को चौमुहानों पर गलित लोग भिक्षा से जीविकोपार्जन करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारे समाज के अन्दर एक ऐसा अंग है जो असह्य है। जब तक हम उस के लिये उचित व्यवस्था नहीं कर लेंगे तब तक हम को संतुष्ट हो कर नहीं बैठना है। लेकिन प्रगति हुई इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं

है, इस के लिये हमारे राष्ट्र के संचालक और हमारी शासन व्यवस्था दोनों ही धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अभिभाषण के लिये धन्यवाद का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप का भी आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे कुछ कहने का अवसर दिया।

श्री सारंगधर दास : जनाब सदर, जो मंत्री संशोधन प्रस्ताव है उस को मैं पहले पढ़ दूँ :

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

"but regret—

the failure of Government to take note of the loss of crops in Orissa due to extreme drought conditions of last year, and to extend to the Government of Orissa adequate assistance in the shape of famine relief grants and loans with a view to meet effectively the near-famine conditions prevailing in the drought-affected areas."

इस प्रस्ताव को आगत करते हुए पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मित्र श्री टी० एन० सिंह ने पहले जो कहा कि उन्हें तां जितने संशोधन प्रस्ताव हैं सब अजीब से मालूम होते हैं। मुझे इस को सुन कर ताज्जुब होता है और किस लिये संशोधन प्रस्ताव अजीब हैं मैं समझ नहीं सकता। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन का विचार है कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से, गवर्नमेंट की जो पार्टी है उस की तरफ से जो कुछ आता है वह ठीक है और बाकी सब जो कुछ है वह अजीब है।

राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो कि जायज दिखाई देती हैं जैसे कि विदेशी मामलों के सम्बन्ध में। अभिभाषण में कहीं जेनेवा है और कहीं न्यूयार्क है जिस पर बहरा की गई है। कुछ और भी बातें हैं जैसे हमारे मुल्क में पिछले साल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है, उपज बढ़ गई है। मगर देश में खाना पीना आम जनता के लिये नहीं है। इस लिये किसी के मन में हर्ष नहीं है लेकिन इस बात के सच

होने हुए भी मैं उस की बहस में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जो मेरा संशोधन प्रस्ताव है उसी पर कुछ कहूँगा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक वर्ष बाद एक भाषण दिया लेकिन उस में ओड़ीसा, बिहार और बंगाल इन तीन प्रदेशों में जो अनावृष्टि के परिणामस्वरूप अकाल पड़े गया है उस के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही गई है, इस से मुझ को बहुत अफसोस मालूम होता है। इस लिये मैं अपने संशोधन प्रस्ताव को अजीब नहीं कह सकूँगा।

मेरे अन्दर जो अनुभूति है उस के होते हुए भी मेरा मनाभाव इंटरनेशनल है, बहुत दिनों पहले मुल्क के बाहर रहने के कारण मेरे अन्दर वह भावना अभी बाकी है। लेकिन मेरे मुल्क में जब लोगों को खाना नहीं मिलता है, पीहने के नहीं मिलता है और अभी एक अकाल हुआ है जिस के लिये गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया से बहुत मदद मिलनी चाहिये, जब वह नहीं मिलती है तब मैं इंटरनेशनल बाते नहीं सोच सकता हूँ। सोचने का मौका ही नहीं है। हमारा फर्ज यह देखना है कि हमारे मुल्क में लोगों को कैसे खाना मिले, कैसे पीहने के मिले और जब ओड़ीसा में, बंगाल में और बिहार में अकाल हुआ है तो उस का समाधान कैसे हो। इस लिये जो अनावृष्टि हुई है उस के बारे में मैं पहले कुछ कहूँगा।

पिछले साल जुलाई और अगस्त में एक दम से बरसात नहीं हुई। इस लिये बहुत सी जमीन एक दम से सूख गई, उस में तिनक भी धान पैदा नहीं हुआ। फिर सितंबर के पहले हफ्ते में कुछ बरसात हुई, उस में जो गहरी जमीन थी वह बच गई। उस समय जो ओड़ीसा गवर्नमेन्ट के फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने कहा कि इस साल ओड़ीसा में तीस करोड़ रुपये की फसल नष्ट हो जायेगी। उस के बाद जब आमदनी हुई तब यह मालूम हुआ कि जहाँ रुपये में ८ आ० होने की उम्मीद थी वहाँ अब ६ आ० और ५ आ० ही रह गई। ओड़ीसा में ६ जिले ऐसे हैं जहाँ अभी २ आ० से ले कर ६ आ० तक फसल हुई है। एक जिला कटक का है जिस में कुछ नहीं है इस लिये वहाँ ६ आ०

से ज्यादा हुआ है। अब तक मयूरभंज, बालेश्वर, कंओर, सम्बलपुर, सुन्दरगढ़ और ढाँकनाल जिलों में, जहाँ फसल एक दम खराब हुई है, काफी रिलीफ नहीं मिला है। मैं इस के लिये कोई भिन्ना नहीं मांगना चाहता हूँ और हमारी जनता भी भिन्ना नहीं मांगती है। हमारे ओड़ीसा प्रान्त से १२ वर्ष से बंगाल, बिहार, मद्रास और साउथ इंडिया के दूसरे इलाकों को सब मिला कर करोड़ों रुपये का सर्प्लस राईस हर साल जाता था। उस प्रान्त में अभी अकाल है। वहाँ लोग काम करने को भी तैयार हैं। उनके करने के लिये वहाँ कोई काम नहीं है। इसलिये मेरी भारत सरकार से यह मांग है कि ओड़ीसा सरकार को रिलीफ के लिए कुछ गाँव या फीमिन गाँव या लॉन के रूप में १५ करोड़ रुपये दिये जायें ताकि वहाँ का काम चल सके। भारत सरकार को यह सोचने की जरूरत नहीं है कि यह पैसा कैसे बसूल होगा। चूंकि ओड़ीसा में लोगों को कोई काम नहीं मिलता है इसलिये वे कलकत्ता चले गये हैं। ओड़ीसा में छोट छोट बहुत कारखाने हैं उन के लिये भी करने के लिये कोई काम नहीं है। अब जब वे कलकत्ता चले गये हैं तो उनको वहाँ से भी वापस आना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि पूर्वी बंगाल से लोग पश्चिमी बंगाल आ रहे हैं और जब उनके लिये काम बढ़ते हैं तो भला ओड़ीसा के लोगों को कौन काम देगा। इस वास्ते वे लोग भी वापस आ रहे हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसे टाटा नगर है, यौंदवार टैक्सटाइल मिल है, हीराकुद है, वहाँ भी हजारों लोग काम करते हैं लेकिन अब इन से अधिक लोगों के लिये वहाँ भी कोई काम नहीं है। मैं अभी ओड़ीसा से आया हूँ और मैंने वहाँ कुछ काम होते देखा गया है। सड़कें बनाने का काम, बांधों का काम और ऐसे ही और छोट छोट काम हो रहे हैं। वहाँ पर १५, १५, २०, २० और २५, २५ आदमी एक एक जगह पर काम करते हैं। लेकिन बहुत लोग बेकार बैठे हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि उनको भी काम मिले परन्तु उन के पास कोई भी काम करने के लिये नहीं है। ओड़ीसा एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है। वहाँ रास्ते या सड़कें भी बहुत कम हैं। बांध भी नहीं हैं कुएँ भी नहीं हैं और इन सब चीजों को बनाने के लिये रुपये

[श्री सारंगधर दास]

की जरूरत हैं ताकि ये सब चीजें भी बनाई जा सकें और लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल सकें। उनके पास धान और चावल खरीदने के लिये पैसा नहीं है और अगर उन को ये सब चीजें पहुँचाने का इंतजाम किया गया तो उनका उत्साह बढ़ेगा, उनकी शक्ति बढ़ेगी। अगर इन चीजों के न होने के कारण उन में यह शक्ति और उत्साह नहीं होगा तो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिब विदेशों में जा कर युद्ध को जो रुकवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो उन के पीछे मुल्क की शक्ति भी नहीं रहेगी। जनता में जो उत्साह है वह भी जाता रहेगा और कुछ काम नहीं हो सकेगा। इसीलिये श्री टी० एन० सिंह ने जो भाषण दिया है उसमें उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट की बहुत तारीफ की है और उसके किये कार्य को बहुत बढ़ा चढ़ा कर पेश किया है। मैं ने आप के सामने दो एक प्रान्तों की बातें कही हैं। ओड़ीसा में जो अकाल पड़ा हुआ है उसमें सरकार की तरफ से काफी मदद दी जाये इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है। ऐसी मदद देने में सरकार अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हुई है। इस बास्ते में सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि ओड़ीसा को कम से कम १५ करोड़ रुपये की सहायता जल्दी से जल्दी दी जाये ताकि वहाँ के लोगों के पास मजदूरी कर के खाने पीने के लिये पैसा हो। वहाँ के बड़े बड़े कारखानों के पास जिन के पास १०, २० या २५ एकड़ जमीन है उनको भी जो कुछ अनाज मिला है वह भी दो तीन महीनों में खत्म हो जायेगा। इन बेचारों की तरफ हमारे अर्थ मंत्री या हमारे फूड मंत्री का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। फूड मंत्री कहते हैं कि हमारे पास १०, २० लाख टन चावल अभी मौजूद है, तो न मालूम क्या करेंगे। मैं सुभाव देता हूँ कि यह चावल ओड़ीसा और बिहार में भेज दिया जाये ताकि वहाँ के लोग काम करके, मजदूरी कर के पैसा कमा कर उसको खरीद सकें। यहाँ पर इस अनाज को व्यर्थ रख कर कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा, सड़ जायेगा या खराब हो जायेगा। इसीलिये जो रुपया मैं मांगता हूँ वह मैं भीख के रूप में नहीं मांगता और यह भी

नहीं कहता कि वह खैरात में दे दिया जाये। मैं कर्जे के रूप में इस रुपये को मांगता हूँ और यह भी दो तीन साल में वापस कर दिया जायेगा। यह रुपया बरबाद नहीं होगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार के बहुत से रुपये बरबाद हो रहे हैं लेकिन मैं सरकार को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ये रुपये जो सरकार देगी उस को ठीक तरीके से खर्च किया जायेगा, इससे सड़के बनवाई जायेंगी, बांध बनवाये जायेंगे, कुएं बनवाये जायेंगे जिस से कि हमारे देश का उपकार होगा। सड़के बनने से वहाँ के लोग अपना माल मीठियों में लाकर बेच सकेंगे जिस से उनका स्टैंडर्ड ऊँचा होगा और इस से उस प्रान्त का और इस देश का भला होगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I speak to support the Resolution which has been put forward so ably by Mr. Singh and supported so well by Mr. Mathew.

I want to speak not as a Member of the Congress Parliamentary Party or as a member of any political group, but I want to speak as an Indian, a pure and simple Indian; and when I look at this Address from that point of view, I would say that by reading this Address I get a happy sense of achievement at home and an exhilarating sense of added status to our country abroad. And I say all this in the light of my journey to Turkey as a Member of the Indian Parliamentary delegation. I say this in the light of my experience, culled by me, member of the Estimates Committee. And I say this because during the last intersession period I had the good fortune to be in my constituency for a pretty long time and to see people at work.

An hon. Member just now spoke and I tell you, Sir, honestly I did not understand whether he was speaking in this land of India addressing an Indian audience, addressing an Indian Parliament or he was talking from some other platform for some other audience or gathering. I tell you, Sir, that my disappointment was great. He

talked also about the Chinese wall between the Government and the people.

In this Address, our achievements in the international field have been listed, and I say with a sense of humility, and with a due sense of respect, that they have been listed in a very colourless way, though perhaps a colourful and decorative way would have been better and a less bald statement could have been made. I would say that the Address errs on the side of understatement. All the same, it is an Address which is meant for intelligent persons, and is to be read by intelligent persons. By reading this Address, they can know one thing, namely that our achievements in the sphere of foreign policy are very great. I may tell you that the greatest achievement that the foreign policy of India has had is this, that the foreign policies of all the countries of the world have been taken away from the rusty chancelleries of the world, and brought home to the multitudes that constitute the nations of the world. Some time back, I was reading the war memoirs of Lloyd George, and there Lloyd George had said that the foreign policy of a country was an occult business, some kind of an esoteric thing, and that it was fit to be a thing for manipulations, manoeuvrings and machinations; and thus, there was some kind of an unhealthy odour about foreign policy. But today I am conscious of the fact that even if India has not made any big contribution, yet India has made great contributions towards solving the problem of world tension. If India has not made any other contribution, at least it has made this contribution, namely that the foreign policy is not now a policy which is to be understood only by a junta of politicians, but the foreign policy of a country and of a nation is a policy which is understood by its people, which is for the people, which is acceptable to the people, and which is understood by everybody in this country as well as abroad.

When I was in Turkey, I could see how the people there were grateful to India for the role that she was playing. Of course, I could see that from the very looks of the people. I could see that by listening to some of the Deputies there. I could, therefore, say that the role which India is playing is a role which has not only enhanced the prestige of India among the countries of the world, but which has also given the people freedom from fear, freedom from a sense of insecurity, and freedom from all those threats which make for the unhappiness of mankind. I think, this is not a small achievement.

Coming now to the production side of our Government, I might say that for the last nine or ten days, we have been examining the various concerns run by our Ministry of Production. I know that those concerns are our national undertakings, and of course, we are taking the help of the nationals of other countries also. But I want to ask one question. Which country is there in the world which has not taken the help of the nationals of other countries, when they have had to embark on an enterprise, which is new and which is of a highly technical and specialised nature? There is no such country of the world which has not taken that kind of help. Therefore, I say that we are not ashamed that we are taking the help of other countries in building up our national undertakings. On the other hand, I am happy that we are making use of the experience, the wide experience, and the cumulative experience of other countries, for building up a prosperous and happy India. And what have I found during our examination? I must say that I am a student of history in a very limited way only.

Shri Velayudhan: Teacher also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When I came to the House, I forgot that I was a teacher. I am now a student.

I was saying that I was looking at the progress reports of those industries, and I tell you that I am very happy as an Indian to see that ships

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

are being built in our country, cables are being prepared, and so many other things are being done, and that India is being put fast on the map of those countries which are self-sufficient. So far as the means of production, and so far as the sinews of production are concerned India has become self-sufficient. I am sure that that sense will fill anybody with pride, unless he is a jaundiced member of some political party, which will not see any good anywhere.

It has been said that a Chinese wall is there between the Government and the people. I should say that there is no Chinese wall of any kind between the Government and the people. In my constituency alone, there are three national extension service blocks, and I am a member of two of these blocks. I visit these blocks sometimes, and I go about the villages in my constituency and elsewhere when I find time, and what do I find? I find that if at all there is a Chinese wall, it exists only in the imagination of some persons who see nothing but walls around them, and who see nothing but this kind of encirclements about them.

An Hon. Member: You go to the wall.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So, there is no Chinese wall at all. The national extension service schemes and these community projects have generated a kind of enthusiasm amongst our people, which I am sure is going to be a very good augury for the future of our country.

People say that we are not doing all that we could in the way of employment potential of our country and that our production is not as satisfactory as it should be. I would ask those people to go to the people themselves, without any prepossessed ideas and without any dogmatic attitude. If they go to the people themselves, they will see how the face of the Indian villages is changing on account of these community projects and national extension service

blocks. I know that only one-fifth of India is at present included in these community projects and extension service schemes, and that is so because we are limited on account of funds and everything else. But I do not see any reason why we should despair of the achievements that we have to our credit. Looking at this Address, from the point of view of India, I should say that the country has made great strides towards achievement not only within but also abroad.

There is one sentence in the President's Address, which is full of great significance, and it is this:

".....the threat of war again darkens the future of humanity."

It is not a small threat which is there. This sentence has been overlooked by many persons, and they have not understood the full significance of this sentence, which says that the threat of war again darkens the future of humanity. I would ask: Who are the people that are creating this kind of war hysteria in the world? Who are the people that are trying to bring about peace in the world? I do not want to allot blame or praise to any country, but I must say that anyone who looks at this problem very dispassionately will come to the conclusion that it is India that is trying to build a bridge of peace between the two blocs in the world—if I might use that expression. It is India that is making great efforts to bring about peace. And I must say that the conception of peace which India has given to the world is the conception of good neighbourliness, the conception of having good relations with one's neighbours. It is a policy of good neighbourliness that India has advocated, and I believe this policy of good neighbourliness is bearing good fruit. I was glad to find that even those who have tried to criticise the President's Address very stringently have said that this policy of good neighbourliness which India

has advocated, and which is being commended by every country in this world, is bound to lead to good things.

3 P.M

I would, therefore say that this Address, even though it does not give us all that we want, is an Address which will fill every Indian with a sense of achievement and with a sense of pride. I will also say that those people who have been talking about the fall in prices and this and that will find that in this Address it has been said that something will be done to stop the fall in prices. I feel that this Address gives us in a very very small compass the shape of India as it is today and the road which lies ahead of us and the goal for which we are striving. I think, Sir, this Address is an Address which gives us self-reliance and hope for the future, and we should be thankful to the President for it. With these words, I resume my seat.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह (हजारीबाग—पश्चिम): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि बहुत दिनों के बाद मेरी ओर आप का दृष्टिपात हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो स्वर अलापा जा रहा है, मुझे भय है कि मेरी ओर आप का दृष्टिपात हुआ है।

श्री एम० पी० मिश्र (मुंगेर उत्तर—पश्चिम): आप सत्तम में गाइयें।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : मैं सब से पहले लोक सभा के सदस्यों से क्या पूछ सकता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति का सालाना भाषण होना, उस पर बहस होना, इस में कौन सा महत्व है ? आप इस पर विचार कर सकते हैं। यह बजट का सेशन है, जिस वक्त बजट पेश होगा उस वक्त जितनी बातें कही गई हैं, मैं समझता हूँ सारी बातें दोहराई जायेंगी। इस लिये आप समझें कि यह जो कई दिन की राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बहस होगी उस से देश को क्या लाभ होगा। मुझे इस का दुःख है कि जिस प्रकार हमें देश

के प्रत्येक नागरिक से प्रेम से आदर से बरताव करना चाहिये यदि उस प्रकार हम विचारों तो जितनी बातें हम लोग आज कर रहे हैं शासन के सम्बन्ध में उन सब में हम लोग विदेशों की नकल करते हैं। इस पर हमें विचार करना होगा और सत्य का तकाजा है कि इस को बहुत जल्दी छोड़ देना चाहिये। जो कुछ हम यहां कर रहे हैं वह तमाम अंगरेजी राज्य की नकल है। यहां पर बादशाह आता था। बादशाह को तो अपनी शान व शक्ति दिखाने और लोगों को दबा कर रखने के लिये ऐसा करना पड़ता था और उस की नकल यहां पर जो वाइसराय और लार्ड हुक्मत करते थे उन्होंने की। आज हमारा अपना राज्य कहा जाता है, देश में अपना शासन है। जो कुछ पहले बादशाह करते थे दूसरे मुल्कों में और आज भी कर रहे हैं और जो यहां पर लाट साहब किया करते थे वही अगर यहां हमारे राष्ट्रपति करें तो हमें विचार करना होगा कि इस की क्या जरूरत है। मैं आप से यह इसीलिये कहता हूँ, सभापति महोदय, कि मैं और आप तो बहुत पहले से इस लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं। आज जिस वक्त हम देखते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति आते हैं और उन के साथ कुछ पल्टनों के लोग आते हैं, जिस टाट बाट से आते हैं उस को देख कर सारी गुलामी की बातें याद आ जाती हैं कि जब हम गुलाम थे, जब हमारा देश गुलाम था, उस समय जिस प्रकार से हमारे शासक आते थे, मालिक आते थे उसी तरह से आज भी हो रहा है। यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है, इसीलिये इस पर सब को सावधान होगा।

मेरे कहने का यह मतलब नहीं कि राष्ट्रपति न आयें, राष्ट्रपति जरूर आयें, साल में एक ही बार न आयें बल्कि अनेक बार आयें और लोगों को प्रोत्साहन दें, उपदेश दें, यह बहुत जरूरी है। इस में शक की कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन जिस तरह से आते हैं वह प्रथा हम को खत्म कर देनी चाहिये। विदेशों में जिस प्रकार बादशाह आते थे तो वह तो जनता पर धाक जमाने के लिये आते थे, उन को पार्लियामेंट में भी डर होता था कि शायद कहीं उन को कोई मार न

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

दं, इसलिये उन के साथ फाँव आती थी, बड़ बड़ प्लटनों के अप्सर आते थे, जिस की हमारे यहाँ जरूरत नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति आयें, यहाँ के दो चार व्यक्ति जैसे अध्यक्ष लोग हैं, प्रधान मंत्री हैं उन को प्रेम से ले आयें, उन से ऊर्ध्व करायें, लोगों को दर्शन दें और चले जायें। लेकिन जिस तरह से आज आते हैं वह तो बिल्कुल गुलामी की दादगार हैं। जैसा मैंने कभी कहा था :

“This is nothing but a lingering love for slavery.”

यानी गुलामी चली गई लेकिन गुलामी का प्रेम हमारे देश के लोगों को लगा हुआ है और उसी से प्रेरित हो कर हम राष्ट्रपति को एक स्वांग बना कर लाते हैं और उस में इतना समय नष्ट होता है और देश का खर्चा भी होता है। इसलिये सारे देश से, सारी सभा से विनती के साथ कहता हूँ कि इस प्रथा को खत्म करना चाहिये।

श्री एम० पी० मिश्र : आप संविधान में संशोधन लायें।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : संविधान में मेरे संशोधन लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जिन के हाथ में शासन का भार है अगर उन को भगवान बुद्ध दे दे तो काम चल सकता है।

इस के बाद यह भी कह दिया गया कि अभिभाषण में बहुत कुछ कह दिया गया है। वह तो दिया गया है, यह मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन जो असल चीज कहनी चाहिये वह कहनी गई या नहीं इस सब लोग सोच और समझ सकते हैं। यह बात जरूर है कि एक ही चीज को आदमी कई पक्षों से देख सकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस सारे देश के जितने देशभक्त लोग हैं, राष्ट्रपति हैं, प्रधान मंत्री हैं या और जितने लोग हैं उन लोगों के व्यक्तित्व के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा जाय मुझे कहीं कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि आज राष्ट्रपति के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा जाता है, प्रधान मंत्री के सम्बन्ध में कहा

जाता है, कभी कभी उन के कार्यों से मुझे भी आनन्द और गौरव का अनुभव होता है वह सही बात है, लेकिन हम को बहुत सी और बातें भी देखनी पड़ेंगी। जैसा मैं कहता हूँ आज सारे देश के लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश का शागदार बागीचा हो, शानदार बागीचे के लिये कैसा माली बहाल होना चाहिये जो बागीचे को लगायें, पौधों को लगायें और उस को सींचें तथा उस की रक्षा करें। सभापति महोदय, आप के दिमाग में, सारे देश के दिमाग में, देशभक्तों के दिमाग में और जिन के हाथ में शासनभार है उन के दिमाग में यह बात जरूर है कि देश सुखी हो, देश में सुन्दर बागीचा लगें इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जब हम देश को एक सुन्दर चमन बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि उस को रखने वाला, उस की रक्षा करने वाला कैसा होना चाहिये। मेरे कहने का यह मतलब है कि हम को हर तरह से जनता को सुखी करना है, जनता का पालन करना है, लेकिन जिन के हाथ में शासन का भार आता है, जिन के हाथ में यह सारा काम है वे लोग कैसे हों, वे लोग कैसे काम कर रहे हैं यह भी देखना पड़ेगा। लेकिन अगर हम किसी ऐसे माली को बहाल कर दें जो पौधों को ठीक से न लगायें तो वह कैसा काम करेगा। इस पर हम को विचार करना होगा। मैं कहता हूँ, सभापति महोदय, कि देश में जितने कार्य हो रहे हैं, मुझे आप जमा करके यदि मैं कहूँ कि इन को बिल्कुल ही अच्छी तरह नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। जब तक देश से करपान दूर नहीं होता, जब तक घूसखोरी बन्द नहीं होती, जब तक भ्रष्टाचार जारी है तब तक इन आयोजनों का कोई मतलब नहीं है। दहातों में जहाँ पर जमींदारी खत्म कर दी गई है और जिन के हाथ में अभी जमींदारी दी गई है वहाँ पर जिस प्रकार उन लोगों को प्रबन्धक समाज के लोग लूट रहे हैं वैसे जमींदार लोग भी नहीं लूट करते थे। इसी तरह जो भी कानून बने और जो भी टैक्स लगे क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि यह किन के हित के लिये बने हैं या लगाये गये

हैं। यह सब लोगों के फायदे के लिये होते हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह सब जनता को हानि और परेशान करने के लिये इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं। इस वास्ते सब से पहला काम जो आज देश में उनको करना है जो देश की भलाई चाहते हैं यह है कि वह देखें कि देश से भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो। क्या मैं सरकार से पूछ सकता हूँ, राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री से पूछ सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में जो हाल ही में आवडी में हुआ है एक पवित्रता का प्रस्ताव रखा गया था। उसमें कहा गया था कि सरकार में पवित्रता लाई जायें। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया था कि समाज में बहुत गड़बड़ी है और बड़े बड़े लोग इस गड़बड़ी में शामिल हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसके बारे में क्या किया है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि आज जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं सचमुच मुल्क में, एक व्यक्ति हैं और अगर वे चाहें तो देश की काया पलट कर सकते हैं। देश को पवित्र कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वे तो आसमान में उड़ते फिरते हैं और केवल वैदेशिक नीति की ही सोचते हैं कि कहीं लड़ाई न हो जाए। वे यदि ऐसा सोचते हैं तो सौचें लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि यदि हमारे मुल्क में एक भी व्यक्ति असन्तुष्ट है तो सारी दुनिया की मित्रता किसी काम की नहीं होगी। अगर वे देश का भला चाहते हैं तो उन्हें देखना होगा कि यहां का एक भी व्यक्ति असन्तुष्ट न रहे। हर एक व्यक्ति को संतुष्ट करना उनका काम है। वैदेशिक नीति की बहुत चर्चा हो रही है। कभी कभी तो मंत्री दिल को भी आनन्द मिलता है कि हम विश्व में युद्ध को रोकने में कुछ हद तक सफल भी हो रहे हैं। परन्तु मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी घरेलू नीति कैसी चल रही है। सभापति महोदय, एक मोर जब वह अपने बदन की ओर देखता है तो बड़ा प्रसन्न होता है परन्तु जब वह अपने पैरों की ओर देखता है तो नाराज हो जाता है। इसी तरह जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारी सरकार विदेशों के बारे में बड़ी बड़ी

बातें कर रही हैं तो वह सब देख कर हमें खुरी होती है परन्तु यदि आप गांवों में जा कर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां कितनी बुरी हालत है। अभी मंत्री मित्र सारंगधर दास जी ने कहा कि बिहार में और उड़ीसा में अनावृष्टि के कारण एक तरह से अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, वहां पर सरकार की नजर नहीं पड़ती। उस को तो यह सूझ रहा है कि फारमोसा पर चीन का अधिकार होना चाहिए न कि कॉमिनटांग का। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि घसखोरी और भ्रष्टाचार को हटाने के लिए मैं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जिस सरकार में एक आदमी, दो आदमी या चार आदमी भी ईमानदार न हों तो उस सरकार को देश में रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। जिस सरकार के आदमी ईमानदारी और पवित्रता की भावना से काम करने वाले न हों वह देश की सरकार कहलाने का हक नहीं रखती है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी सरकार देश में न रहे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब बहुमण हों।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : मैं कहता हूँ कि जब लड़ाई की बात चलती है तो उसमें लड़ने वाले काँन होते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक बार विधान सभा में कहा था कि महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि अंग्रेजी सरकार शैतान है। तो मैं कहता हूँ कि संसार में जितनी सरकारें होती हैं सब शैतान सरकारें होती हैं और यह जो युद्ध होते हैं सब सरकारें ही कराती हैं। यदि सरकारें इस तरह की न हों तो दुनिया में युद्ध न हो; कोई जनता न लड़ाई करने के लिए ही तैयार होती है और न ही उसके पास उतने साधन भी होते हैं। इस वास्ते सब लड़ाइयां सरकारें ही कराती हैं। एक बात और भी है। यह तो एक ईश्वरी चीज है। यह तो नाश करने का एक तरीका है। जब युद्ध आना है तो आप भले ही जितने प्रयत्न करें आप से रोक नहीं जाएगा। युद्ध चलते आए हैं और चलते रहेंगे। इन को आज तक न तो कोई रोक सका है और न ही आगे के लिए कोई रोक सकता है।

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

गो बध की बात चल रही हैं। गो बध बन्द कराने की कितनी आवश्यकता है इस को सभापति महोदय आप भी जानते हैं और बाकी सब लोग भी जानते हैं। यदि आप सारा दश में गो बध के बारे में वोट लें तो मेरा पक्का विश्वास है गो बध बन्द करने के हक में ६६ प्रति शत वोट पड़ेंगे। तो इसलिए जब जनता की यह इच्छा है और यदि इस इच्छा को पूरा न किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी सरकार को सरकार कहलाने का कोई हक नहीं है और उसको जलगी हो जाना चाहिए। घंटी बज चुकी है। मुझे तो बहुत सी बातें कहनी थी जो कि वक्त न होने के कारण मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कह देता हूँ कि सरकार वही है जो जनता की सेवा करे। कानून वही है जो जनता चाहे। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता तो न तो सरकार सरकार कहलाने के ही काबिल है और न ही वह कानून ही कानून है। मैं राष्ट्रपति को तो अपने हृदय से बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन जो मंत्रियों के कहने से भाषण दिया गया उसके लिए नहीं। अब मैं बैठता हूँ। कहने का तो मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं जो कि समय न होने के कारण नहीं कह सकता। निन्दा के बारे में एक बात कही गई है। उस के बारे में मुझे एक दोहा याद आ गया है...

सभापति महोदय: अब किसी और मौके पर आन कहिए, टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: एक मिनट में खत्म किए देता हूँ। वह दोहा है—

निन्दक नियरं राखिये आंगन कूटी बनाय ।
बिन साबुन पानी बिना निर्मल कर सुभाय ॥

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार के जेजने लोग होते हैं वे टीका टिप्पणी से नाराज होते हैं। लेकिन जो भी टीका टिप्पणी की जाती है उनका धर्म है कि वे उस पर ध्यान दें और अपने को सुधारें और जहाँ पर कोई गलती उन है नोटिस में लाई जाए उसको ठीक करें। और अधिक मैं नहीं कहूँगा यदि वे इन बातों पर

ध्यान देंगे तो इस में देश का कल्याण होगा। वेलफेयर स्टेट के बारे में कहा जाता है उसके बारे में भी मेरा यही विचार है कि जब तक आप वेलफेयर स्टेट कायम करने का पूरा प्रयत्न नहीं करते और जो भी कृटियाँ आप में हैं उनको दूर नहीं करते तब तक आप को रहने का हक नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: It appears that Shri Rajabhoj and Sardar Hukam Singh were not present at the time the amendments were moved. They are anxious to move their amendments. As a special case, they may move their amendments.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that—

- (a) the Address has failed to propose measures for satisfying the urge of the common people, particularly the Scheduled Castes viz., each man to possess a piece of land of his own;
- (b) the Address has not taken note of the large-scale unemployment prevailing in the country, particularly among the urban middle class and has failed to suggest a concrete and extensive programme for the solution of this problem;
- (c) the Address, while announcing the objective as the establishment of a socialist pattern of Society has failed to point out concretely as to how that objective is going to be brought into practice;
- (d) the Address has failed to show the measures by which the standard of living of the common people is proposed to be raised; and
- (e) the Address has failed to recommend the establish-

ment of a separate Ministry for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order that a concentrated effort may be made to solve the problems of these down-trodden people."

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to point out that the Five Year Plan has brought no immediate relief to the toiling people and therefore needs proper revision."

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to move:

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

"but regret:

- (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."

Mr. Chairman: These amendments are also before the House.

श्री एम० पी० मिश्र: सभापति महोदय, अभी अभी माननीय बाबू रामनारायण सिंह ने जो स्पीच की है उसे सुन कर तो सदन में गम्भीरता का वातावरण ही उठ गया है लेकिन इस से पहले विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से और भी कई भाषण हो चुके हैं। यह कहते हुए सुना गया है कि, हाँ, इस देश की सरकार ने पीडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने, बाहर के देशों में तो कुछ अच्छा नाम पाया है, इस की वैदेशिक नीति तो कुछ सफल रही है, परन्तु घरेलू नीति बिल्कुल निकम्मी, रद्दी है।

कहा जाता है कि जादू वह होता है जो सर चढ़ कर बोले। वही लोग आज से दो चार वर्ष पहले इस सरकार की वैदेशिक नीति की वैसे ही निन्दा करते थे, उन्हीं शब्दों में निन्दा करते थे जिन शब्दों में वे आज इस सरकार की घरेलू नीति की निन्दा करते हैं।

लेकिन जादू अब सिर पर चढ़ कर बोलता है जब सारी दुनिया ने हिन्दुस्तान की वैदेशिक नीति की तारीफ की, उसके सामने सिर और झुँके भुजाए। जब मास्को ने भी कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान एशिया का वह देश है जो स्वाधीन है और और मुल्कों को स्वाधीन क़ानून में सहायता कर रहा है, तो यह लोग भी कहने लगे कि हम भी एक फूल इस सरकार के आगे रखते हैं। जैसे ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की घरेलू नीति भी सफल ही रही है और वह समय दूर नहीं है जब हमारे वह साथी हमारी सफलता की तारीफ़ करेंगे, और तारीफ़ ही नहीं करेंगे बल्कि टहलते हुए आ कर इस तरफ़ बैठ जाएंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी राय में इस देश की वैदेशिक नीति का नाम तो बहुत ऊँचा हो गया है, लेकिन हमारी घरेलू नीति भी ऐसी ही शानदार है। हमारी सरकार ने और जनता ने जो काम किए हैं वह भी ऐसे हैं जिन से बहुत बड़े अभिमान और गौरव का अनुभव होता है।

सभापति महोदय, जो लोग उधर बैठे हैं, प्रतिपक्ष में बैठे हैं उनकी बातें सुन कर कभी कभी मुझे ताज़ुब होने लगता है। अगर उस तरफ़ परदा लगा दिया जाए और गैलरी में बैठे हुए

[श्री एम० पी० मिश्र]

लांग तक उनकी बात सुनें तो उनका ऐसा मालूम होगा कि इस सभा में रूस और चीन के प्रतिनिधि बोल रहे हैं। जब वह बोलते हैं तो बार बार रूस का नाम लेते हैं और चीन का नाम लेते हैं और वहां के इतिहास की बातें बतलाते हैं। हमारे दोस्तों ने बहुत से मुल्कों के इतिहास पढ़े होंगे। लेकिन मैं इन इतिहास के पढ़ने वालों से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे अपने घर जा कर फिर एक बार इतिहास को पढ़ें और देखने की कोशिश करें कि कौन सा ऐसा वह मुल्क है जिसने इतनी बड़ी तबदीली के बाद सात साल में इतनी प्रगति की हो, जैसी कि हमारी सरकार ने इन सात वर्षों में की है। बहुत समय हुआ कि अमरीका स्वतंत्र हुआ था। आज वह संसार का सब से धनी देश है। आज उसका जो वैभव है वह सारे संसार के देशों का है। मुझे उसका वैभव देख कर खुशी होती है। वह ऐश्वर्य यदि अमरीका का है तो सारी मानव-जाति का भी है। लेकिन अमरीका को अंग्रेजों से स्वतंत्रता पाने के बाद अपनी उन्नति करने में कितने बरस लगे थे? रूस का यहां पर दिन रात नाम लिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं रूस का नाम लेने वालों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९१७ की क्रान्ति के बाद तरक्की करने में कितना समय लगा। वह बतलावें कि उसने सात साल में कितनी तरक्की की थी? सात बरस तो उसको अपनी घरलू लड़ाई लड़ने में ही लग गए थे। सन् १९२४ में वहां ऐसा भयंकर अकाल पड़ा था कि सरकार को अपनी नीति ही बदलनी पड़ी थी। फिर वहां एक नया तरीका चला। सन् १९२५ में वहां के किसानों ने बगावत की, खेतों की पैदावार जला दी गई, जानवर मार डाले गए और उस बगावत को दबाने के लिए स्टालिन की सरकार को ६० लाख किसानों को या तो साइबेरिया भेजना पड़ा या मार डालना पड़ा। और इतनी खून खरीबी के बाद इतनी भारी कीमत देकर बीस साल के बाद उस देश की कुछ तरक्की हुई।

अभी जो वहां के प्रधान मंत्री साहब तशरीफ ले गए वह किस कारण। इसलिए कि उनकी जो

खेती की नीति थी वह सफल नहीं हुई। वह चाहते थे कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़े ताकि उनके लोगों को ज्यादा खाने को मिल सके। दूसरे लोग कहते थे कि नहीं कारखानों की पैदावार बढ़ाई जाए। तो इससे मालूम होता है कि वहां अभी भी लोगों को काफी खाने को नहीं मिलता है। इसी पर यह भगड़ है। यह भगड़ इसी कारण हो रहे हैं कि वहां काफी पैदावार नहीं है।

अब आप चीन की तरफ चलिए। यहां पर का भंडा बहुत उठाया जाता है। बहुत से दोस्तों से जो वहां गए हैं वहां के बारे में मेरी बातचीत हुई है। वह बतलाते हैं कि आज चीन में ऐसी कोई बड़ी योजना नहीं चल रही है जैसी कि हमारे यहां दामोदर घाटी योजना है या भाखरा योजना है या हीराकुंड योजना है। वहां पर छोटी योजनाएं चल रही हैं। चीन के अन्दर पिछले साल बहुत बड़ा अकाल आया था। आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि उस समय लोग गांवों से शहरों को भाग कर आ रहे थे और पीकिंग में यह कानून लागू किया गया था कि लोग बाहर से अन्दर शहर में न आने पावें। आज पीकिंग में ४० हजार लोग रिक्शा चलाते हैं जिनके बदन पर पूरा कपड़ा भी नहीं है। जो लोग वहां जा कर लौटें वे बतलाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की जो हालत है उससे कहीं बदतर हालत चीन की जनता की है।

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया का कोई भी देश यह रिकार्ड पेश नहीं कर सकता है जो कि हमारे देश ने इन सात सालों में किया है, और वह भी किस हालत में। हम आजाद हुए थे एक लड़ाई के बाद। देश जर्जर हो चुका था। अंग्रेजों ने उसके टुकड़े टुकड़े कर दिए थे। ऐसा कौन देश है जिसके सामने लड़ाई के बाद एक करोड़ शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास की समस्या उपस्थित हुई हो। मैं एक कांग्रेस मैन के नाते यह नहीं कहना चाहता बल्कि एक हिन्दुस्तानी होने के नाते कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का ऐसा कौन सा निवासी होगा जिसके दिल में इस पर गर्व न हो कि हमारे देश ने इतनी

प्रगति की हैं और प्रगति की ओर अग्रेसर हो रहा हैं। इसके साथ ही हम अपनी कमजोरियों को भी जानते हैं और मुझे इस बात से भी संतोष है कि इस प्रगति पर हमारे देश के लोगों को संतोष नहीं है। जब हम बसों में चढ़ते हैं और रेलों में सफर करते हैं तो हम अपने नौजवानों को कांग्रेस सरकार के प्रति असंतोष प्रकट करते सुनते हैं। इससे मुझे खुशी होती है। परन्तु जब कम्युनिस्ट लोग बोलते हैं तो मुझे दुःख होता है क्योंकि ये लोग ऐसे हैं कि जब देश में अकाल पड़ता है, और लोग भूखों मरते हैं तो इनको खुशी होती है क्योंकि ये सोचते हैं कि जब लोग भूखों मरेंगे तो असंतोष होगा और तब लाल क्रान्ति आवेगी। जब देश के खेतों में फसल लहलहाती है तब इनके दिल मुर्झा जाते हैं। जब देश में सुख और ऐश्वर्य बढ़ता है तो इन लोगों को बड़ी मायूसी होती है। उस समय वे यह समझते हैं कि हमारी लाल क्रान्ति अब नहीं चलेगी।

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): You are slandering us.

Shri M. P. Mishra: You will have more of it.

अभी हम कोसी में देख कर आए हैं और भारत सरकार के लोग देख कर आए हैं। मैं खुद वहां गया था और मैंने देखा है कि किस उत्साह से हमारे गांव वाले कोसी बांध को बना रहे हैं। रात को ही वह गात-बजाते काम पर जाते हैं और दिन भर काम करते हैं। भारत सरकार के इंजीनियरों ने उस काम को देख कर बतलाया है कि जो काम जनता के सहयोग से बना है वह उनके अपने काम से ज्यादा अच्छा है। मैं वहां खूद जा कर काम किया है और देखा है कि वहां रात दिन काम हो रहा है। लेकिन हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई कहते हैं कि जनता और सरकार के बीच सहयोग नहीं है। दिल में तो वे भी सही बात समझते हैं। इसी से उनको बड़ी घबराहट होती है। घबराहट उनको इससे हो रही है कि जब देश सुखी होगा तो उनकी लाल क्रान्ति नहीं चल सकेगी। इसीलए वे रोते हैं। अगर देश में लोगों को कष्ट होगा तो उनको खुशी होगी।

देश की खुशी इनका गम है, देश का गम इनकी खुशी है। यह ऐसे लोग हैं। इनको कौन समझ सकता है। ये तो दिन रात यह स्वप्न देखते हैं कि इस देश में अकाल हो, महामारी हो, और बगावत फैले और हमारा दाल-भात बने। मगर जब हमारे नौजवान असंतोष की बात करते हैं तो मुझे खुशी होती है, क्योंकि वह देश जो संतुष्ट हो जाता है उसकी आगे प्रगति नहीं हो सकती। देश में थोड़ा असंतोष रहना जरूरी है, तभी वह आगे बढ़ सकता है। अभी हम को क्या बहुत ज्यादा है। हमने जो कुछ भी किया हो लेकिन इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि देश गरीब है। हमने सात वर्षों में कुछ किया है। हमने अनाज की कमी को दूर कर दिया है। लेकिन कुल मिला कर देश गरीब है यह कौन नहीं कहेगा। उस देश के पास, जिसके रहने वाले पिछले दो सौ वर्षों से तबाही और बर्बादी में रहते आए हैं और अभी हाल ही में दासता से मुक्त हुए हैं, कोई जादू की छड़ी तो है नहीं कि जिसको छुला देने भर से सब रातों-रात अमीर और सुखी हो जाएं। इस तरह की बात करना खिबाय पागलपन के और क्या है? और जादू के जादू से जो चीजें बनती हैं, जो महल खड़े किए जाते हैं वे जादू के तरीके से एकाएक चले भी जाते हैं। इस तरह की तरक्की तानाशाही और डिक्टेटरीशिप वाले देशों में हुई और इतिहास इत बात का साक्ष्य है कि वह तरक्की और प्रगति अधिक दिन तक नहीं टिक सकती। हिटलर सन् १९३२ में जर्मनी का तानाशाह हुआ, और उसके वक्त में सात वर्षों में जर्मनी की बहुत ताकत बढ़ी, बहुत तरक्की हुई। लेकिन फिर हमने देखा कि सात वर्ष के बाद क्या हुआ, सन् १९४५ में जर्मनी का कोई नाम लेने वाला भी नहीं रह गया और जो अयोग्यत जर्मनी की बाद में हुई वंसी दुनिया के किसी राष्ट्र की शायद ही हुई हो....

श्री श्री० जी० दशपांडः जर्मनी की आज क्या हालत है?

श्री एम० पी० मिश्रः मैं मानता हूँ कि आज जर्मनी फिर बहुत तरक्की कर रहा है (Interruptions.)

Mr. Chairman: Let there be no interference. I request the hon. Members to listen to him patiently.

श्री एम० पी० मिश्र : आज जर्मनी बहुत तरक्की कर रहा है, इसकी मुझे बहुत खुशी है। रूस ने भी तानाशाही रास्ते से ही बहुत कुछ तरक्की की। लेकिन मैं यह भी मांगता हूँ कि रूस ने ही लड़ाई बुलाई थी अन्यथा सन् १९२९ की तीन सितम्बर को वह दूसरी जंग नहीं आती जिससे दुनिया में इतनी तबाही हुई। यदि स्टालिन और हिटलर के बीच पॅक्ट न होता तो १९२९ में दूसरा महायुद्ध नहीं आता और यह जो दुनिया की इतनी बड़ी तबाही हुई, वह न होती। रूस के ही दो करोड़ आदमी मार गए और उसने खेती और उद्योगों में जो कुछ कमाया था उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा उस लड़ाई में खत्म हो गया। उस लड़ाई में जितनी वरवादी रूस की हुई, दूसरे महायुद्ध में जर्मनी के बाद किसी की नहीं हुई। जादू के तरीके से आगे बढ़ा जाए और जादू के तरीके से सब कुछ किया जाए, यह तरीका भी गलत है और हमारी सरकार को इस तरीके में विश्वास नहीं है। हम ने तो दाँवा है कि तानाशाही गमता हमारे लिए ठीक नहीं है। वह मौत का रास्ता है। चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट तानाशाही हो, चाहे फ्रैंको, हिटलर या मुसोलिनी की तानाशाही हो। हमने तो लोक-राज्य का रास्ता अपनाया है और लोक-राज्य आपको दुनिया में नार्वे, स्वीडन और इंग्लैण्ड में दखने को मिलेगा। इंग्लैण्ड में सरकारी आमदनी में एक ओर बारह गुने का फर्क है और यह अनुपात उसने लोक-राज्यशाही के रास्ते में हासिल किया है। स्वीडन में एक से तीन गुना तक है। हमारे दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में यह अनुपात एक से दो सौ गुना तक है। रूस में एक से १५० का फर्क है। इस फर्क को दखते हुए मैं नहीं समझता कि रूस ने कोई बहुत बड़ी बात कर ली। हम इस फर्क को अपने देश में घटाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं और इसको जल्दी ही घटाने जा रहे हैं। हमारा देश जानता है कि रेडवटेंटरशिप और तानाशाही का रास्ता हमारे

लिए खतरनाक है और हमें उस रास्ते पर नहीं जाना है। वह तो किसी जाति और राष्ट्र के लिए मृत्यु का रास्ता है। प्रजातांत्रिक रास्ता ही जीत का निश्चित रास्ता है और हम अपने देश को उसी रास्ते पर आगे लिए जा रहे हैं और इधर सात वर्षों में हमने जो कुछ किया है उस पर हम अभिमान कर सकते हैं।

मैं सिर्फ दो बातों की तरफ इस सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि गांवों के किसानों की फसल और उनके अनाज की कीमत गिरती जा रही है और औद्योगिक और जो दूसरी जरूरी चीजें हैं उनकी कीमत काफी बढ़ी-चढ़ी है और वह किसानों की पट्टे से बाहर है। यह हर्ष का विषय है कि उस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है और राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में भी इस बात का जिक्र है लेकिन सिर्फ इतना ही काफी नहीं है। इस तरफ और भी गम्भीरता से ध्यान जाना चाहिए नहीं तो किसानों के ऊपर बड़ी मुसीबत आएगी और उनकी खेती में दिक्कत पड़ेगी और उस अवस्था में खेती को बहुत बड़े संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा। दूसरी जो सबसे बड़ी बात है उसका इस भाषण में जिक्र नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विरा मंत्री जब अपना बजट पेश करेंगे तो उस पर कुछ रोशनी डालेंगे और वह है शिश्त लागों की बेकारी की समस्या। यह बात मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज किसी गांव में जाया बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। गांव के बड़े रात को आकर कहते हैं कि हमको कुछ नहीं चाहिए। हमारे गांव में चाम्पांच पड़ लिखे नौजवान हैं उनको नौकरी दिला दो, यह आज गांव-गांव की आवाज है। किसी गांव में मुश्किल से चार, या पांच गाँव मिलते हैं, उनको भी हम रोजगार नहीं दे सकते तो यह हमारे लिए बहुत तकलीफ और दुःख की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो काम हो रहा है वह ठीक चाहिए। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी हो रही है, फिर दूसरी योजना सामने आ रही है, उसको हमें पूरा करना है।

जहाँ तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे उसके बारे में कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि उसका गणानुवाद तो हर ओर से किया जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं इतना बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति शान्ति की है और उसी का हम समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ न समझा जाए कि हम अपनी नीति से उन लोगों को समर्थन दे रहे हैं जो लोग इस दुनिया में शान्ति के बजाए युद्ध लाना चाहते हैं। श्री हीरन मुकर्जी ने पूछा कि आज विश्व में कौन सी ताकतें हैं जो शान्ति के मार्ग में बाधक हैं। मैं साफ-साफ उन्हें बता देना चाहता हूँ कि ये वह ताकतें हैं जिनकी तरफ से हमारे मुकर्जी साहब अक्सर बोला करते हैं और आये दिन उनकी तारीफ़ किया करते हैं। हमारी सरकार का सदैव यह काम रहा है कि वह इस अशान्ति के बीच शान्ति की आवाज उठाए और उसने शान्ति की लड़ाई को आगे बढ़ाया है। इस शान्ति की लड़ाई कहना गलत होगा। शान्ति के खिलाफ जो ताकतें इस दुनिया में हैं उनमें सबसे बड़ी खतरनाक ताकत वह है जिसको दुनिया में कम्युनिस्ट ताकत कहते हैं, दूसरे लोग इस सम्बन्ध में अमेरिका की भी चर्चा करते हैं। मुझे यह दुःख कर बहुत दुःख होता है कि अमेरिका के लोग भी कभी-कभी वैसे ही पागल हो जाते हैं, कम्युनिज्म के विरोध में वे बहक जाते हैं। कम्युनिज्म बड़ी खतरनाक चीज है लेकिन उसके विरोध में जब अमेरिका अपने ही प्रजातंत्र को संकुचित करने लगता है तो भीतर से वह अपने लिए खतरा पैदा कर लेता है। मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है इससे। तानाशाही से लड़ने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रजातंत्र काफी है। और प्रजातंत्र का प्रजातंत्र ही बल है, प्रजातंत्र की ताकत उसकी प्रजा होती है, प्रजातंत्र अपने ही बल से लड़ सकता है और जिस दिन वह तानाशाही रास्तों को अस्तित्व करेगा वह तानाशाह के खिलाफ हाग जाएगा। इसलिए हमें अपने देश में प्रजातंत्र को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए और लोगों में प्रजातंत्र के प्रति विश्वास पैदा करना चाहिए। और दुनिया में जो प्रजातंत्र की ताकतें हैं उनका

साथ हमको देना चाहिए, वही हमारी सब की स्वाहिस है।

Shri Velayudhan: Having read the speech delivered by the hon. the President the other day, I was feeling that the President's speech was a reiteration of the achievements of the Government not in an exaggerated way but, I must humbly submit, in a moderate and conservative way. From this point of view, I again read the speech delivered by the hon. the President, and I am happy to say that the President has been pleased to mention there the great achievements of this great nation since independence. It is my humble view that the achievement of India since Independence is not a small one. Perhaps, I must tell you that in my opinion, it is one of the greatest achievements in the world, as far as India's achievements are concerned. When we sit in a corner of India—even in a small village—we can see with great pride that there is a great national activity going on in almost all corners of India even among the humblest of the citizens of this country. It is in this background that we have to assess our achievements within a short span of seven years after attainment of independence. I must in this connection pay my humble tribute to the Prime Minister for raising our status in the international sphere within the past seven years. It is not only his personal achievement, but also, in my opinion, the achievement of the people of India as a whole. I am not going to give credit for these achievements to the Congress Party. I think an average Indian is in no way inferior to the average citizen of any other country in the world. Visit some of our major industrial centres: Sindri, the machine tool factory or the Hindustan Aircraft. I may say that the boys who are engaged in these factories are in no way inferior to the boys in any country having such industries. We have got the resources. Perhaps our resources are larger than any country of comparable

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size. We have got the men who can do wonderful things. So, judged from this aspect, the achievements of our country as mentioned in the President's address are based on a moderate estimate. We are engaged in a great national undertaking, in a great effort to build a prosperous India in the shortest span of time. The pace at which we are proceeding is not fast enough and we have to be swifter.

As far as our internal economic position is concerned, I cannot help saying that millions and crores of our countrymen are on the verge of a revolutionary change, and unless constructive channels are found for the diversion of their energies, we will not be able to tide over the crisis. It is from this angle that we have to view the achievements of the Government during the past six or seven years.

Of course, the achievements of our Prime Minister in the sphere of foreign policy have been great and he has put our country on the map of the world. At the same time we have not been able to achieve in the domestic sphere as much as we have been able to do in external affairs sphere. Sir, a country's greatness, its prestige, or achievements, should be gauged or measured from its achievements in the domestic field. Let us not, therefore, forget facts; let us not be sentimental; let us not live on imagination; let us be realists and face facts as they are, and analyse the actual position of an average citizen today.

The President has not mentioned many of the facts existing in the country. He has only spoken about our achievements. I must tell the House that the socio-economic structure of India will have to be changed as soon as possible. The majority of the forty crores of citizens of our country live below subsistence level; unem-

ployed or under-employed, steeped in illiteracy, ignorance and superstition. It is a colossal problem which we have to face. But, unfortunately, the manner in which Government is run in the Centre as well as in the States is not conducive to the utilisation of the great enthusiasm and the spirit of co-operation which is evident among the people. The achievements of a nation cannot be gauged or judged from its foreign policy alone; it must be evident in every sphere of activity; in every household.

Now what is the position in South India. I come from the State of Travancore-Cochin which is called the problem State. The volume of unemployment in my State is greater than in any State in India.

Shri Achuthan (Cranganur): What about West Bengal?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can proceed on.

Shri Velayudhan: I know the hon. Member is not unemployed. He is employed all right. But the volume of unemployment is the largest in my State and I am sure my hon. friend will agree with me.

Shri S. S. More: Membership is not employment.

Shri Velayudhan: It is a profession, if you take it honestly. The problem of unemployment and under-employment if it is not tackled in time may lead to a crisis, not only in my State but all over India. Ever since the achievement of Independence my State has passed through a series of crises. The uncertainty that was prevailing when we got freedom is still prevailing there. We had the General Elections; we had defeated the Congress Party in our State so utterly that I never expected that it would dare come back to power again. Even in the last elections the Congress Party was defeated miserably and it dared not come out openly to office at that time. I do not know why it has done so now to take up

a minority Government in my State. It was not a fair thing.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): What was the alternative?

Shri Velayudhan: It was not fair for a great organisation like the Congress to stoop to such a low level, to manoeuvre and intrigue to come to power for a short while. The people of my State have given their verdict and if a re-election were to take place, I must say that the Congress will not get even the 45 seats which it is having today: it will not get more than 25 to 30 seats.

Shri Achuthan: Poor calculation!

Mr. Chairman: Why should the hon. Member make these forecasts?

Shri Velayudhan: I had forecast the results at the General Elections: again I made a forecast before the second elections: this forecast I am making today. My hon. friends will realise it when the next elections take place.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Are you sure you will survive the next elections?

Shri Velayudhan: I do not know who will survive, but India will survive, the people of my State will survive. I am more interested in them. I am not interested which particular party comes into power. But the people should be given what they want; they must be given food; they must be given employment; they must be given what they yearn for in my State. No Government that has come into power in my State has been able to achieve these objectives. The P.S.P. had a short span of life there. But there was a regime almost of terrorism and oppression.

Mr. Chairman: Why should the hon. Member be so particular of discussing the regime of one party or the other? The State as a whole must be discussed.

Shri Velayudhan: I am speaking of my State. I represent a humble State: I represent a State which had

no stability of administration till now, even though it is now more than seven years since we achieved independence. No government could last for more than one or two years there. There were always difficulties there. You yourself admitted, Sir, that it is a problem State.

Shri N. M. Lingam: What is the solution for it?

Mr. Chairman: It should be for the people there to elect a suitable party and not for us here.

Shri Velayudhan: I am requesting, through you, Sir, the Treasury Bench that the remedy lies with them. If they had been fair enough there would not have been a minority government there as it is, a government taken hold of not by very good men, by men who have had a very bad record in the past.

Then I would like to mention one thing more. Not only do I represent a State but I represent a community of seven crores in this country; I mean the Harijans. We had a Bill in this Parliament. I hope that Bill would come up this time. I was a Member of the Select Committee on that Bill. At the same time it is my humble opinion that even if that Bill is operated it will not be able to remove this inequality that is existing in India. The crux of the problem in India is not only the building up of heavy industries or organising cottage industries. The crux of the problem facing India today is a change in the outlook of the people. Without that change I do not think we will be able to achieve even the cherished hope of the Prime Minister, I mean a socialistic pattern of society. We all agree that the Prime Minister is anxious to build up a socialistic pattern of society in our country. But I have my own doubt whether he can change his own party to that socialistic pattern. Because it depends upon a change of the mental attitude. It does not depend upon a show of hands either in Parliament or at the party meet-

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ing, but a change of the attitude that India was following for centuries; I mean a communal change, a change of our own past. Unless that is effected India is going to build up neither a socialistic pattern of society nor a communist pattern of society nor even a democratic pattern of society. Therefore, as the President has now pleaded with us, let us change the pattern, let us change our outlook, and then think of other things.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Damodara Menon.

श्री गणपति राम (जिला जौनपुर—पूर्व—
रचित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : चेंबरमैन
महोदय, क्या हम जैसे बैंक बैंचर्स को भी अपनी
राय जाहिर करने का मौका मिलेगा जिनको
६, ६ महीनों से कभी बोलने का मौका नहीं
मिला ?

मिस्टर चेंबरमैन : सब को मिलेगा ।

Shri Damodara Menon: My amendment deals with four matters referred to in the President's Address. The President has spoken of the community projects and the National Extension Services that have done a great deal of benefit to the country. I recognise that the community projects have done some good to the people in those areas where they have been functioning. But I do not agree with the hon. Members who spoke in such high praise of these projects. My friend Mr. Sharma said that the people are enthused by the work that is done in the community project areas. My own experience is that there is very little popular enthusiasm. The reason for that is that the Government have not made the tiller of the soil feel that he stands to benefit by what is done under the community project scheme.

It is true that the Congress Governments have been speaking of land reform. Several Governments have appointed committees, and in one or two States some Bills have also been introduced. But if we look at the question from an all-India point of

view, it must be stated that no radical land policy has so far been evolved. It would appear that the Congress Governments generally are having some kind of satisfaction at the *bhoodan* movement that is being carried on by the illustrious leader, Shri Vinoba Bhave. I wonder whether the Congress Government are taking refuge under the *bhoodan* movement and shirking their responsibility of implementing a bold and radical land policy at an early date. Several years of consultation, committee formation, and all these things have been going on, and we fail to see any result from all these deliberations. I wonder when the Congress Government will be in a position to implement their declaration that the land belongs to the tiller and that he will enjoy the fruits of his labour. Until a bold land policy is implemented I am afraid that the people in the community project area will not have any kind of enthusiasm. As a matter of fact, in my own district the taluk where community project is today functioning is the Palghat taluk. That area has been a surplus district in point of food, and today the Malam-puzha project is bringing water for irrigation purposes to the cultivator. In spite of that I can say here that the ordinary tiller of the soil is not...

Shri Kasliwal (Kota-Jhalawar): In spite of that?

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member proceed uninterrupted.

Shri Damodara Menon: If my friend will hear me he will understand. The ordinary tiller of the soil is not able to reap the benefits of the irrigation scheme or even the other benefits that the Government want to confer. As a result of that, it was only recently that in the district board elections that were held—it may surprise some of the Congress Members who are laughing at me to know—out of the seven seats in the area, which ordinarily must have derived the bene-

fit of all these schemes which have been introduced by the Government, out of the seven seats the Congress got only one seat and the remaining six seats went to the Communist Party. And even that one seat went to a big landlord, the Raja of Kollengode.

If we have to understand a lesson from that, it is this, that the ordinary tiller of the soil has not felt any benefit out of these community projects. And that is because a bold and radical land policy has not been implemented in that area. We find there are many intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and Government. Between the ordinary tiller and Government we find there are three or four, and sometimes five, intermediaries. Therefore, it is not possible for the ordinary tiller to get the benefit of the schemes that Government have introduced. I hope that it will be possible for the Government to implement their declarations regarding land policy at an early date.

4 P. M.

The second point I want to touch is in most of the States the State Governments have not been able to meet their share of expenditure under the Plan. As a result of that, when the Centre makes any grant it is not possible for many of the States to take full advantage of that. In regard to Central grants for many of the schemes there is a condition there that the States must take half the share of expenditure, that at least fifty per cent of the expenditure must be met by the State. Under that condition it is not possible for many of the States to utilise the grant that the Central Government is giving. Even in respect of educational schemes the Central Government have imposed this condition that half the grant will have to be by the State or the agency that receives the grant. Therefore, I have always found that it is not possible for any private agency or even the State Government to make full use of the Central grant because of this

condition. Very often whatever grant is made by the Centre is not utilised and is reversed back, i.e., it lapses. That state of affairs also is not healthy for the development work under the plan. It is true that we can show in the Central Budget that the Centre is making a provision for beneficial schemes in the States. So long as this condition remains, it will not be possible for the States to take full advantage of the grant because the resources of the States are limited. I do not know what is being done by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, but our experience is that these grants made by the Centre are not properly utilised because of the inability of the States.

My next point refers to the fall in the purchasing power of the common people. The President in his Address has referred to the increase in production both in the agricultural and industrial fields. That is true. There has been increase in production; but if the people generally should feel the benefit of the increase in production, it must be possible for them to purchase in order to get the benefit of this increase. That is not possible because, as a result of the fall in the purchasing power of the common people, they are not able to get the ordinary things that they require. The point has been raised in this debate once before that prices of agricultural products have fallen and that has hit hard the farmers. It has also been pointed out by many speakers that the unemployment situation has worsened. So long as the people are not employed, it will not be possible for them to have the necessary means to purchase the things that they want and that are necessary. So, in spite of this increase in production both in the agricultural and industrial fields, we find that there is misery and want and the people are really dissatisfied. It is wrong on the part of the Government to feel some kind of satisfaction that statistics show an increase in production. That may be true, but the benefits must come to the common

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people. It is really sad that the common people are still suffering under the burden of poverty and all other ills that come out of poverty.

I come to the last point that I have mentioned in my amendment and that refers to the socialist pattern of society which to-day the Congress has accepted as its goal. The Avadi Congress has passed a resolution that the Congress will try to establish in this country a socialist pattern of society. It was a Welfare State that they placed before the people before, but now they have expanded it a little and have accepted as their ideal a socialist pattern of society. It is well and good. But when a party that is in power makes a declaration of its objective, it is based on a challenge which is, in a sense, more acute and more serious than the challenge thrown out by a party that is not in power and that makes a declaration of its policy. When a party that is in power makes a declaration of its policy and goal, it must implement it, because it is running the Government of the country and hence it has the power to do it. So, when the Congress which is running the administration of this country makes a declaration that it stands for a socialist pattern of society, it is its duty to implement it as nearly as possible. I am sorry to say that so far no indication has come from the Congress Government that they mean anything serious by the declarations they have made. I point out only one thing and that is about the inequalities of income in the different sectors in national economy. This has been discussed several times here before, but in the public service we find people drawing huge salaries as well as people drawing very small salaries. There have been suggestions made here that this inequality must somehow be bridged and that there must be considerable reduction in the salaries that some officers are drawing and also a corresponding increase in the salaries of

ill-paid servants. When that suggestion was made here, it was pointed out by the responsible Ministers that if the salaries of the higher officers are reduced and if the money is distributed among the low-paid servants, then the increase in the salaries of the latter will be very small and negligible. We have to see the psychological aspect of it and it is here that the Government have to appreciate the urgent necessity of bringing down the income of some of the high-salaried officers of the Government. When I say that, the question may be asked, if we do that only with regard to the public servants, what about the other sectors of national economy; there are industrialists who are making huge profits and also merchants and people engaged in business who are also making huge profits. It has been pointed here during the debate regarding the Bank Award that there are certain bank managers who are drawing Rs. 20,000 as salary without any responsibility to pay income-tax. Several businessmen and industrialists draw huge incomes when their own employees are receiving a pittance as wages. The enormity of the difference is something that we cannot brush aside as nothing, especially when the Congress to-day has accepted as its ideal a socialist economy and a socialist pattern of society. There is no justification to have this inequality. I am sorry the President's Address contains no reference practically to any steps that have been taken or contemplated by Government in this direction.

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik Central): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the thanksgiving motion and to oppose all the amendments.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: That you must.

Shri G. H. Deshpande: That is my view and I will hold it. I have to act according to my conscience. That lesson I have learnt under democracy.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member shall continue to address the Chair.

Shri G. H. Deshpande: Thank you for the suggestion. If we go through the record of our achievements in the national and international field during the recent years, I think there is every reason for every Indian to be satisfied and be proud of that record. This is the eighth year of our freedom that we have won. During the last seven and a half years we had to solve several problems. We were faced with very serious problems and we have solved them; we are still on the way towards recovery.

Nobody can challenge the fact that during the last year under review, we have made all-round progress. Look at the economic progress that we have made; look at the industrial progress that we have made. It is no use trying to minimise it. Somebody may say that something more could have been done. That is another thing, but what has been done is not little. What has been done is certainly a thing which can encourage people for doing more in the coming years. During the last seven and a half years, the main problem that we have been trying to tackle is the removal of poverty. We want to remove poverty and poverty in this country can only be removed by producing more and more wealth. The main question before us to-day is not distribution. It is not that we have enough wealth and it has only to be fairly and equitably distributed. I do not want to minimise the importance of the question of distribution; but the main question before the nation is the removal of poverty, because we have not got sufficient wealth. Unless and until we increase production, we cannot remove the poverty of the country. There must be something to distribute. Unless there is something to distribute, it is no use simply clamouring for distribution. If we look at our achievements from this point of view, we will find that in this country and everywhere, there are two means of production—one is agricultural and the other is in-

dustrial. So far as agriculture is concerned, we have made good progress during the last seven and a half years and especially during the last year. We can make more progress. There is much enthusiasm amongst the people for developing agriculture.

I was very sorry to listen to my predecessor when he said that in the community project in which he was also interested there was very little enthusiasm. My experience is quite the contrary. For instance, in my district there is a block in which I am working, in my own humble way, with my colleagues and my experience is quite the contrary. What we had placed before us for achievement during three years has been achieved during two years. The money that was allotted for being spent in three years—we have already spent in two years and we have asked for more money. I have found in my district and I am very glad to note even in the backward areas where the population is predominantly Adivasis that there is a great enthusiasm for local schemes of development such as roads, drinking water tanks, irrigation tanks, school buildings and all that. There is great enthusiasm among the people and they are coming forward in an organised manner. I do not think there is lack of enthusiasm. If people themselves have no enthusiasm they could not create enthusiasm amongst the masses. All the improvements that we have done in agriculture had not been done without any enthusiasm amongst agriculturists themselves.

When prices were going high up, there were agitators to tell the people that the prices had gone up and that the people should organise themselves and agitate. Now the same people are agitating and organising people for direct action because the prices are going down. They are never interested in solving the problems. There is a section in the society which is always interested in putting some difficulties in the way of development. If that sort of

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attitude is given up by every Indian. I think more progress will be made. A better atmosphere will be created. If in the coming year, every Indian is imbued with a constructive attitude, I have no doubt that we will have greater achievements than what we had in the past year.

So far as industrial progress is concerned, we have maintained the pace of progress. Every year we are progressing in our industries and we are producing more and more goods. I do not want to say that what has been done is enough. Much no doubt remains to be done. But it can be done only by constructive attitude; it can be done by working hard under difficult circumstances. You cannot expect a huge nation like India to solve all its problems within two or three or four years. Seven years in the life of a nation are not much though they may be much in the life of a generation. But even during these years under review, we have done much and nobody can say that we have failed.

We have placed before the country a socialistic pattern of society. It is not a new thing that has been placed before the nation; it is working in those lines ever since the leadership of the nation was taken up by the Father of the Nation. Some people want to talk in hot words and hot terms. These few adventurists are not there today; they are trying to shout at the top of their voice. You will find, gradually and with determination, the entire country is on the move for the achievement of that aim. There is a radical change in the thinking of the people. If we all try sincerely, with a constructive attitude for the implementation of all the schemes of the Five Year Plan, I have no doubt that in the coming year we will have achieved much.

Though there is more production, it is said, there is no proper or equal distribution. There is so much stress laid on equal distribution. My pre-

decessor, for instance, said that there is no enthusiasm among the villagers because they do not think that the tiller of the soil is the owner of the soil. I do admit that today that stage has not come. But nobody can refuse that very important steps have been taken in that direction. During the last 7½ years nobody can deny that landlordism in India has been done away with nor can anybody deny that sufficient protection has been given to the tenants. If we read the history of other nations that tried to solve such problems we will find that more difficulties were created by the violent methods with which they tried to solve their problems and their production went down. We have been wise on account of our experience and the merit of the methods which we have adopted is that our production has not gone down. It is going up and up. It is a great thing to our satisfaction. I do not want to say that every thing that we contemplated regarding land reforms had been achieved and I do want to say that immediate steps must be taken for fixing a ceiling in every State and we must take steps to see that no individual owns land beyond a particular acreage and that the surplus land is distributed among the labourers and landless people and that they are also supplied with means to cultivate that land. I was very glad to note a reference in the Address to rural credit. Enough is going to be done in that regard. There is also a reference that something is going to be done regarding the cottage industries. We have not made much progress in that field. There is now sufficient consciousness and people want that this question of unemployment must be solved. Government are trying their best. It is a very difficult and heavy problem and I have no doubt that if everyone took a constructive attitude, substantial progress would be made within two or three years in solving this question of unemployment. We must lay more and more stress on

the means of production. The means of production must not be man-sapping but manabsorbing. If we improve our old cottage industries by using modern techniques that will give employment to enough people; that would produce things which are required by the society and it will ultimately lead to the benefit of the society as a whole.

In the sphere of agriculture as well as that of industry some progress has been made. Notable progress has been made in the past year. If we try to continue that with more vigour and determination, I have no doubt that in the coming year we will make more progress than we were able to do in the last year. Taking a review of all our achievements—in the national field—there is reason for satisfaction.

Looking in the international field, the hon. Deputy Leader of the Communist Party tried to blame us because we are not siding with the communists entirely. He is a communist himself and he says that we have not done the right thing. In this world we do not want to side with any particular bloc; that has been our policy ever since we were independent. We have always tried to side with those whom we think are right at that particular moment. We have sometimes sided with the communist bloc. When we thought that on a particular point they were right we have sided with the Americans and the British. That is a policy which we have followed and we are not sorry for having followed that policy. Nobody in the country thinks today—perhaps besides the communists—that there need be any change. When a suggestion comes from the Communist Party, I do not know how we can give a response to it because the unfortunate thing in this country is this: the Indian communists are not their own masters; they are not at liberty to take their own decisions. The decisions are framed for them in some other countries and they are always required

to obey. They have never got the liberty of asking 'why'... (*Inter-ruptions*).

Shri Nambiar: It is ignorance to say so.

Shri G. H. Deshpande: It is difficult even for Indians to respond to their suggestions. Whatever criticism has been levelled against our foreign policy by the communists confirms that impression. From their criticism I do think that because they think that we are in the wrong, the fact exactly is that we are acting in the right direction and on proper lines. Therefore, nationally and internationally, the record of the last year is such that every Indian ought to be proud of it and that is why I support the motion before the House.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): I thank you for having given me a chance to speak at the end of the day. Certain individuals like me keep on sitting without taking our lunch; but even then the Chair's eyes are rarely caught. Therefore, I shall certainly thank the Chairman.

Coming to the President's Address, at a glance, it looks more, not like a Rashtrapathi's speech, but an *anthar-rashtrapathi's* speech, an international President's speech.

An Hon. Member: An achievement.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: It is a good achievement, no doubt. We know of certain husbands who dread their homes.

An Hon. Member: Hen-pecked husbands.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: The conditions there are so awful that the only course for them is to keep rambling. There are homes like that. The conditions inside are also awful to the husbands. I do not know whether it is the same thing with our Government also. The Cabinet is the best body to answer this question. It seems that the more difficult the in-

[Pandit S. C. Mishra]

ternal situation becomes, our Prime Minister has recourse more to outside remedies. I do not blame him for that. If he thinks that the conditions in India are so satisfactory that he can devote all his time outside, I would have had no objection. I think that the conditions inside the country are harder and so it was opportune that the Cabinet, our Government and our friends backing the Government, have tried to satisfy themselves more with their achievements abroad than with their achievements inside the country.

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN in the Chair]

One great departure, at least in this speech, is this. As we understood, the purpose of these speeches was to give a glimpse of the future. Unfortunately, the same trend which drives our leaders outside the home, drives them not to give any glimpse of what is to come in the future. Of course, the whole speech is like a recounting of the past. I know and all our friends know that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was a great historian.

Some Hon. Members: He is.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: He was and he is. But, the task that faces him today is to make history and not write history.

Some Hon. Members: He is making history.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I see some of my enthusiastic friends saying that he is making history. I say he is making history for himself, he is making history for the Asiatic countries. But, he is not making any history so far as our nation is concerned.

Shri L. N. Mishra: For humanity.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: The history-making of our nation is very dull.

What I stress on my friends is, come back to the home front, why run away?

My hon. friend spoke at length on what he is doing in the Kosi area

and about the co-operation that he is receiving from the countryside. I remember one thing. Our Minister for Irrigation and Planning had invited the people to come and offer their mite for the project. I was one of the people who had offered. I know that these people cannot rise one inch above their very petty partisan spirit.

Shri L. N. Mishra: What is the partisan spirit in this?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: At any stage, whenever you say that you want to do anything at a national level, you are utterly unable to do so.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Why don't you come? You have not joined.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: You can ask of your Nandaji.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I invite you.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: The names are there; everything is there. But, you do not want anybody. We shall offer our co-operation. Our policy is clear on that point. Asked for or not, whenever you take up any constructive thing, we shall contribute our mite.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Thank you.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: We are not enemies of the nation; we are not enemies of progress.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Who said so?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Whether you say so or not, you act like that. You may not say like that. You behave like that.

We have seen a great apologist of the Government in another Mishra.

An Hon. Member: You are yourself a Mishra.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: He began by recounting everything. Where did he end? He said, in each and every village, wherever we go, all the old men come with one prayer, could you, my lords, employ all the young men that are sitting idle in the village. He says, in each and every village. We saw the greatest apolo-

gist of the Government ending with a condemnation. I do not think there can be any greater condemnation than that remark. I say, friends, it is high time that you put your heads together and do something.

You say that you have taken up the socialistic pattern of society. For two years you kept the people waiting and hanging on the term Welfare State. I do not know whether a Welfare State has been accomplished. It is the second step that you are going to have a socialistic pattern of society. It is not a socialist pattern. It is a socialistic pattern. That is a good thing. Just as when a man does not want to be precise and does not want to bind himself, he is ingenious in choosing such words, our friends there have chosen such a word.

We saw for the last two years that the minds of the people were being agitated on the land problem: whether any lands are going to be re-distributed; nothing has been decided. Sudden placed, etc. Nothing has been achieved; nothing has been decided. Suddenly it has vanished from the agenda papers of the Congress and from the Party papers, the Party which says that it rules India. Ruling is nothing. You say you lead India. Your leading is like this. You do not achieve anything; you do not accomplish anything. The matter suddenly vanishes from the agenda.

You say, "you cannot see anything good in whatever we do". That is what you say. I say I am ready even to give the devil his due. Why should we not give you your due? But, when you want more than your due, certainly it is for the nation to find out whether you deserve it. I ask seriously whether it is not high time that you sit together and consider how to deal with the situation.

I think that the President's speech should have been a work budget for the next year. That is what it is meant to be. If it is the work budget of the coming year, certainly you have

given us nothing. I do not want to be very harsh. I say that they should come back and take note of the things happening around. Here, my hon. young friend says that certain countries have made achievements quickly and this was because they were not democratic countries, but authoritarian countries and what they achieved in a certain period they lost in the next period. So, the meaning is you are really going very fast on the democratic construction, but I can say only two things. Only two days ago, the Congress President made an appeal at Kanpur: "Socialists and Communists now come to us". How do you differ from Stalin or from any other totalitarian country? The only difference is whereas they achieve it by the sword, you wish to achieve it by the word. You do not wish that any critical party should be existing in the country. I say you are very good people and you invite us to share the table with you. Yes, that is good, but then the hunger, the longing inside is the same: that there should be no other party left in the country to criticise you or to put the bare facts before the nation. Therefore, you wish to achieve that same authoritarianism with some sweetmeats.

About gram panchayats one friend waxed eloquent. But you are contaminating the very souls of this democratic pattern. I know that in 99 per cent. of the panchayats in Bihar, the elections have been held with pressure from above, and a class rule exists there and you are trying to establish a higher middle class rule on these villages with the tilting of the balance that you have taken in your hands, and therefore certainly I say that with all these things, for some time no result will accrue.

Shri L. N. Misra: In panchayats?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I am talking of panchayats. I have seen election of mukhiyas and panchayats in hundreds being turned down because a man of your party was not elected.

[Pandit S. C. Mishra]

Perhaps my friend does not know how a panchayat election is held. It is not done by a show of hands, not by ballot papers, but by marking ticks against the names. The villagers come and say: We have voted for this gentleman, whereas the ticks have been counted for that gentleman."

Shri Nambiar: Horrible.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: What I say is that in every village a pattern of capitalistic society, a pattern of the upper layer of society is being imposed. I would not mind even if the Congress had said that only such men who conform to certain ideas shall be allowed to stand as *mukhiyas* or be elected as *mukhiyas*, viz., who do not believe in untouchability, who do not believe in *purdah* etc. You have not laid down any of these conditions. You simply bring men with the old outlook, for instance Thakore sahebs. Everywhere Thakore sahebs are being imposed on the villages, and you wish to rule over the villages with these Thakore sahebs. That is the picture of the country.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: Are these facts or fiction?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: It is always the same thing. What is fact to one who enquires becomes a fiction to one who wishes to close his eyes. He who does not wish to see finds in facts only fictions, but he who wants to probe inside will find what I speak are only facts.

Once more, I thank you and I thank my friends for having heard me so patiently.

श्री गणपति राम: चेंबरमैन महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण को मैं ने बड़े गौर से सुना, पढ़ा और उसको बड़े ध्यान से समझने की कोशिश भी की। इस भाषण में जो जो भी बातें उन्होंने कही हैं वे सब प्रशंसनीय हैं। मैं आगे कुछ कहने से पहले अपने विरोधी सदस्यों द्वारा की गई आलोचना का खास तौर से जिक्र करना

चाहता हूँ। गो-बध के बारे में उन्होंने कड़ी आलोचना की है। मैं उन को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि गो के वास्तविक हमारे दिनों में भी उतना ही आदर और सम्मान है जितना कि उनके दिल में है, परन्तु मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गो-बध बन्द करने के बारे में तो वे इतने जोर-जोर से बातें करते हैं कि गो-हत्या बन्द हो और गाय के प्रति इतनी सहानुभूति प्रकट करते हैं, किन्तु दूसरी तरफ हरिजननों के मंदिर प्रवेश के बारे में उनके मुँह से एक शब्द भी नहीं निकलता। उनके प्रति वे एक भी शब्द सहानुभूति का प्रकट नहीं करते। क्या वे यह बतलाएंगे कि क्या यह सामान्य मानवता के प्रति अपमान नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्र भारत में जब कि आप नारा लगाते हैं कि सभी मानव एक हैं और सब के समान अधिकार हैं तो मुझे खेद होता है कि आज भी काशी के अन्दर काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर में हरिजननों को प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाता। एक तरफ तो गो-हत्या बन्द करने का नारा लगाते हैं और उसके प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप हरिजननों को मानवीय अधिकार देने का साहस नहीं करते हैं।

दूसरी बात जो विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से कही गई है और खास कर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यों की ओर से, उस पर जोर दिया गया है वह यह है कि हरिजननों, गरीबों और किसानों के प्रति उन्होंने बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखाई है। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जितना दुर्द इन गरीबों के लिए विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों के दिल में है क्या दूसरों के दिल में नहीं है। उन्होंने यह दिखाने की कोशिश की है कि इन मजदूरों और गरीबों के प्रति उन्हीं को सहानुभूति है और किसी को नहीं है। ऐसी बातें करने से उनका मतलब साफ भलकता है। वे तो ऐसी बातें कर के इन मजदूरों को यह बतलाना चाहते हैं कि वे ही ऐसे लोग हैं जो उनका भला कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि हमलोग जो मजदूरों में पैदा हुए हैं हम लोगों के दिनों में भी वही भावना है जो भावना उनके दिल में है और हम भी उनका उतना ही हित करना चाहते हैं जितना कि वे करना चाहते

हैं। इस में किसी को कोई सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके आगे कुछ कहने से पहले, चेंबर-मैन महोदया, मैं आप के ज़रिए से राष्ट्रपति जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में हरिजननों के प्रति, पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के प्रति, उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक दशा सुधारने के प्रति एक भी शब्द नहीं कहा। मुझे खेद है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जो कि ५० पी० के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री हैं और जिनकी तकरीर हम अखबारों में पढ़ा करते थे और जो हरिजननों की दशा सुधारने के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा और किया करते थे आज उनके मरु से एक भी शब्द, हरिजननों के अन्दर जो अस्पृश्यता फैली हुई है, समाज के अन्दर जो हरिजननों के साथ दरताव किया जाता है और जो मानव समाज के मुँह पर एक कलंक है, उसके प्रति एक भी शब्द नहीं सुना जाता। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपके ज़रिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दश के उत्थान का बड़ा उनके हाथ में है और वे ही हरिजननों की दशा सुधार सकते हैं। आज दश में अस्पृश्यता फैली हुई है, आज हरिजननों को मंदिर में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाता, आज उनकी आर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब है, इन सब बातों को ठीक करने की शक्ति उन्हीं के पास है और वे ही यह सब कुछ सुधार कर सकते हैं। जनता के सहयोग से हमने स्वराज्य प्राप्त किया और मुझे मालूम है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हमारा ध्येय राम राज्य की स्थापना करना है। रामराज्य तक पहुँचने के पहले अभी हमें ग्राम राज्य की मंजिल भी तैयार करनी है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे दश में आज ग्राम राज की स्थापना की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। फिर भी ग्राम राज की स्थापना में जिन जिन चीजों की जरूरत है वह किस पैमाने पर पूरी होनी चाहिए यह देखना आपका कर्तव्य है। जिस दश में खाने के लिए मजदूरों को पेट भर खाना और पहनने के लिए कपड़ा न मिले, जिस दश में किसानों का आदर न हो, जो कि सब को रोटी देता है, जिस दश में सामाजिक सुधार न हो, जिस दश में समाज सेवकों का आदर न हो, वह दश आगे कैसे बढ़ सकता है।

मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप ठंडे दिल से सोचिए कि क्या आप इस प्रकार राम-राज्य की स्थापना कर सकेंगे? यह आपका कर्तव्य है कि आप यह देखें कि यह सब चीजें लोगों को उपलब्ध हों, और जब ऐसा होगा तभी दश आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस दश में स्वतंत्रता से पहले ग्रामों में जो ग्राम मैन्युअल बनते थे वहाँ पर दो किस्म की जातियाँ लिखी जाती थीं एक शरीफ और दूसरी रजील। शरीफ उनको कहा जाता था जो कि गरीबों का, ईमानदारों का, परिश्रम करने वालों का पैसा एँठ कर मौज उड़ाते थे। उन को तो शरीफ कहा जाता था और ईमानदारों को, मेहनत करने वालों को और दूसरे आदिमियों को रजील कहा जाता था। अब हमें यदि वहाँ पर सही मानों में ग्राम राज्य और राम राज्य लाना है तो हमें इस परिभाषा को बदलना होगा। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदया आपके ज़रिए से राष्ट्रपति से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे पथप्रदर्शन करें और इस परिभाषा को बदलने का आग्रह करें। अब समाज में समाज सेवकों, दीवियों, स्त्रियों, किसानों और मजदूरों की इज्जत सबसे ज्यादा होगी, जो समाज की रीढ़ कहे जाने वाले हैं तब उनमें हिम्मत और साहस बढ़ सकेगा।

दूसरी चीज जिससे कहते हुए मुझे बड़ा खेद होता है वह यह है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में दश में फैली हुई अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। मुझे यह भी कहते हुए खेद है कि हमारे सदन के समग्र जो अस्पृश्यता निवारक बिल है वह भी आज तक पास नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मुझे अपने गृहमंत्री जी से कुछ आशा है। हमारे वर्तमान गृहमंत्री जो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे और उनके हृदय में हरिजननों के प्रति बड़ी आस्था है, उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनान्धान के लिए बहुत बड़ा कार्य किया है। आज वह हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं इसलिए मुझे उनसे बहुत आशा है। मुझे आशा है कि उनके हृदय में अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने की भावना है। उससे प्रेरित होकर वह इस दश से अस्पृश्यता को जल्द से

[श्री गणपति राम]

जल्द दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं केवल कानून से ही अस्पृश्यता को दूर नहीं करना चाहता। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि देश की सारी जनता को हृदय से इसके विरुद्ध आवाज निकले, जनता का हृदय परिवर्तन हो। तभी वास्तव में अस्पृश्यता दूर होगी। अभी हम लोग काशी में मन्दिर प्रवेश के लिए गए हुए थे। वहाँ के कोतवाल हम से कह रहे थे कि तुम अन्दर जाओ लेकिन वहाँ के पंड और स्त्रियाँ हमारे सामने लट गए। तो हमने कहा दिया कि हम उनके ऊपर होकर मंदिर में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। हम तो जनता का हृदय परिवर्तन चाहते हैं। जब उनके हृदय में आवाज निकलेगी तभी हम मंदिर के अन्दर जाना चाहेंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल मन्दिर प्रवेश से हम बहुत आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे बल्कि हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि देश और देश की जनता अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझे और ये जो करोड़ों की संख्या में अस्पृश्य कहे जाने वाले लोग देश में मौजूद हैं उनको उठाकर इस कलंक को दूर करें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में भिक्षा वृत्ति को रोकने के किसी उपाय का जिक्र नहीं किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी दहातों में, नगरों में, तीर्थ स्थानों पर सैकड़ों की संख्या में बच्चों, स्त्रियों और औरतों, मर्द भिक्षा वृत्ति करते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह भिक्षा वृत्ति करने वालों के जीवन निर्वाह का प्रबन्ध करे, उनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा का प्रबन्ध करे, और सभ्य नागरिक बनावे। इस देश से जबतक यह कलंक दूर नहीं किया जाएगा तबतक राम राज्य की कल्पना केवल कल्पना ही रहेगी।

आज हमारे सदन में बहुत से सदस्य यह आवाज लगाते हैं और देश की जनता यह आवाज लगाती है कि अब देश से अस्पृश्यता मिट गई और बहुत कुछ समानता आ रही है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप देश के अन्दर समानता लाना चाहते हैं तो आपको सभी जातियों

व वर्गों में खानपान एक करना पड़ेगा, शादी विवाह एक करना पड़ेगा, तभी देश के अन्दर जो भेद हैं वह दूर होगा। खानपान एक होने से और आपस में शादी विवाह होने से लोगों में आपसी सहानुभूति बढ़ेगी। ऐसा करने की जिम्मेदारी देश के नागरिकों पर है और खासकर देश के पढ़े लिखे लोगों पर। यह जिम्मेदारी देश के अपढ़ लोगों पर नहीं है, यह जिम्मेदारी उन पर है जो कि यहाँ संसद में बैठकर शासन का काम कर रहे हैं उनको आज पथ प्रदर्शन करना चाहिए। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले आप उदाहरण पेश करें और तब दूसरों को कहने का आपको मौका होगा। इसी तरह से आप सही मानों में देश का उद्धार कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी चीज मैं आपके सामने यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमने कांग्रेस के मद्रास अधिवेशन में यह बात सुनी कि समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना की जाएगी तो हमारे दिल में भी यह आशा जागी कि अब हमारे पिछड़े समाज का भी उद्धार होगा। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पैमाने पर आज देश की प्रगति चल रही है और जिस पैमाने पर आज देश की जनता, देश के नागरिक और देश के अधिकारी चल रहे हैं उससे हम हरिजनों के दिल में, अछूतों के दिल में आशा पैदा नहीं होती कि हमारा उद्धार जल्दी हो जाएगा। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर जितने अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं, जितने सदन के सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, यहाँ सरकार के जितने अहलकार बैठे हुए हैं उनको यह समझना होगा कि यदि देश को ऊँचा उठाना है तो उनको देश की प्रगति के साथ चलना होगा। उनको स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिकों की हँसियत से काम करना होगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब करने की जिम्मेदारी आप ही की है।

मुझे मालूम है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जानते हैं कि हमारा देश शहरों का देश नहीं है, हमारा देश महलों का देश नहीं है, बल्कि वह गांवों का देश है, झोंपड़ों का देश है। यह धीनकों, पूँजीपतियों और मिल मालिकों का देश नहीं है बल्कि यह गरीब किसान मजदूरों का देश

हैं। जबतक आप गरीबों की, गांवों के किसानों और मजदूरों की दशा नहीं सुधारेंगे तबतक देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है और दूसरी विकास योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उनके द्वारा अगर आप गरीबों और मजदूरों का ज्यादा फायदा नहीं करेंगे तो देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता तथा देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक चीज और निवेदन करनी है। मैं ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय का भाषण पढ़ा। उसमें मैंने यह नहीं देखा कि देश के अंदर भूमि की व्यवस्था के बारे में क्या किया जाएगा। आज मैं सदन में बहुत से सदस्यों से सुन रहा हूँ कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी उसने यह भी सोचा है कि देश का उत्पादन किस तरह से बढ़ सकता है। देश की बहुत सी जमीन बंजर पड़ी है, और देश की ज्यादातर खेती योग्य भूमि ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में है जो खुद खेती नहीं करते। तो क्या इस प्रकार देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है? देश का रोजगार उन लोगों के हाथ में है जो खुद काम नहीं करते, मिलों में काम नहीं करते। तो क्या इस तरह से उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आपको देश में भूमि की व्यवस्था को ठीक करना होगा और जल्द से जल्द आपको सम्पत्ति तथा भूमि का बंटवारा करना होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप तुरन्त ऐसा कर दें लेकिन देश के अन्दर जितनी ज़रूरत, परती और बंजर भूमि पड़ी हुई है उसको तो कम से कम मजदूरों को दें। मैं देखता हूँ कि आज बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशील हैं। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर खेद होता है कि आज जो काम इस दिशा में हो रहा है वह अधिकतर दिखावे का हो रहा है। मैं ने नैनारस में देखा कि आचार्य विनोबा ने भूदान की जो जमीन बांटी है वह जमीन उन आदिमियों को अभी तक नहीं मिल पाई है। उस पर उनको कब्जा नहीं करने दिया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित

करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इस बारे में सरकार को भी लिखा है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वह इन गरीब लोगों को अपनी तरफ से कोई जमीन नहीं दे सकती है तो कम से कम उनको वह जमीन तो दिलवा दें जो कि उनको भूदान योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई है। तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस भूमि की समस्या को दालने से आपका देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। आपको यह जल्दी ही करना पड़ेगा। तभी आप देश की सही व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे।

मैं इस सदन के समक्ष दो शब्द और कह देना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर इस समय बहुत से मंत्री महोदय बैठे हैं और हमारे डिप्टी गृह मंत्री महोदय भी बैठे हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी हम लोग हरिजननों का प्रश्न उठाते हैं, हरिजननों को नौकरी देने का प्रश्न उठाते हैं तो सदन के बहुत से सदस्य हमारी हंसी उड़ाते हैं। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि देश का एक अंग जो कि हमेशा से उपेक्षित व दबा रहा है वह हमेशा इसी प्रकार दबा रहे। यदि आप हमको इसी नीची दृष्टि से देखते रहेंगे तो हम कौनसे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं अपने गृहमंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हरिजन पढ़ीलिखे हैं कम से कम उनको तो नौकरियों में भरती किया जाए। आप कहेंगे कि हम रिजर्वेशन किए हुए हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आप जिन जिन अफसरों को वहां पर रखे हुए हैं वह भी उन हरिजननों को नहीं लेते हैं। मुझे थह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि आज भी हमारे देश से, जो कल्पना है वह भी अभी दूर नहीं हो पाया है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि नौकरियों में हरिजननों के वास्ते जो रिजर्वेशन का कोटा रक्खा गया है उसको अगर आप कार्यान्वित कर सकें तो उससे बहुत कुछ हरिजननों की दशा सुधर सकती है। साथ ही मैं आपसे यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर आप यह वाकई चाहते हैं कि हरिजन नौकरी पाएं तो आज जितने सचिवस कमिशन हैं, वहां पर एक एक हरिजन आदमी इस तरीके पर रखें कि वह इस चीज को देख सके कि रिजर्वेशन का आपने कोटा दिया है वह कार्यान्वित हो रहा है या नहीं, कम से

[श्री गणपति राम]

कम उनको यह दखने के लिए आप माँका तो दें कि वाकई वह कोटा फिल (fill) भी किया जा रहा है या नहीं, सर्विस कमिशनो में उनका एक असोसिएटेड (associated) मेश्वर रक्खा जाए जो इस चीज की देखभाल करे। अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कह कर राष्ट्रपति ने जो अपने भाषण में समानता और जाति विषमता मिटाने की बात कही है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री वी० जी० दशपांड ।

श्री वी० जी० दशपांड : सभापति महोदय ...

सभापति महोदय : आप दस मिनट के अंदर ही अपनी स्पीच समाप्त कर दें।

श्री वी० जी० दशपांड : बहुत अच्छा। यह जो वार्षिक स्तुति समारोह यहां पर मनाया जा रहा है, उसमें मैं सम्मिलित नहीं हो सकता, यह कहते हुए मुझे अत्यन्त दुःख होता है, लेकिन लाचारी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि देश में हर समय संतुलन बनाए रखना और अपनी जो प्रगति होती है उसके लिए हमेशा ऐसा कहते रहना कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, यह देश की प्रगति के लिए बहुत अच्छा नहीं होता परन्तु यहां मैं एक अवास्तविकता का वायुमंडल देखता हूँ और उसी का विरोध करने के लिए मैं आज खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज मैं देखता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति के बारे में हमारे यहां जिस प्रकार वाल्मीकि को क्राँच मिथुन को देख कर काव्य की प्रेरणा हुई, उसी प्रकार की प्रेरणा हमारे श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री और अन्य सदस्यों को हुई। बड़े बड़े काव्य की भी प्रेरणा हुई कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विश्व में जो युद्ध के काल बादल मंडरा रहे थे, ऐसे समय में एक माँत्रिक एक जादूगर राष्ट्र में ऐसा आया जिसके जादू के कारण शायद यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युद्ध के बादल चले जाएंगे। हमारे यहां भी यह बताया जा रहा था कि युद्ध की उष्णता, तापमान कम हो रहा है परन्तु हम देख रहे हैं कि वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं है। पीछित जी जब यहां से विमान पर निकले तब हम समझते थे कि तापमान बढ़ा कम हुआ है लेकिन पीछित जी के लेंच पड़ने के

पहले हमने देख लिया कि शायद बीमार मर जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा तो पहला विरोध यह है कि भारत का प्रधान मंत्री एक बड़ा राजनीतिज्ञ होना चाहिए, दुनिया में खाली एक लेक्चर देने का काम उसे करना नहीं चाहिए। यह अस्तित्व की बात करना, शांति की बात करना और संसार में सर्वत्र अहिंसा को चलाना यह प्रोफेसरों और टीचरों के लिए तो ठीक हो सकता है। एक प्रान्त के संवर्धित प्रधान मंत्री अमरीका में पत्र लिखते हैं कि वह हाइड्रोजन बम फेंक दें, यह करना अच्छा नहीं और वह करना अच्छा नहीं, किसी हद तक उनके लिए ऐसी सलाह देना तो ठीक हो सकता है, उनके लिए तो यह शोभा दे सकता है, परन्तु भारत के प्रधान मंत्री, राजनीति में इतने दिन रहने के पश्चात् इस प्रकार से यदि दुनिया को सह अस्तित्व का पाठ पढ़ाएँ, तो आश्चर्य होता है। 'पंचशील' का जो संदेश उन्होंने दिया और यह 'पंचशील' है या 'पंचशिला' है—उसके लिए उनको बहुत बधाई देने का भी मैं विरोधी हूँ। वास्तव में इस संदेश के कारण हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं, इस पंचशील का संदेश देने वाले तो इंडोनेशिया के पुराने प्रधान मंत्री डा० सुकर्णो हैं, वह इसके जनक हैं, दूसरे के पुत्र को अपना कहने का यह तरीका भी अच्छा है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहूँगा कि आप सह अस्तित्व का संदेश पूरी पृथ्वी को दे रहे हैं, चीन को, फारमोसा को, इंग्लैण्ड को, और अमरीका को दे रहे हैं और हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र श्री हीरन मुकर्जी उनको बधाई दे रहे हैं और साथ ही यह कह रहे हैं कि वह पूर्ण पूर्ण स्टैंडर्ड में नहीं आए तो मैं चिन्तित रह जाता हूँ और मुझे श्री जी० एच० दशपांड ने जो यह कहा कि कम्युनिस्ट जब निन्दा करते हैं तो वह उसका यह निष्कर्ष निकालते हैं कि उनकी सरकार ने कुछ अच्छा काम किया है, उसका ध्यान आ जाता है और मैं भी उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब कम्युनिस्ट आपकी खूब तारीफ करते हैं और बधाई देते हैं तो यकीनन हम गलत रास्ते पर हैं। जब प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी ने कहा कि आपका पंचशील का तत्त्व

और सह अस्तित्व और कोएग्जिस्टेंस का तत्व बड़ा अच्छा है। तब आपको समझ लेना चाहिए कि कुछ गड़बड़ हो गई है, कुछ गोलमाल हो गया है। उन्होंने आपसे यह प्रश्न पूछा कि आपका यह जो सह अस्तित्व जब रूस मानता है और जो लोग सह अस्तित्व नहीं मानते उनके खिलाफ आपको जाना चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ लड़ाई करना चाहिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे मास्टरली सँटायर आपके सह अस्तित्व की नहीं हो सकती थी। सह अस्तित्व के कारण आपको सलाह दी गयी कि आपको अमरीका के विरोध में खड़ा होना चाहिए, तो मेरा तो आपसे यह सवाल है कि सारी पृथ्वी को आप सह अस्तित्व का संदर्श देने के लिए जा रहे हैं, फारमोसा में क्या हो, चीन क्या करे, मैं तो यह भी कहने वाला हूँ कि चीन के बारे में राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा आपने जो घोषणा कराई है, चीन और फारमोसा के बारे में जो नीति है, हम उससे सहमत हैं। आप क्यों इस प्रकार का पद्धत और दूसरों के साथ करने जा रहे हैं। क्या चीन फारमोसा पर आक्रमण नहीं कर रहा है? आप टुनियस में जो शान्ति का एक वायुमंडल कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो आपकी वर्तमान नीति का अर्थ होता है कि आप आक्रमण का साथ करते हैं। मैं उनके विरोध में भी जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मेरा तो विचार है कि आप इस भगई मैं ही न पड़ते। यह सह अस्तित्व टुनियस में कायम कराने के कारण आप अपनी स्थिति को कितनी हास्यास्पद बनाए हुए हैं। कामेन वेल्थ प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स कांफ्रेंस के प्रस्ताव को देखने के पश्चात् "प्रावदा" आप पर नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं और फारमोसा को भी इस परिषद् में आप मान्यता देकर बुलाना चाहते हैं, यह बहुत बहादुरी की बात होती है क्या? हमारे यहां जय के नारे लगाए जा रहे हैं कि पृथ्वी पर एक नये नेतृत्व का अभी निर्माण हुआ है, अशांति के पश्चात् इस देश का टुनियस में नाम हो रहा है, तो मुझे तो बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है और मैं तो समझता हूँ कि हमने केवल अपने को हास्यास्पद ही बनाया है। हमारी विश्व में कोई ताकत न होते हुए भी

हमने ऐसी चीजें की हैं -- सह अस्तित्व की बात आप यहां कर रहे हैं -- मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चीन में, इंडोचीन में, रूस में और अफ्रीका में आज आप सह अस्तित्व का संदर्श दे रहे हैं लेकिन आज भी पाकिस्तान में ७०० लाख के ऊपर हिन्दू असहाय अवस्था में रह रहे हैं और हम उनके लिए कुछ नहीं कर पाते और मैं तो कहता हूँ कि The result of your co-existence is non-existence for the Hindu minority in Pakistan एक बड़े इतिहास के प्रोफेसर हैं लिमिटड नॉलेज हैं, इतिहास की लिमिटड नॉलेज के आधार पर वह कहते हैं कि हमारी नीति का यह परिणाम हो रहा है कि देश के अन्दर हमारा उत्कर्ष हो रहा है और देश के बाहर हमारा जय जयकार हो रहा है। परन्तु मेरी समझ में आपकी परिस्थिति है Misery within and humiliation abroad आज हम देश में क्या देख रहे हैं। बिहार, और उड़ीसा और बंगाल में अकाल देख रहे हैं। पंचवर्षीय योजना का नाम यहां लिया जाता है, कहा जाता है कि अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है लेकिन मैं पूछूँ कि यह किसने किया, यह कोई आपकी कामना नहीं थी, रिवर वैली प्राजेक्ट्स अभी तक आपके पूरे नहीं हुए और पानी जाने के पहले ही फसल आने लगी तो इसमें आपकी क्या कामगुजारी हुई, यह तो ईश्वर की कृपा के कारण सम्भव हुआ। इसका श्रेय आप क्यों ले रहे हैं। आज शहरों में और देशों में बंकारी बढ़ रही है और यह बंकारी केवल शिक्षितों में ही नहीं बल्कि अशिक्षितों में भी बढ़ रही है। आज देश के अन्दर गरीबी है। आज साउथ अफ्रीका के अंक, सीलोन के अंदरूनी दंडते हैं कि वहां पर हिन्दुस्तानियों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। "दयर इज ह्यूमिलेशन एंथ्रोड"। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर में आपको इंग्लैंड इसके लिए बढ़ावा दे रहा है कि उनकी चीन में हांगकांग पर राजसत्ता कायम रहे।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 24th February, 1955.