

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

Volume IV 1955

(25th July to 20th August, 1955)



Tenth Session, 1955

(Vol. IV contains Nos. 1 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

Sc. No.
Dated 06.02.2011

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, the 26th July, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गांधी नेत्र औषधालय (आई हस्पताल)

*५३. श्री एम० एस० द्विवेदी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) गांधी नेत्र औषधालय की चलती फिरती टुकड़ी ने काश्मीर में जो सेवायें की हैं उनका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ल) वहां किये गये कार्य के लिये भारत सरकार ने इस टुकड़ी को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चंद्रसेक्षर) :

(क) सूचना के साथ एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है । बेलिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुसूच्य संख्या १६] ।

(ल) १५,००० रुपये ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : May I know if the Institute of Ophthalmology is given any recurring or non-recurring grant ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Yes, there is a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 that is given from 1953-54 for providing facilities for post-graduate teaching in ophthalmology in that Institute.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : May I know if this Institute is going to be attached to the University of Aligarh in the near future and if so, when a decision has been taken in that connection ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Yes. It is established by the Muslim University, Aligarh.

Vanamahotsava

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

(a) the number of trees planted so far, station-wise and year-wise, as a result of "Vanamahotsava".

(b) how many of these trees have survived ;

(c) how many trees are of timber value and how many of fruit value ; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on it so far ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) and (b). Station-wise figures are not available. State-wise statements showing the number of trees planted during 1950, 1951 and 1952 *Vanamahotsava* and which survived, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure, No. 17]. Figures for 1953 have not been received from some States and those for 1954, will be available during next year.

(c) No separate figures are available regarding trees of timber value. The number of fruit trees is shown in the statements laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a) and (b).

(b) the expenditure by the Central Government is mainly on account of prizes, trophies, propaganda etc. Since the inception of *Vanamahotsava* in 1950 the total expenditure has amounted to less than Rs. 50,000.

Shri Barman : May I know what are the States, either by themselves or by encouragement from the Centre, which have opened up nurseries in each district, so that the villagers may collect their plants from these nurseries all the year round instead of only on one day in the year ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I am not sure about every district, but extensive steps have been taken by State Governments to provide these saplings to the people.

Shri Barman : May I know whether there is any target for each State for plantation of a number of trees and, if so whether the States are acting up to that ?

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Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We have not set any definite target, because we want them to compete with one another and reach figures which may not be usual.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know whether any information is available as to the States where the largest number of plants have survived and States where the lowest number have survived?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I am afraid have not analysed the figures in that way but it was an M. P. sitting opposite who claimed that in some places he did not see even a single survival.

Shri Bogawat : May I know whether it is a fact that the number of survivals is very meagre as compared to the plantations, and therefore much more attention should be given to this?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We try to give the matter our best attention, and according to our forest experts the survivals are not very unsatisfactory.

Shri Kamath : Was it at the instance of the Minister that in some States this year a Wild Life Day was observed in the wake of *Va...a Mahotsava*, or was it done *suo motu* by such States as love in wild life?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : It was our desire that people's attention should be drawn to protection of wild life.

Shri Punnoose : May I know whether the figures given by the Minister are simply copied from the statements furnished by the State Governments, or whether the Central Government have made a check to see whether these have really survived?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We have to depend upon the States; we have no machinery to check up.

Shri Ramchandra Reddi : May I know whether Government has estimated the average cost of maintaining these trees by local boards and municipalities?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : So far as our information goes, the actual cost of plantation is negligible.

Some Hon. Members rose.—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We have had enough discussion about *Va...a Mahotsava*.

Census of Passenger Traffic

***56. Shri Punnoose :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to conduct a census of passenger traffic on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, when the census is expected to be taken up;

(c) when the results will be available; and

(d) which are the lines selected for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) to (d). A census of the number of passengers travelling by each train is taken periodically as a matter of normal routine by Railway Administrations the frequency ranging from once in three months to once in six months. These census ordinarily cover all trains. Further special census are ordered if additional information for any specific purpose is required and no such census is now contemplated.

Shri Punnoose : May I know if a special census is also taken about over-crowding in particular trains like the Cochin Express, the Mangalore Express and the Trivandrum Express?

Shri Alagesan : Yes, we have recently asked the Railway Administrations to take such a census to study the extent of overcrowding.

Shri Heda : In view of the fact that many times we find that particular trains are overcrowded, and when we complain about it to the Minister or the Railway Board their general reply is that the overcrowding is not to such an extent, may I know what is the machinery at present on which they check up whether there is overcrowding or not?

Shri Alagesan : My recollection is as far as representations of hon. Members go we try to meet them. In fact, it was done so in the case of Hyderabad itself: we were able to add an additional Hyderabad-Delhi bogie.

श्री एम् एस् द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि जो यात्री गणना की जायेगी उससे क्या लाभ होंगे और जो लाभ होंगे उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए रेलवे क्या कार्यवाही करने की सोचती है?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एम् बी० शास्त्री) : शायद माननीय सदस्य ने वह जवाब मुना नहीं जो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया, कि यह जो सेसस होती है यह तो हमारा रुटीन काम है जिसको हम महीने में, तीन महीने में, ६ महीने में करते हैं, और उसके मुताबिक जैसा नतीजा निकलता

है या तो नई गाड़ियां बढ़ाते हैं या ट्रेन्स को एक्सटेंड करते हैं या नई बोगीज बर्गरह लगाते हैं।

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know what steps are being taken to lessen the overcrowding in accepted cases like the Grand Trunk Express and the Madras trains?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : This refers only to census. What happens after the census is a different matter.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : May I suggest Sir that question No. 73 may also be combined with question No. 58?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Yes, questions 58 and 73 may be answered together.

Leprosy Control

***58. Dr. Rama Rao :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Leprosy Control Unit from Belgium has arrived in Madras;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Unit; and

(c) the nature of the work they are expected to carry on in India?

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

(b) Dr. Franz Hemerijks, Dr. (Miss) C. Veelut, Miss S. Liegeois, and Mrs. H. Eenberg.

(c) The Unit will be engaged in the control of leprosy in the Polambakkam areas of Chingleput District, Madras.

Leprosy

***73. Shri Biswa Nath Roy :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government propose to undertake a leprosy survey for the purpose of controlling the disease in the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : There is no proposal at present to undertake any survey since the information available with the Subsidiary Centres established under the Leprosy Control Scheme will indicate the incidence of the disease in the areas concerned. Measures for its control are well known and the States are aware of the necessity of implementing them as far as they can do so.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know the financial commitments of the Government of India in this regard?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : There is no financial commitment for the Government of India.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know, when any special effort to control leprosy is welcome, why the Government of India in one of its centres in Andhra has appointed doctors and other staff more than five or six months ago and not supplied them with medicines and other requirements, with the result that the staff and the doctors are idle?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : This particular thing had not been brought to the notice of the Ministry earlier; I will have it looked into.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : May I know, if no special techniques are used in the leprosy control by this team, why are foreigners imported for techniques which are already known to us?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : It is not a question of import of any foreigners; it is a gesture of goodwill in return for some help that we rendered to them in 1953 during the devastating floods of 1953 in that country.

Shri Biswa Nath Roy : May I know whether the Government propose to give help to Hind Kashta Niwarak Sangha which had already undertaken the work in some parts of the country?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : The Government have been giving help to the Hind Kashta Niwarak Sangha.

Mechanisation of Fishing Craft

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

(a) the number and value of semi-diesel engines so far procured for mechanisation of fishing craft; and

(b) the countries from which they have been procured?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) Forty-nine costing Rs. 5,00,000 approximately.

(b) Sweden.

Shri Nanadas : May I know whether these engines have been tried in any of the States and if so, the names of the States and with what results?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : If the hon. Member wants the number we have supplied, I can give it: Bombay 20, Saurashtra 20, Travancore-Cochin 5 and Orissa 4. Some people are satisfied with the engines and some are still trying them.

Shri Nandas May I know whether the Government has any programme to supply these engines to Andhra fishermen?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Wherever it is useful, it is supplied. If it would be useful in Andhra, certainly we will consider the matter.

Shri Nandas May : May I know what sort of encouragement the Government is giving to the fishermen?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Most of the schemes are really worked by the State Governments. Distribution of these machines and engines is under an operational agreement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : May I know whether these machines are given as loans or grants to the fishermen and the security required to be furnished by them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I do not have the details, but we give 50 per cent. subsidy.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know whether this particular type of diesel engines cannot be manufactured in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : After careful consideration we considered this to be the best marine engines are not manufactured in India.

Shri M. D. Joshi : May I know how long these machines have been in operation in the Bombay State?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I am afraid I have not got the period.

Shri Punnoose : May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that local fishermen view with very great apprehension the introduction of this mechanised fishing? Has the Government examined the basis of their fear?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : What place is the hon. Member referring to?

Shri Punnoose : I am referring to Travancore-Cochin.

Shri A. P. Jain : I have been there myself and I found that there was no such apprehension.

Shri Punnoose : Am I to understand that the Ministry does not get the information that is appearing in local papers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : There was no representation to the Minister. That is what he means.

Electrification of Railways

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify some of the sections on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the names of the sections which will be electrified during 1955; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) No, Sir; not at present.

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

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know why is it that sections of the Northern Railway are not being considered for the electrification, whereas sections of the other railways are considered?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri) : We will consider the electrification programme of the Northern Railways in the third Five Year Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the Bhakra-Nangal project is going to generate a huge amount of electricity and that that may be used for electrifying some sections of the Northern Railway?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan : Quite apart from the another amount of electricity that would be available, another very important factor that is required for electrification is the density of the traffic. At present the density of traffic is not so much as to justify the electrification of these sections.

बी रमेश सिंह : रिहन्द डम का इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का उपयोग उसमें हो सकता है या नहीं?

बी एस० बी० शास्त्री : अभी तो रिहन्द डम का पता ही नहीं है, अभी तो काम उसका शुरू होने वाला है, इसलिये उसका सवाल तो बाद में आयेगा।

Sardar Iqbal Singh : As the Parliamentary Secretary has declared that there is no density of traffic in the Northern Railway, will the Government consider the electrification of the suburban railway of Delhi in the Second Five Year Plan?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : That is a suggestion for action.

गांधीस्थ विज्ञान विभाग (होम
इकोनोमिक्स डिपार्टमेंट)

*६१. डा० सत्यवाही : क्या आप और हृषि मंत्री २८ अप्रैल, १९५५ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संस्था २६८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आम सेवकों को प्रशिक्षा देने वाले गांधीस्थ विज्ञान विभाग ने कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) सहायक अधिकारियों के निवास की भी स्थापना हो गई है;

(ग) इन केन्द्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा आदिवासियों में से कितनी महिलायें भी गई हैं; और

(घ) पहले वर्ष इन केन्द्रों पर कितने व्यय का अनुमान किया गया है?

हृषि मंत्री (डा० धी० एस० इशनुच्च) : (क) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित रूपांकनों (डिजाइन्स) के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों ने भवनों के निर्माण का कार्य हाथ में लिया है। प्रशिक्षार्थी चुने जा रहे हैं। मुख्य निर्देशिकार्थी ने अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया है और सहायक निर्देशिकार्थी को नियुक्त किया जा रहा है। आम सेविकार्थी का प्रशिक्षण शीघ्र ही आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है। भोपाल राज्य में स्थापित केन्द्र ने कार्य करना पहले ही शुरू कर दिया है।

(ख) केवल कस्तूरबा आम के केन्द्र में कार्य शुरू हो गया है।

(ग) बहुत से केन्द्रों के लिये अभी तक प्रशिक्षार्थी चुने नहीं गये हैं। इसलिये वर्तमान स्थिति में इस बारे में जानकारी, प्रस्तुत करने का प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(घ) २७,६२,१२५ रुपये।

Shri Kamath : Has the minister received any complaints or reports to the effect that these Village Level-Workers —Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas are exploited by Government to work for the ruling party during elections?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I repudiate the suggestion.

Shri Kamath : May be, but it is a fact.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Does the hon. Member call upon me to decide this matter here?

Shri Kamath : No, no.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : These Centres are in the process of being opened and only one centre has been opened a few days ago. There is no question of propaganda.

Shri Kamath : I know what happened during the Hoshangabad by-election three months ago?

Train Accident

*६२. श्री S. N. Das : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 7th May, 1955 a truck-train collision occurred at the railway level-crossing gate on the Allahabad-Jubbulpur section of the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this accident took place;

(c) the number of persons killed or injured; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been held and if so, with what result?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) to (c). A statement furnishing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I Annexure No. 18].

(b) An enquiry held was by the Government Inspector of Railways. His provisional finding is that the collision was caused primarily by the Motor Truck driver attempting to cross the line in the face of the approaching train.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know whether this level-crossing is a manned level crossing?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It is a manned level-crossing.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know whether the gate was closed or open at the time of the accident?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It should have been open at that time; if it was closed the accident could not have taken place.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know whether the person who were on duty at that time have been arrested?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The final report of the Inspector of Railways has not yet been received.

After the final report is received, I suppose action would be taken.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : May I know how long it usually takes for the Government Inspector to submit this report and how many such reports are pending during the last 12 months?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : That is a general question. So far as this case is concerned the hon. Minister must be able to answer as to how long this matter has been pending.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The accident took place on the 7th of May. The enquiry of the Government Inspector of Railways commenced on the 12th of the May. It finished on the 14th and he submitted his provisional findings on the 16th of May.

Shri Raghunath Singh : What about the final report?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The final report has not yet been received. I might add that the Government Inspector of Railways is not under the Ministry of Railways. He is under the Ministry of Communications.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether, in the provisional report of the Government Inspector, it is stated that the gate was closed or was opened at the time of the accident?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The gate was open.

बहीवाय-धाम हवाई अड्डा

*६३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार बद्रीनाथ धाम में एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :
(क) नहीं, श्रीमान् जी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस तरह का कोई सुझाव केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने रखा है?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक हमको मालूम है ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं आया, और इतनी ऊँचाई पर ऐसा ऐश्वरोङ्गम बनाना सम्भव भी नहीं प्रतीत होता।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय उपमंत्री ने कभी इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि अच्छा हो यदि वह स्वयं जा कर के परिस्थिति का अध्ययन करें और देवता के दर्शन भी कर लें।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं उनके सुझाव का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ किन्तु मैं इस विषय में कोई विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूँ। पर मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि १०,००० फुट की ऊँचाई पर हवाई अड्डा बनने के लिये जितनी लम्बाई की ज़रूरत होती है वह यदि सी लेवेल पर हवाई अड्डा बनाया जाय तो उस से दूनी होती है। साथ ही वहां ६, ७ मील के दायरे में बड़े ऊँचे ऊँचे पहाड़ हैं, इसलिये वहां हवाई अड्डा बनाना कठिन है। जब तक कि हेलीकाप्टर के तरीके के जहाजों का प्रचलन नहीं होता तब तक इस स्वाल पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं मालूम होता।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस सुझाव पर भी विचार किया गया है कि अगर बड़े जहाजों के उत्तरने के लिये स्थान नहीं मिल सकता तो हेलीकाप्टर जैसे जहाजों का प्रबन्ध किया जाये?

श्री राज बहादुर : हेलिकाप्टर का आवागमन अभी इतनी ऊंचाई पर नहीं हुआ है। और वह इकानामिकल भी नहीं पाया गया है।

Shri Chattopadhyay : May I know if, after the aerodrome is built the pilgrims who go to Badrinath will be free from taxation?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I have already submitted that it is not possible for us to think of constructing a full-fledged aerodrome in Badrinath because of so many technical difficulties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It does not arise. Next question.

Arid Conditions

*64. **Shri Gidwani :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Goats are responsible for increase in arid conditions in dry localities; and:

(b) if so, the measures adopted to prevent destruction of vegetation by them?

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

(b) Measures to be adopted to prevent destruction of vegetation by goats are under active consideration.

Shri Gidwani : May I know whether Mr. Keith, Director of Soil Conservation and Mr. Batra, the Deputy Inspector General of Forest have submitted any note to the Government embodying their proposals and if so, what are their proposals?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Proposals with respect to what?

Shri Gidwani : I want to know whether Mr. Keith, Director of Soil Conservation and the Deputy Inspector General of Forest have submitted any note embodying their proposals?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I would ask for notice.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan : Have Government got schemes for the co-existence of forest wealth and cattle wealth?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question relates to goats; so goat wealth.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan : Goats are part of cattle wealth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Cattle wealth does not arise out of this question.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan : My question is, are there schemes for the coexistence of forest wealth and cattle wealth.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : There are some experts who advocate the elimination of goats altogether.

* * * * *

Shri C. R. Narasimhan : One question Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : No more questions. Order, order; as soon as a question is over hon. Members must resume their normal temperament.

Rail Transport

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the programme of Rail transport for the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the proposals submitted by the various State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) No, Sir. The proposals are under examination by the Planning Commission.

(b) As the proposals are still under examination, it would not be advisable to give the detailed proposals received from the State Governments at this stage.

Shri Dabhi : May I know whether all Governments have submitted their proposals and whether there are any who have not submitted their proposals?

Shri Alagesan : Except some Part C States, all the States have submitted.

Shri Dabhi : Is it a fact that the Government programme during the Second Five Year Plan is to construct 3000 miles of railway and, if so, whether any approximate number of miles have been allotted to the different zones and regions?

Shri Alagesan : We have not yet reached that stage. It is true that our plan is to construct 3000 miles of new railway.

Shri Damodara Menon : It has been stated that the State Governments are to submit their final reports by the 15th August. The hon. Minister said that except for some Part C States, he has received final reports from others. Is that so?

Shri Alagesan : We did not call for reports. We have asked the various State Governments to submit proposals as to what new lines they would like us to undertake in their respective regions. All the State Governments have submitted their proposals, except a few Part C States.

Shri Damodara Menon : My question is, are they final or is there room for revising these reports before the 15th of August ?

Shri Alagesan : There is no question of revising. They have submitted their proposals, 1, 2, 3, like that. If they want to add or take away, they are at liberty to do so.

Shri Veeraswamy : May I know the mileage of new lines to be constructed in the Madras State under the next Five Year Plan ?

Shri Alagesan : I have already answered that we have not yet reached that stage. We have not yet started deciding about individual lines. The Central Board of Transport will do that.

Shri Dabhi : May I know whether the proposals submitted by the Bombay Government are in order of priority ?

Shri Alagesan : Yes. Since they are numbered 1, 2, 3, they are taken in that order.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether the Members of Parliament will be given a chance to discuss these proposals before the final order is made ?

Shri Alagesan : Naturally the wishes of the Members of Parliament will be taken into full consideration.

Shri Bogawat : May I know within what minimum period these proposals will be finalised ?

Shri Alagesan : We propose to take a decision before this year is out.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : May I know what orders have been passed on my memorandum admitted by the Government regarding the linking of Kurnool with Siruguppi in the Mysore State ?

Shri Alagesan : I do not have the information about individual proposals.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : This has been admitted by the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It is no good asking about individual cases.

Shri Punnoose : The hon. Minister said that the wishes of the Members of Parliament will be taken into account.

May I know where the occasion for it is ?

Shri Alagesan : Occasions and opportunities are plenty before Members of Parliament. They take part in debates and they make their suggestions. They can certainly write to us.

Shri Punnoose : Here is a specific question. Proposals are being sent by the State Governments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Why should there be any hiding ? I think the hon. Minister understands it. Is there any proposal, or is it possible for the Minister to invite Members of Parliament and lay before them the proposals before they are finalised, either on the floor of the House or outside ? That is what he wants. "Yes" or "no" will be the answer.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastril) : There is no proposals, but I have no objection to laying on the Table the proposals sent by the State Governments, and the hon. Members, if they so desire, can come and discuss it with me, but it is not advisable to do it now. We should discuss the proposals first with the Planning Commission. The whole thing depends on the resources that are made available to us, and when we have discussed with the Planning Commission we might be able to make up our minds as to the mileage of new construction that we might be able to take up. So, at that stage I would lay the papers on the Table of the House or in the Central Hall and the Members can see and discuss it with me.

Shri T. N. Singh rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Next question. I am calling Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

गोहू का भूत्य

कृष्ण राम सुभग सिंह : क्या आप तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोहू तथा अन्य लादालों के भारत में गिरावट को रोकने के हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किन किन राज्य सरकारों को उनका कानूनने के लिये चालू वर्ष में सहायता दी है ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को कितना धन दिया गया है ; और

(ग) उन राज्य सरकारों ने अब तक कितना लादाल कम किया है ?

कुषिं मंत्री (दा० पी० एस० बेश्मुख) :
 (क) और (ल). किसी भी राज्य सरकार को गेहूं तथा अन्य साधारणों को खरीदने के लिये प्रांट (अनुदान) नहीं दिये गये हैं। आठों को मजबूत रखने के लिये बनायी गई बोर्डों के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारे वास्तव में भारत सरकार के लिये साधारणों की खरीद कर रही हैं और उनको समय समय पर गेहूं तथा चने की खरीद के लिये अपेक्षित धन पेशगी में दिया गया है। मोटे साधारणों के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रबन्ध किया गया था कि राज्य सरकारे पहले प्रपत्ता खर्च करेंगी और बाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार से वह उन्हें वापिस मिल जायेगा। गेहूं तथा चने के खरीदने के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य को अब तक भेजे गये चन के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण संस्था १ सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिचय १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]।

(ग) जुलाई १९५५ के मध्य तक प्रत्येक राज्य के द्वारा साधारणों की खरीदी हुई मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में सभा पटल पर विवरण संस्था २ रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिचय १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]।

दा० राम सुभग तिहां : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन आठ राज्य सरकारों को भारत सरकार की तरफ से गेहूं और चना खरीदने के लिये इपया दिया गया था, क्या उन आठों राज्यों में गेहूं और चने के भाव उस स्तर पर आ गये हैं जिस स्तर पर भारत सरकार चाहती थी?

सांख्य तथा कुषिं मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० बैन) : उस से भी ऊंचे हो गये हैं।

दा० राम सुभग तिहां : जिन राज्यों में भारत सरकार की ओर से गेहूं और चने की खरीद नहीं होती, उन राज्यों में इस बक्से गेहूं और चने के भावों की क्या स्थिति है?

श्री ए० पी० बैन : जिन जिन राज्यों में गेहूं और चना पैदा होता है उन सब राज्यों में खरीदने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है। बाकी राज्यों में जहां गेहूं और चना पैदा ही नहीं होता वहां इस अधिकार को देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

श्री ई० एम० तिहां : सुना जाता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं का भाव खास तौर से गिरा हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां क्या कमी रही परबेज पालिसी में या ट्रांस्पोर्ट के बारे में जिस की वजह से वहां पर भावों पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो पाया?

श्री ए० पी० बैन : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। वहां पर भाव गिरे हुए नहीं हैं। जो भाव हम ने निश्चित किया था, यह भाव उस से ऊपर है?

श्री एम० एल० हिंदेपी : क्या सरकार के व्यापार में यह बात आई है कि जहां कहीं भी सरकारी खरीद हुई वहां पर सरकारी रेट दस रुपये मन वा लेकिन सरकारी खरीदारों ने किसानों से प्राठ रुपये मन के हिसाब से खरीदा और जो एंटरी की गई वह दस रुपये मन की गई और इस तरह से सरकारी रुपये का अनुचित लाभ उठाया। क्या कोई इस बारे में कदम उठाये गये हैं जिस से यह बातें दुबारा न हो सकें?

श्री ए० पी० बैन : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे यहां से आदेश जारी किये गये थे कि गेहूं को किसानों से खरीदा जाये और जहां तक हमारी इतिलाई है, किसानों से ही खरीदा गया है। अगर आनंदेशुल मैम्बर के नोटिस में इस किस्म की ज्यादा मिसालें हों तो वह उन्हें भेजे पास भेज दें और मैं उन के बारे में तकनीश करूँगा।

सेठ गोविंद वास : क्या यह बात सही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस घोषणा के बाद कि अमुक अमुक भावों पर अनाज खरीदा जायेगा, राज्य सरकारों ने, उस खरीद में बहुत विलम्ब किया जिस का यह नतीजा निकला कि किसानों को बड़े हुए भावों से कोई लाभ नहीं मिला और वह लाभ जो कुप्रा वह व्यापारियों को मिला?

श्री ए० पी० बैन : यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है क्यों कि जो अनाज खरीदा जाता है वह सीधे किसानों से खरीदा जाता है।

सरकार ने गेहूं का भाव दस रुपये फी मन मुकर्रर किया था लेकिन आज कल जो दर है वह रुपये ११-८-० फी मन से लेकर रुपये १२-०-० फी मन है। इसी तरह से चने का भाव जो कि छः रुपये फी मन मुकर्रर किया गया था उसका भाव आज कल रुपये ७-८-० से ले कर रुपये ८-०-० फी मन है। इन कीमतों से यह साफ पता चलता है कि किसानों को इससे बहुत फायदा हुआ है। मैं जहां कहीं भी गया वहां पर किसानों ने हमारी पालिसी की बहुत प्रशंसा की।

श्री कामत : इस के बारे में बहुत देर बाद खरीदने का आदेश दिया गया था।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अभी आनन्देबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि गेहूं के भाव रुपये ११-८-० से रुपये १२-०-० फी मन और चने के भाव रुपये ७-८-० से रुपये ८-०-० फी मन हैं लेकिन मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि गेहूं के भाव इस से भी ज्यादा रहे हैं और वह चौदह रुपये फी मन तक बढ़ गये हैं। जो गेहूं दस रुपये मन के हिसाब से खरीदा था और अब जब उस का भाव चौदह रुपये फी मन तक हो गया है तो इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या फायदा रहा?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अभी तक यह गेहूं पड़ा हुआ है और बेचा नहीं गया है। जब बेचा जायेगा तब देखा जायेगा।

पंडित सी० एन० भालवीय : जो स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखा गया है उस से पता चलता है कि मध्य भारत को २५ लाख और झोपाल को ६ लाख रुपये पेशगी दिया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों सरकारों ने कितने रुपये का गेहूं खरीदा और किन तारीखों को खरीदा?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कितन का खरीदा। हम ने उनको पैसा दे दिया और वह खरीद रहे हैं। प्रगत उन को और पैसे की जरूरत होगी तो और पैसा दे दिया जायेगा।

Soil Conservation Boards

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

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the various Soil Conservation and Land Development Board constituted in the State;

(b) if so, the amount allotted so far, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Central Board has any control over the State Boards?

कृष्णनाथ देशमुख : (a) No, Sir. Assistance is given to State Governments for specific Schemes proposed by them.

(b) does not arise.

(c) No.

श्री S. C. Samanta : May I know whether necessary soil conservation legislation has been enacted in those States where these Boards are existing?

कृष्णनाथ देशमुख : According to my information some of them have done so, every one of them has not done so.

श्री S. C. Samanta : May I know whether these Boards have carried out reconnaissance surveys for finding out the principal areas where there is much erosion.

कृष्णनाथ देशमुख : The Boards are constituted by the States and I am afraid it is not possible for me to give this information.

श्री N. M. Lingam : May I know if the Boards have been constituted in all the States? If so, what is the machinery for co-ordinating the activities of all the States Conservation Boards.

कृष्णनाथ देशमुख : I am not sure if every State has constituted a Board, but there is a Central Soil Conservation Board which co-ordinates their activities.

श्री N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether it is a fact that the work of such Board is suffering due to lack of co-ordination between the appropriate departments such as the Flood Control Board and the Forest Department?

कृष्णनाथ देशमुख : I would require notice of this question.

श्री S. N. Das : May I know the names of the states from which specific schemes have been received of the amounts that have been sanctioned so far?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are nine States which have submitted schemes for 1954-55 and 18 States during the current year of 1955-56. If you would permit me, I would read it. All these schemes have been sanctioned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow reading a long list for 27 States.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know if the Andhra Government has constituted a Soil Conservation Board?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want to have notice of the question, but the Andhra Government has submitted a scheme of Rs. 72,000 and it has been sanctioned for 1954-55.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know the amount sanctioned to the Andhra Government?

Mr. Speaker: They have submitted a scheme for Rs. 72,000.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For the year 1955-56 they have submitted four schemes worth about Rs. 8 lakhs of loan and about Rs. 1.5 lakhs of subsidy which have been already sanctioned.

The Second Five Year Plan

*68. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of Railway be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals have been received from the Andhra Government for the development of Railway lines in the Second Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the lines ; and

(c) the line that have been investigated already but not taken up ?

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

(b). It is not possible to give the estimated cost at the stage.

(c). Detailed investigations will only be made after the Planning Commission give their approval to our Second Five Year Plan and thereafter the Central Board of Transport lay down priorities for construction of New Lines.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know whether there are any lines already investigated in Andhra ?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: His question is whether any lines have been already investigated, which have yet to be taken up or included in the Five Year Plan.

Shri Alagesan: We have carried out a rough investigation of doubling the track between Vijayawada and Madras, or in the alternative to connect Kazipet with Gudur or Nellore. We have undertaken a very rough investigation, and the report of the Southern Railways is before us just now.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know how the Railway Board could get these lines sanctioned by the Planning Commission, if they are not able even to give a rough estimate of the cost of these railway lines ?

Shri Alagesan: No. Those estimates have been put in the general plan. These relate to particular projects. We shall have to fit in the particular projects within the resources available, as the hon. Minister of Railways and Transport said just a few minutes back.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: May I know whether the Government of India can change the order of priority of they are not satisfied with the order of priority given by the State Governments ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): They can; but the Central Board of Transport will have to meet and finalise the proposals. In the Central Board of Transport all the State Governments are represented. So, if the Central Board of Transport wants to revise the proposals submitted by the State Governments, it can certainly do so.

Ch. Raghubir Singh: May I know whether the Agra-Bha dismantled railway lines is included in the next Five Year Plan ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has already stated that details ought not to be asked at this stage.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: In view of the fact that Machkund power and Nellore thermal power are available, is it possible to have an electrified track between Vijayawada and Madras as a double track ?

Shri Alagesan: We do not have any such proposals at present.

Amlabad Colliery

*70. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the court of enquiry appointed to investigate into the causes of the explosion that took place at Amlabad Colliery on the 5th February, 1955, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) Not yet.

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

Shri P. C. Bose : May I know how long this court of enquiry will take to submit its report to Government?

Shri Abid Ali : We expect to receive the report early.

Shri P. C. Bose : May I know the reason for not appointing more experienced mining men on the court of enquiry?

Shri Abid Ali : I think the court of enquiry has got on it the personnel that should have been there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether this court of enquiry has also been charged with the task of enquiring into the accidents at the Dharmabad Colliery?

Shri Abid Ali : No.

Shri Mehnad Saha : Who is the owner of this Amlabad Colliery?

Shri Abid Ali : The agents are Thapars; the owners are Bhavda Kankini Collieries, Limited.

Nationalisation of Air Transport

*72. **Shri Jhulan Sinha :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 324 on the 28th February, 1955 and state;

(a) whether any compensation has since been paid to the various Air Companies taken over by the Airlinee Corporations;

(b) if so, the total amount paid and the amount yet to be paid; and

(c) when the final payment is likely to be made?

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

(b) The amount paid so far is Rs. 67.26 lakhs. The amount yet to be paid is Rs. 504.06 lakhs according to the amount determined by Government. The Companies have appealed to the Airlines Compensation Tribunal for increasing the total figure by about Rs. 30 lakhs or so.

(c). In the case of companies who have accepted the offer of compensation, payment is likely to be completed shortly; in other cases, there may be some delay.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : May I know whether these payments have been made to the individual companies on a *pro rata* basis or on any other basis?

Shri Raj Bahadur : So far as we are concerned, we have paid it to the company concerned.

Shri Kamath : Is the hon. Minister in a position to give us the break-up of these figures in respect of the amounts paid and unpaid company-wise?

Shri Raj Bahadur : That will take some time, but I can give it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : How many companies are there in all?

Shri Raj Bahadur : There are 9 companies, out of which in the case of 5 we have made cash payments. The figures are as follows:

| Name of company | Total assessed | Cash actually paid |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Indian National Airways Ltd. | 52 lakhs | 10,31,663 |
| Air India Ltd. | 1,43,67,780 | 14,36,778 |
| Air Services of India Ltd. | 27,54,583 | 11,13,333 |
| Daccan Airways Ltd. | 18,98,751 | 3,75,651 |
| Air India International | 2,76,90,800 | 27,68,800 |

Shri Kamath : The hon. Minister has given us the figures of compensation assessed by Government. What was the demand for compensation made by each company?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We cannot go into all that now. The hon. Minister has just stated that in all there is a demand for Rs. 30 lakhs more.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : May I explain the position? There was no question of demand made by companies. According to the Air Corporations Act, the compensation was to be determined by the Corporations, and an offer was to be made to the companies. If the companies did not accept the offer, it was open to them to represent their case before the Airlines Compensation Tribunal. But it was negotiated, and most of the companies accepted the offer made by the Corporations.

I may add one thing more and that is that one point of dispute is pending before the Airlines Compensation Tribunal, namely the liability in respect of accumulated leave.

Shri C. D. Pande : Of the personnel?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : Of the workers employed. If the decision is in favour of the air companies, this amount is likely to be increased by Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs.

Shri Kamath : Is the matter of compensation made a justiciable matter before the Tribunal?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I will refer the hon. Member to the Air Corporations Act.

Shri Kamath : Why have you followed a different policy?

Shri T. N. Singh : There are a number of cases that are under reference to the Tribunal, in respect of which no settlement was possible by negotiation. May I know what their total implication is in terms of money?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : There is only one point before the Tribunal, as I have said, and that is regarding the liability of the companies in respect of the accumulated leave of the employees.

Shri Heda : The hon. Minister has stated that there is only one point in respect of which the amount involved is to the tune of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs. Why is it that even though it is now about two years since the airlines have been nationalised, yet the amounts that have been agreed on these lines have not been paid?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : The hon. Member has not followed the reply that has been given by the hon. Deputy Minister. The amount agreed to is to be paid in two ways. Some portion is to be paid in cash, and the other portion to be paid in bonds. In respect of 5 companies, the cash portion has already been paid, and the bonds are likely to issue very shortly. Regarding the remaining companies some minor adjustments are going on, and as soon as they are settled the cash payments will be made.

होमियोपैथी

*७४. श्री विभूति भिष्म : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने होमियोपैथिक पद्धति के विकास तथा अन्वेषण की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह योजना क्या है और कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी?

स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती अन्नपूर्णा) : (क) तथा (ख). कोई सास योजना तो

नहीं बनाई गई है। लेकिन एक Advisory Committee स्थापित की गई थी, जिस ने कुछ तज्जीजें पेश की हैं। इन पर प्रान्तीय सरकारों के साथ सोच विचार हो रहा है।

श्री विभूति भिष्म : क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता एलोपैथिक दवाइयों के लिए पैसा नहीं दे पाती और उसके लिए एक मात्र होमियो-पैथिक दवाइयां ही हैं और इसलिये क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करेगी?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : सोच विचार हो रहा है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : This relates to health and not to commerce.

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : बात यह है कि गरीब आदमियों को सिर्फ सस्ती चीज ही देनी चाहिये, इस बात से मैं बिल्कुल मुत्तिफिक नहीं हूँ। गरीबों को सब से अच्छी चीज देनी चाहिये, लेकिन जहां तक होमियोपैथी का सम्बन्ध है, वहां हम सोच देख रहे हैं कि.

श्री कामत : सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है।

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : माप बातें करते रहते हैं, सुनाई कैसे देगा। मैं ने कहा है कि गरीबों को सस्ती चीज देना कोई ठीक बात नहीं है और मैं उससे मुश्किल नहीं हूँ। गरीबों को अच्छी से अच्छी दवाइयां देनी चाहियें। जहां तक होमियो-पैथी का सवाल है, जैसा कि कहा गया है, एक इंस्टीच्यूशन बंगाल में और एक बम्बई में है। उनको अपनेड किया जायेगा और जितना सप्ता उन पर खर्च आयेगा, उसके बारे में प्रान्तीय सरकारों के साथ सोच विचार हो रहा है।

श्री विभूति भिष्म : क्या बंगाल और बम्बई में ही ऐसी संस्थायें खोली गयी हैं या और कहां भी सरकार खोलना चाहती है?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : देखिये यह नामुकिन है, कारण ऐसी संस्थायें और जगहों में हैं ही नहीं।

श्री कामतः : क्या मंत्राणी जी अच्छी और सस्ती औषधियों का समन्वय कर सकती हैं या नहीं?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The hon. Member ought not to address the Mantraniji. He should address the Chair.

Shri Kamath : I did not address the Mantraniji.

जिस तरह कि "मंत्री महोदय" कहा जाता है उसी तरह में "मंत्राणी जी" कहता है।

क्या मंत्राणी जी अच्छी और सस्ती औषधियों का समन्वय कर सकती हैं या नहीं?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Can't there be a reconciliation between goodness of quality and cheapness of material?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : यह तो साइटिकल प्रूफ पर निर्भर करता है।

श्री शुलेकर : यह किसने तैयार किया है कि होमियोपैथी खराब है और ऐलोपैथी अच्छी है? मंत्राणी जी ने कहा कि सस्ती दवा देना ठीक हो सकता है लेकिन वह अच्छी होनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किसने तैयार किया है कि होमियोपैथी खराब है और ऐलोपैथी अच्छी है?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : It does not arise. The hon. Member has not been following the questions and answers. What was asked was that if homoeopathy is cheap, why is it not given or adopted? The answer of the hon. Minister was that cheapness is not the primary consideration, so far as the poorer sections are concerned; quality is the consideration. Therefore, that question does not arise.

श्री शुलेकर : मेरे मित्र ने यह सवाल किया था कि ऐलोपैथी चूंकि महंगी है इसलिये होमियोपैथी क्यों नहीं दी जाती। मंत्राणी जी ने यह उत्तर दिया कि हम सस्ती की

तरफ नहीं देखते हम तो अच्छी की तरफ देखते हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सबाल किसने तैयार कर दिया है कि ऐलोपैथी से होमियोपैथी खराब है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question was this : because homoeopathy is cheaper than allopathy, why don't you adopt homoeopathy? The answer of the hon. Minister was this : merely because something is cheaper, we are not going to adopt it. It is a question of quality. This does not involve any reflection on homoeopathy or any decision that homoeopathy is worse than allopathy.

Shrimati Sushama Sen : May I know if there is in contemplation such a hospital in Bihar for poor patients. The hon. Minister said that there would be such hospitals only in Madras and Bombay. Why should Bihar and Bengal not have the same facilities?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : The simple answer to that is that there is no institution in Bihar which could be upgraded. The one that does exist and is possible to upgrade is in Calcutta, and there is one in Bombay also.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : रामकृष्ण मिशन में ऐसा एक इंस्टीट्यूशन है। उसके बारे में आपकी क्या राय है?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I pass on the next question.

Accident Committees

"75. Shri A. K. Gopalan : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some "Accident Committees" are functioning in the Loco and Railway Workshops on the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, when and how these Committees were constituted; and

(c) what are their functions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) No "Accident Committees" as such are functioning on the Southern Railway, but in certain workshops of that Railway "Safety First Committees" are functioning.

(b) The "Safety First Committees" have been in existence in certain workshops of the Southern Railway for quite a number of years and are constituted by the Works Managers.

(c) The functions of the "Safety First Committees" are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 20.]

Shri A. K. Gopalan : May I know whether these committees have reported any case of accidents and whether any compensation has been paid?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Normally, all accidents that take place in workshops are reported to the Works Managers, and if they are really serious accidents, to the General Managers concerned. But if the hon. Member would put a separate question, I shall reply in detail.

Shri Punnoose : Is there any case of accidents being reported to the Safety First Committee, and have they examined any case and decided upon the compensation?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : I shall require notice.

Shri Kamath : Have such Accident Committees been constituted on all the railways; if not, when do Government propose to constitute such committees?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Instructions have already been issued to the railways to constitute such committees in the workshops.

Shri Punnoose : Who is appointing these committees and who is selecting the persons?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The committees are known as Safety First Committees not Accident Committees. They are appointed by the Works Managers. The senior foreman is a member of the Committee; the medical officer is also a member and some representatives of Unions are also on these Committee?

Kurnool and Adoni Railway Stations

*78. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to remodel the Railway stations at Kurnool and Adoni; and

(b) whether any provision has been made for the Retiring Rooms at Kurnool?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) The scheme to remodel the station building at Kurnool has been sanctioned. No new improvements to Adoni Railway Station have been programmed so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : Last year I was told that though proposals were made in regard the Adoni station, they could not be proceeded with because some repairs had to be undertaken in other railway stations. I want to know why this year also no provision has been made by the Government.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : There are Amenities Committees on all railways and the improvements which are to be effected at each railway station are decided upon in consultation with such committees. Apparently, the Amenities Committee has not recommended any improvements for Adoni station.

Shri B. S. Murthy : When will the improvements at Kurnool station be finalised and completed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : We hope during the current year.

Shri Ramsachandra Reddi : What is the amount sanctioned for remodelling the Kurnool station?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Rs. 2,00,000.

शिव राव समिति

*८०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या अमंत्री ३ मार्च, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रदेश संस्था ४५८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में ये बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों के सम्बन्ध में शिव राव समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से मंत्रणा निर्णय समाप्त हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अंतिम क्या हुआ?

अमंत्री उपमंत्री (श्री माधव दासी) : (क) नहीं; इस विषय में अभी राज्य सरकारों से पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मंत्री महोदय को याद है कि पिछली बार इसी सम्बन्ध में उत्तर देते हुए उन्होंने फरमाया था कि ३१ अगस्त तक बर्तमान एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों

की घवधि रखी गयी है। क्या वे आक्षा करते हैं कि एक महीने के अन्दर अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायेगा?

श्री अविह अली : जी, नहीं। एक महीने में तो नहीं होगा। कुछ ज्यादा वक्त लग जायेगा। संक्षण बड़ा दी जायेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इसका यह अर्थ है कि इस वक्त जैसी व्यवस्था एम्प्लायमेंट एसेंजेंसी में है वही मार्च १९५६ तक चलने दी जायेगी, या इस बीच में अन्तिम निर्णय कर दिया जायेगा?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): According to the Shiva Rao Committee's report, the training centres and Labour Exchanges have to be transferred to the States. Certain preliminary arrangements have to be gone through. There has already been a Labour Ministers' Conference where this question was discussed. We have sent out details regarding the method and manner of transferring these Exchanges to them. Till they agree to take over these Exchanges they will be worked as they are being worked at present.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या यह सच है कि शिवराव कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर मध्यप्रदेश में जो सेंट्रल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर है उसको मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सलाह से हटाने की कार्रवाई शुरू की गयी है?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: We had been in communication with the Madhya Pradesh Government, and whatever decision we take, will be taken in consultation with that Government.

Shri P. C. Bose : May I know whether as a result of the transfer of these Exchanges to the States, the service conditions of the staff will be affected in any way?

Shri Khandubhai Desai : That is the main question which is under discussion with the State Governments.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Farmers' Convention

***54. Shri Radha Raman :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 2673 on the 28th April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the resolutions passed at the National Farmers' Convention held in New Delhi in April, 1955; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The Farmers' Forum which was responsible for organising the National Farmer's Convention is a private organization. A copy of the resolution passed at the Convention has already been placed on the Table of the House. The Farmers' Forum is supposed to take necessary action on the resolutions. The Government of India is not concerned in the matter.

Private Forests

***57. Shri Eswara Reddi :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Government have recommended to the Union Government for the acquisition of certain private forests in the state;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of forests and their areas proposed to be acquired?

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

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

Food and Water Scarcity

***69. Shri Ibrahim :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have reported food and water scarcity conditions in their areas giving the areas affected in each case;

(b) whether these areas have been inspected by any officer of the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether any report has been submitted; and

(d) what measures have been taken by the Central Government to give relief to the people.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). A detailed statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 21].

Willingdon Hospital

*71. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi** : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the expansion of the out-door patients' Department, the Laboratory, X-ray Sections and the construction of a building to provide more beds in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi has been completed?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : The extension to the Laboratory and X-Ray Departments have been completed. Some additions to the Out-door Department remain to be carried out. New wards to provide more beds in the hospital are at present under construction.

Central College of Agriculture

*76. **Shri K. P. Sinha** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1055 on the 10th December, 1954 and state the final decision taken regarding the closing down of the Central College of Agriculture?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : The matter is still under consideration.

Sugar Factories

*77. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign firm has been given a licence for the erection of sugar plants in Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether no Indian firm was ready for erecting such factories?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) No. But Messers Janata Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Jullundur, and Messrs Haryana Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Rohtak, who have been granted licences for establishment of sugar factories, have placed orders for the supply of their plants and machinery with a foreign firm.

(b) and (c). The offer of the foreign firm was found to be most favourable after taking into consideration the price, delivery period, quality of machinery, etc. although some Indian firms had also tendered for supply of imported plant and machinery.

Wadge Bank

*79. **Shri V. P. Nayar** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 80 on the 27th August, 1954 and state :

(a) whether the Government of India have since formulated any plans for the commercial exploitation of the fishing bank off the coast of Travancore-Cochin State known as the 'Wadge Bank' under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be earmarked for this purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) No; the Government of India have formulated plans for exploratory fishing and charting the fishing grounds in the South West Coast of India, including Wadge Bank for the benefit of private enterprise and not for commercial exploitation by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Automatic Telephone System

*81. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary** : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) when the automatic Telephone system is proposed to be introduced in Patna; and

(b) when the other districts of Bihar will have this system?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) In 1957/1958.

(b) Muzaffarpur Exchange is proposed to be automated by 1958. The cases of other District exchange systems for automation will be considered as and when circumstances justify the same.

Electric Track Circuit

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

(a) the number of stations in the country which are provided with Electric Track Circuit equipment; and

(b) the names of the stations where such equipment is likely to be installed during the current year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 22].

(b) if so, the number of each article for which orders have been placed; and

(d) the proportion that each of the items bear to the total of imported materials which go to make up the W.G. engine?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) 10 locomotive bed-frames with integral buffers and 104 sets of cast steel cylinders.

(c) Locomotive bed-frames at approximately Rs. 1,13,000 F.O.B. each and cast steel cylinders at approximately Rs. 22,000/- F.O.B. per set of one right hand and one-left-hand cylinder.

(d) A bed-frame will cost approximately 66% and one set of cylinder approximately 12 of the average cost of the imported material used on the locomotive on which these items are fitted.

इन्वॉर-डोहड रेसवे

*88. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या रेसवे मंत्री 23 फरवरी, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह चलाने की ज़िम्मा करने कि::

(क) क्या उसके बाद दोहड़ से इंदौर तक रेल नाइन बनाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कौन कब भारत में होगा; और

(ग) उस पर अनुमानत कितना अव होगा ?

रेसवे लाय परिवहन मंत्रो के सभासचिव (श्री वाहनधर लाल) : (क) प्रभी तक नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

Tourist Traffic

*89. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited India from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1955; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned thereby during the above period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The number of tourist who visited India from 1st January 1955 to 30th April 1955 was 12,962. Figures for the months of May and June are not yet available.

(b) The figures of foreign exchange earned during this period are not available.

Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack

*90. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to my previous question No. 1876 on the 4th April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to investigate into the adequacy or otherwise of the establishment and equipment of the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack have been accepted and implemented; and

(b) if so, which of them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Re-grouping of Railways

*91. **Shrimati Lila Pal Chaudhury:** (Shri H. N. Mukerji):

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh re-grouping of Indian Railways is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagasan): (a) No fresh re-grouping of Indian Railways is contemplated with the exception of the division of the Eastern Railway into two zones about which a public announcement has already been made. These Zones will come into force from 1st August, 1955.

(b) A copy of the public announcement giving the reasons for the division of the Eastern Railway is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 23].

C.T.O. Training Scheme

*92. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quota has been fixed for the nominees of the Ministry of Education for undergoing training under the Central Tractor Organisation Training Scheme; and

(b) if so, the facilities given to them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Ministry of Education has fixed a quota of 16 Diploma holders for training in Mechanical Engineering for a period of one year in the Central Tractor Organisation.

(b) Stipends of the value of Rs. 75/- each per month tenable for one year are awarded by the Ministry of Education. Accommodation is provided by the C.T.O. at Bairagarh and in the Units.

Food Production

*93. **Shri Vishwanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of foodgrains declined in 1954-55 as compared to 1953-54;

(b) if so, the quantum of the short fall; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information so far available is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 24]. The production of Kharif Cereals in 1954-55 has fallen by 3.1 million tons owing largely to the fall in rice production in Bihar and West Bengal due to adverse weather conditions. Jowar crop was, however, better than last year's by 15% and wheat by over 12%.

Radio Piracy

*94. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to check the radio piracy; and

(b) the estimated number of unlicensed receiving sets in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) In order to check radio piracy, the Posts and Telegraphs Department have Wireless Licensing and Wireless Investigating

Inspectors attached to the various Circle Offices, who periodically arrange anti-piracy drives for the detection of unlicensed radio sets and follow up non-renewal cases.

(b) It is not possible to furnish the required information. It may, however, be stated that during the period from 1-4-54 to 31-3-55, 19,253 unlicensed radio sets were detected, some of which proved to be cases of non-renewals.

रेलवे वर्कशाप

*95. **Shri Aniladash Tisah:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने रेल-इंजिन तथा मालगाड़ी के डिब्बों की मरम्मत करने के लिये उत्तरी बिहार में एक वर्कशाप की स्थापना करने के लिये उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना किस स्थान पर खुलेगा तथा इसका निर्माण कार्य कब से आरम्भ होगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपभंगी (श्री अलगोक्षण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

'Hill Allowance' for Government Staff

*96. { **Shri Bogawat:**
Shri Kanavade Patil:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any Scheme for the grant of "Hill Allowance" to the Central Government employees drawing less than Rs. 500 a month;

(b) if so, the nature of the Scheme; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). A scheme for providing Holiday and Convalescent Homes for Central Government Servants is under the consideration of the Government of India. The details of the scheme have not yet been worked out.

(c) It is therefore not possible at this stage to estimate accurately the expenditure to be incurred.

Mysore Sugar Factory

*97. **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation was submitted to him during his visit to Mysore in June 1955 by the Sugar-Cane Growers for the expansion of the Mysore sugar factory; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of financial assistance proposed to be given by Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A few persons claiming to be representatives of sugarcane growers round about Mandya saw the Minister of Food and Agriculture and talked in a general way about the expansion of the existing factory. No formal proposal was made and no details were discussed.

Godowns

*98. **Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the storage capacity of foodgrains so far constructed by the Union Government;

(b) the scientific or technical methods adopted to increase the keeping quality of grains stored; and

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains stored at present in these godowns?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 2.33 lakh tons.

(b) Disinfestation and fumigation.

(c) 2.02 lakh tons.

Deep-Sea Fishing

*99. **Shri Eswara Reddi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian fishermen are going to Norway for training in deep-sea fishing;

(b) if so, under whose auspices they are going and for how long;

(c) whether Government have finalised their proposals for the opening of centres in India for such training; and

(d) if so, when and where these will be imparted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Facilities for training in deep sea fishing already exist on the vessels of the Central Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay and of the Government of West Bengal at Calcutta and will be further expanded. Centres for training in mechanised fishing are being established at Satpati (BOMBAY), Tuticorin (Madras) and Cochin (Travancore-Cochin). Satpati Centre will start functioning from 1-8-1955 and the other two ear in 956.

Norwegian Aid Programme

*100. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the works to be undertaken under the Norwegian Aid Programme during the current year; and

(b) the amount allotted therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 25].

(b) About Rs. 4,45,000/-.

All-India Mango Show

*101. { **Shri S. N. Das:**
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that an All-India Mango show was organised by the I.C.A.R. in Bombay in May, 1955;

(b) The main features of the show;

(c) the nature and extent of participation of non-official growers of this fruit in the show; and

(d) how many prizes were awarded for the best fruit exhibited?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 26].

(d) A silver trophy worth Rs. 200/- was awarded for the best fruit of the Show

कोलाहल की सोने की वजह से कौन से विषयों की विवादाता हैं?

*१०२.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर
श्री पी० सी० बोस
श्री रविनाथ रित्त०
डॉ० रामा राव
धौधरी मुहम्मद जाफी
श्री धीरस्थामी

क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की ज़रूरत
करेंगे कि

(कृष्ण) क्या यह सच है कि कोलाहल की
सोने की वजह से मिथुन जैमियत रोप सोने
की वजह से होता है मैं दुर्घटना होते से कुछ
व्यवितरणों की मन्त्र हो गई थी।

(लक्ष्मी) यदि ता०, तो हताहतों की संख्या
मिलती थी, और

(ग) दुर्घटना के समय वहौं कितने
अधिक काम कर रहे थे?

अम मंत्री (श्री लंकू भाई देसाई)

(क) जी, हाँ; २७ मई, १९५५ को।

(ल) दमन, लक्ष्मीपुर, गोरखपाल और
आठ को सूरत चोट लगी।

(ग) बात में मुद्रा की पारी के काम
गर्गों की औसत संख्या १७६९ थी।

Ghee Imports

Shri C. R. Chowdary:

*१०३. Shri Bhulan Sinha:

Shri Kamath:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 937 on the 14th March, 1955 and state:

(a) the quantity of ghee which has
been imported so far from U.S.A.

(b) the names of parties who have
imported it; and

(c) whether any tests are conducted
to find out the composition of the ghee
and its quality and fitness for human
consumption before it is imported?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

The original proposal for import of ghee from U.S.A. was not acceptable. New proposals, if received, will be considered on merits.

UNICEF

*१०४. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of aid received from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in India during 1954; and

(b) the total amount spent by UNICEF in 1954 on allocation of milk-powder for feeding the children in India?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumar Amrit Kaur): (a) Equipment and supplies worth \$1,966,600.

(b) Approximately 3250,000.

Tourist Traffic

*१०५. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government have prepared any scheme for the development of places of Buddhist pilgrimage such as Kashia, Lumbini, Sarnath etc. under the plan for development of Tourism?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Bhishnawaz Khan): Yes, Sir. A statement showing the scheme for the development of important places of Buddhist pilgrimage is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 27 in document marked]

Tourist Traffic

*१०६. Shri Nanadas: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the question of providing concessions in the nature of tourist facilities for the low-income group persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to build cheap tourist hotels and cafeteria etc., in important cities and tourist centres?

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

(c) These matters are being taken into account in the formulation of the Second Five Year Plan.

Maternity and Child-Welfare Centres

*107. **Shri K. P. Sinha;**
Seth Govind Das:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Maternity and Child-Welfare Centres opened in rural areas in the year 1954; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon by the Central Government?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) 32.

(b) Grants amounting to Rs. 695 lakhs were paid by the Central Government to the State Governments during 1954-55 for the purpose.

Tungabhadra Bridge

*108. **Shri Gadilngao Gowd:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 1047 on the 10th December, 1954 and state the progress of the work on the construction of a road bridge near Kurnool over the Tungabhadra river?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Plans and estimate for the construction of the bridge were received from the Highways Department, Andhra, on the 15th July 1955 and they are under scrutiny. The work is expected to be sanctioned shortly.

स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य शासन

*109. श्री भवत दशन: क्या स्थानीय मंत्री १० मार्च, १९५५ को दिये गये तारीखित प्रदेश से रुपया ७०६ के उत्तर के मम्बम्ब में यह बहुमत की है कि देशी किया जाएगा?

(क) क्या स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य शासन में विशेष विधायिका प्राप्त करने के लिये भारतीयों को विदेश भेजने की योजना पर तब से कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर दिया गया है?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने भारतीय कितने देशी को भेज रखें हैं, और

(ग) उनका कृतावय किस प्रकार श्रीराम का भारत पर किया गया है?

स्थानीय मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृता कौर): (क) लोकल गवर्नमेंट (Local Self Government) के प्रशिक्षण के मम्बम्ब में विदेश भेजे जाने वाले उम्मीदवारों का अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हआ तैयार है।

(ख) तथा (ग) ये प्रश्न तभी उठाएं।

Railway Approach Roads

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

(a) whether station approach roads are maintained by the Railway authorities direct or by the Local Boards or the State Governments concerned;

(b) whether any subsidy or grant is paid for their maintenance and repairs; and

(c) the name of the party in whose account incomes from settlement of Road sides lands are credited?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Station approach roads within railway premises on all railway stations except a few on the North-Eastern and Southern Railways are maintained by the Railways.

(b) Does not arise except in case of few stations on North-Eastern and Southern Railways referred to in (a) above.

(c) Income from settlements along roadside wherever allowed is credited to Railway earnings except a few stations of North-Eastern Railway and Southern Railway maintained by other bodies who manage the settlements as well as the earning therefrom.

Railway Sidings

*111. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 2698 on the 28th April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the siding charges for Singareni Collieries have since been revised;

(b) if so, the rate charged at present; and

(c) the date from which the revision has been effected?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

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

Palk Strait

*112. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to prepare a scheme to deepen the sea between India and Ceylon forming part of the Palk Strait, to permit the passage of ocean-going vessels from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the cost involved in working out this scheme has been estimated;

(c) the estimated expenditure thereof; and

(d) whether the preliminary survey and investigation work of that scheme has been undertaken?

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

(b) and (c). No regular estimate has been prepared but an approximate idea of the cost has been given as Rs. 3 crores.

(d) It is proposed to appoint a committee of experts to investigate and report on the technical and other aspects of the scheme.

रत्नाल-गोधरा रेलवे

*113. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पश्चिम रेलवे के रत्नाल और गोधरा स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे की लाइन को दुहरा करने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस लाइन पर काम कब आरंभ किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के समा सवित्र (श्री शाहनवाज ज्ञान) : (क) अभी तक नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Tube-wells

*114. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells constructed so far under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme; and

(b) the amount spent thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The number of tube-wells constructed upto 30th June, 1955, is 2,177.

(b) The total amount of loans given to the State Governments for this programme upto the end of June, 1955, is Rs. 941.45 lakhs.

C.T.O. Training Scheme

*115. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of trainees who have received training so far under the C. T. O. Training Scheme at Delhi and Bairagarh (Bhopal)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 237 trainees have been trained upto the end of June 1955 under the various C.T.O. schemes at Delhi, Bairagarh and the Operational Units.

Corruption amongst Railway Staff

*116. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1306 on the 22nd March, 1955 and state:

(a) the stage at which the disciplinary action initiated against the four Gazetted officers of the Ex-Saurashtra Railways for misappropriation of Rs. 13 lacs stands; and

(b) the amount of Provident Fund to the credit of these officers at the time of their suspension?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The final 'Show-cause notice' was served on these officers on 9-6-55 and their replies are due on or before 21-8-1955.

(b) Rs. 84,917/2/- including Government Contribution with interest.

Fertilizers

*117. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the total quantity of ammonium sulphate allotted to the various States for the use of cultivators during the current year so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement showing the total quantity of sulphate of ammonia allotted to various States for the first three quarters (January to September), 1955 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 28].

तार के लम्बे

१५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोडी-केनाल हिल स्टेशन में मई १९५५ के तीसरे सप्ताह में भयंकर तूफान के कारण तार के लम्बे आदि उखड़ जाने से सरकार को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): लाइनें फिर से चालू करने में लगभग २३५० पये लच्चे हुये ।

Electrification

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify the Patna-Gaya Section of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the total cost involved in the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

चीनी मिल

१७. श्री अनिष्ट लिह: क्या सांघ और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३० जून, १९५५ तक चालू वर्ष में देश में कितनी चीनी मिलें खोलने तथा पुरानी चीनी मिलों को गश्ता पेरने की शक्ति बढ़ाने की अनुज्ञा दी गई; और

(ख) बिहार राज्य की कितनी चीनी मिलों को गश्ता पेरने की शक्ति बढ़ाने की अनुज्ञा दी गई ?

सांघ और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए. पी. जैन): (क) क्रमानुसार दस तथा छः (ख) दो ।

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

१८. Shri Barman: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various parts of a locomotive now being manufactured in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; and

(b) the names of those that are still being imported?

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The total number of components of a 'WG' class locomotive under construction at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is 5335, out of which 4476 are manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, 769 (Mostly small items) are obtained indigenously, and the balance of 90 items are at present imported. A list showing the names of all components manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works will be rather voluminous and being of a technical nature may not be of general interest. The result to be obtained by the compilation of such a list may not be commensurate with the labour involved.

(b) A statement giving the description of the imported items is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 29].

Quinine

१९. Shri Eswara Reddi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual production of the Quinine Factory at Anamalai, Madras State; and

(b) the estimated annual production of quinine in the country as a whole at present ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) 60,000 lbs. of quinine sulphate and 30,000 lbs. of Cinchona febrifuge.

(b) 1,40,000 lbs.

Employment Exchanges

२०. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of matriculates and under-graduates who were registered in the Employment Exchanges from the 1st February to the end of June 1955; and

(b) the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges during the above period, category-wise?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Separate statistics in regard to matriculates, under-graduates and graduates are being collected at quarterly intervals. The information asked for is, therefore, available for the period January-June, 1955, and is as under:—

Number registered

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Matriculates | 83,102 |
| Under-graduates | 14,550 |

(b) The Number of vacancies notified by broad occupational categories is given below:

| <i>Category :</i> | <i>No. of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period January-June, 1955</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Industrial supervisory | 4,169 |
| 2. Skilled and semi-skilled | 19,962 |
| 3. Clerical | 22,148 |
| 4. Educational | 11,625 |
| 5. Domestic Service | 11,574 |
| 6. Unskilled | 56,746 |
| 7. Others | 12,546 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,38,770 |

टेलीफोन तथा तारधर

२१. डा० सत्यवाली : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बूड़िया (जिला अम्बाला) पंजाब में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और तारधर खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) जगाथरी तहसील के लिये चालू वर्ष में कितने डाकखाने, तारधर तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का विचार है, और किन किन स्थानों पर?

संचार उचितमंत्री (जी राज बहादुर) :
(क) और (ख). बूड़िया में एक तारधर व एक टेलीफोन पब्लिक काल आफ्रिस ३ जून, १९५५ को खोले गये। उस जगह टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) डाकधर ३१ [देखिये परिचालन १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३०]

तारधर १ (शहसादपुर)

टेलीफोन पब्लिक काल आफ्रिस १ (शहसादपुर)

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कोई नहीं।

काम विलाल वफतर

२२. डा० सत्यवाली : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब, पैसू तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के काम दिलाऊ दफतरों में ३१ मार्च, १९५५ को अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने प्रेजुएट, मैट्रिक, नान-मैट्रिक, प्रवीण और अप्रवीण उम्मेदवारों के नाम दर्ज थे; और

(ख) १९५४-५५ में इन केन्द्रों द्वारा उक्त हर श्रेणी के कितने उम्मेदवारों को नौकरियां दिलाई गईं?

अम मंत्री (श्री लग्न भाई बेसाई) :
(क) और (ख) विवरण सभा के सामने रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिचालन १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३१]।

रेलों में अपराध

२३. श्री बालमीकी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्च श्रेणियों (प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणियों) में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर ३० जून, १९५५ को समाप्त होने वाले पिछले एक वर्ष में कितनी चोरी, लूट, कतल और डकैती की घटनाएं हुई हैं?

रेलवे तथा परिवाहन उचितमंत्री (जी अलगोक्षन) : चोरियां ६, कतल १, लूटमार और डकैतियां कोई नहीं।

तारधर

२४. श्री एस० एन० दासः क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दरभंगा जिले के समस्तीपुर सब्डिवीजन के अन्तर्गत कुशेश्वर स्नाम में तारधर खोलने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में इस विषय पर विचार किये जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). यह प्रस्ताव जांचा जा सकता है। क्योंकि इसमें हानि है अतएव गारंटी दिये जाने पर किर से जांचा जा सकता है।

केन्द्रीय गवेषणा संस्था, कसोली

२५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि केन्द्रीय गवेषणा संस्था, कसोली में कुछ विदेशी प्रशिक्षण के लिये आये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : (क) तथा (ख). : जी, हां। विद्य-स्वास्थ्य-संगठन ने १९५५ में अफगानिस्तान के पांच राष्ट्रीय-जनों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान संस्था, कसोली में आयोजन किया है। उनमें से दो व्यक्तियों का प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और वे अफगानिस्तान लौट गये हैं।

रेलवे इंजिन आदि

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

(क) पिछले चार सालों में सकरी लाइन (नैरोगेज) के लिये कितने इंजिन खरीदे गये हैं; और

(ख) वे किन किन देशों से खरीदे गये?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगोदाम) (क) ५८

(ख) जर्मनी और जापान।

इंजिनों की मरम्मत

२७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५४ में कालका कारखाने में कितने रेलवे इंजिन मरम्मत के लिये आये।

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगोदाम) : कालका शेष में छोटी लाइन के इंजिनों की मरम्मत की जाती है। १९५४ ५५ में ६ इंजन मरम्मत के लिए गए।

Tobacco

२८. श्री C.R. Chowdary : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of tobacco of all varieties during 1954-55;

(b) its estimated internal consumption during the period; and

(c) the quantity exported ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.P. Jain) : (a) According to the All-India Third Estimate of tobacco for 1954-55, which is the latest estimate available at present, the total production of all varieties in that year is estimated to be about 533.12 million lbs.

(b) The required information is not available.

(c) 76.36 million lbs.

Telephone Instruments

२९. श्री Ibrahim : Will the Minister of Communications, be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complete telephone instruments were imported during the year 1954-55.

(b) whether any telephone parts were imported during the above period; and

(c) if so, the value thereof ?

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

some special type of telephone instruments were imported.

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) Special type telephone instruments. Rs. 7,77,548

(ii) Spares and components.

Rs. 1,53,491

Total. Rs. 9,31,039

कपड़ा उद्योग में हड्डताल

30. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मार्च १९५५ से मई १९५५ के महीनों में कपड़े की मिलों में हड्डतालों में कितने श्रमिकों ने भाग लिया ?

अम मंत्री (श्री संदुभाई देसाई) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह जानकारी नहीं है। इस विषय के लिये, जहां तक कपड़े के उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं।

Compensation Claims

31. **Shri Jethalal Joshi** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims against Railways for compensation which have remained unsettled for more than last three years;

(b) the total amount of such claims; and

(c) the number of cases where pay amounts have been ordered by the concerned claims Authorities, but they have not been settled ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) 705 as on 31-3-1955.

(b) Rs. 4.46 lakhs representing 378 cases, the amounts in the remaining 327 cases not having been specified by the claimants.

(c) Nil.

Railway Accident

32. **Shri Subodh Hasda** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some people tried to derail the down Bombay

Howrah Mail or Goods Train between the Surdiah and Kalaikunda Stations on the 18th April, 1955 at about 3 A.M. on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such occurrences ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) At about 2.45 hours on 19-4-1955 (and not on 18-4-1955 as stated in the Question) while No. 502 Down Goods train was running between Surdiah and Kalai-kunda station on the Tatanagar-Kharagpur Section of the Eastern Railway, it struck against a loose rail placed across the track resulting in the derailment of the front two wheels of the engine.

(b) This case has been reported to the Police. Other steps taken include:—

(i) patrolling of the Railway lines by police and/or railway officials by trolley and by foot; collective patrolling where necessary in conjunction with local village organisations,

(ii) efforts by the police to trace the culprits responsible for such acts and bring them to book, etc.

Kanpur Strike

33. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** : **Shri Sivamurthi Swami** : **Seth Govind Das** :

Shri Raghunath Singh :

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state (a) the total man-hours lost as result of the recent Labour Strike in the Kanpur Tex tile mills; and

(b) the approximate estimate of loss in production ?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : (a) 1,03,23,672 man-hours.

(b) According to the Uttar Pradesh Government, the approximate loss in production is as follows:—

(i) Yarn 1,31,72,925 lbs,

(ii) Cloth 4,50,74,866 Yards.

(iii) Jute 58,18,000 Yards

(The above figures give the position on 9-7-1955)

Mechada Combined Posts and Telegraphs Office

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

(a) the date when Mechada Combined posts and Telegraphs office in the District of Midnapur in West Bengal was opened ;

(b) whether it has been made permanent ;

(c) the annual income from the office ;

(d) whether the jurisdiction of this Combined Posts and Telegraphs office is proposed to be expanded ; and

(e) the number of Combined Posts and Telegraphs office opened in Midnapur District after Mechada and the number proposed to be opened during the remaining First Five Year Plan period ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) 27th July, 1953.

(b) No.

(c) During 1954-55, the income is about Rs. 11,400.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) 3 and 10 respectively.

श्रेर

35. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ में कितने शेरों का शिकार किया गया; और

(ख) इस समय भारत में लगभग कितने शेर हैं ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : (क) तथा (ख) : सभी राज्यों के बारे में जानकारी अभी भी जूँद नहीं है और इकट्ठी की जा रही है। आने पर सभा के दोषिल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Condemned Locomotives

36. Pandit D. N. Tiwary : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 515 on the 2nd December, 1954 and state :

(a) the purpose for which the condemned engines are stocked at Mogalsarai Running Shed;

(b) whether such engines are lying at any other Junction; and

(c) if so, their number ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) For final disposal by auction.

(b) Yes.

(c) 75 on Eastern Railway and 295 on all Indian Railways.

Dearness Allowance

37. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 330 on the 28th February, 1955 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the treatment of 50 per cent of the Dearness Allowance of the employees of the ex-Nizam's State Railway who have opted to retain the pre-absorption terms and conditions of service, as dearness pay; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be enforced with retrospective effect ?

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

(b) No; the decision will be given effect to from 1st August, 1955.

Directorate of Extension and Training

38. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the strength of the staff employed at present in the Directorate of Extension and Training ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 32].

Pine-Apples in Tripura

39. Shri Biron Dutt: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of pine-apples produced in Tripura during the 1954-1955 Season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is estimated that 60,00,000 pine-apples were produced in Tripura during 1954-55 season.

Import of Chickens

40. Shri I. Eascharan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number and varieties of chickens imported so far for poultry farming in India;

(b) the names of the countries from which they have been imported;

(c) the price paid per pair of each variety; and

(d) the basis on which they have been distributed and to how many Centres?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) None.

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

कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

४१. श्री अमर सिंह आमर: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रत्नाम तथा दोहरा स्टेशनों के बीच में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये उन क्वार्टरों को बनाने का कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ किये जाने की आशा है जिनके लिए १९५५-५६ के बजट में उपबन्ध किया गया था और

(ख) अभी तक कार्य प्रारम्भ न करने का कारण क्या है?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपराज्यी (श्री अलगाहान) : (क) रत्नाम और दोहरा स्टेशनों के बीच उदयगढ़ स्टेशन पर कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान बनाने की व्यवस्था १९५५-५६ के बजट में की गई थी और काम शुरू हो गया है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

New Aircrafts

42. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number, type and capacity of new aircrafts imported for the two Air Corporations in 1955 so far; and

(b) the cost of these aircrafts?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) : I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the required information. [See Appendix annexure No. 33].

Medical Colleges

44. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 501 on the 29th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the number of new Medical Colleges opened so far during the year 1955-56;

(b) the capacity of these colleges; and

(c) the further steps Government propose to take to augment the capacity of the Medical Colleges?

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

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| (b) Medical College, Bhopal | 50 |
| Medical College Jamnagar. | 60 |

110

(c) Proposals have been included in the Second Five Year Plan for augmenting the capacity of the existing Medical Colleges and for opening new ones.

B.C.G. Vaccination

45. Shri Ram Dass: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of B.C.G. injections given to School children in 1953-54 and in 1955 (upto May), and

(b) the number of B.C.G. injections given to the general public other than school children, during the above period?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). No statistics are available separately for school children and for the general population. The total number of persons vaccinated during the years 1953 to 1955 is as follows:

| | |
|-------|-----------|
| 1953— | 3,856,778 |
| 1954— | 6,555,481 |
| 1955— | 3,671,639 |

(up to May).

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. 5

25 – 28 July

1955

P. L.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

8419

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, the 26th July, 1955

—
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

STRIKE IN THE TRAVANCORE MINERALS CONCERN, CHAVARA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri N. Sreekantan Nair. He has also given notice under rule No. 212 for a discussion of short duration relating to the same matter. The subject is this—the 54-day old strike in the Travancore Minerals Concerns, Chavara, owned and run by the Travancore-Cochin State Government. The hon. Member admits that this concern is owned and run by the State Government and the strike is 54 days old. Therefore, neither does the subject-matter belong to the Centre—it belongs to the State—nor is it urgent, though it may be important. Whatever it might be, he has already given a notice under rule 212, as I said earlier, and that will be considered in due course. Irrespective of that notice, I do not think I should allow this motion for adjournment.

8420

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON TREATMENT OF COLLIERY BLOCK FOR DETERMINING THE RETENTION PRICES OF STEEL AND ON CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO CALCIUM CHLORIDE, SODA ASH, TITANIUM DIOXIDE AND HYDROQUINONE INDUSTRIES.

The Minister of Commerce (Sarl Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, namely:—

(1) Report of the Tariff Commission on the treatment of the colliery block for purposes of determining the retention prices of steel, 1954. [Placed in the Library. See No. S—211/55.]

(2) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. SC(A)/2 (141)/55, dated the 16th May 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S—211/55.]

(3) Statement under proviso to section 16(2) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents referred to at (1) and (2) above could not be laid within the prescribed period. [Placed in the Library. See No. S—211/55.]

(4) Report of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Calcium Chloride Industry, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S—212/55.]

(5) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 37(1)TB/54, dated the 4th June, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S—212/55.]

(6) Report of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Hydroquinone Industry. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-213/55.]

(7) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 8(2)TB/54, dated the 11th June, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-213/55.]

(8) Report of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Soda Ash Industry, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-214/55.]

(9) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 8(7)TB/54, dated the 25th June, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-214/55.]

(10) Two Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notifications No. 8(7)TB/54, dated the 25th June, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-214/55.]

(11) Report of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Titanium Dioxide Industry, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-215/55.]

(12) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 8(1)-TB/55, dated the 2nd July, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-215/5.]

(13) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 8(1)TB/55, dated the 2nd July, 1955. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-215/55.]

proposals in respect of Private Members' Bills.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): With your permission, Sir, I wish to correct an unfortunate error which occurred in my reply to a supplementary question by Shri H. N. Mukerjee on Starred Question No. 2684 by Shri K. K. Basu, on the 28th April 1955 during the Budget Session of Lok Sabha. In reply to a supplementary question by Shri Mukerjee I had stated that the aircraft by which the Prime Minister travelled from Delhi to Bandung carried a radio officer. The correct position is that the aircraft did not carry a radio officer on its outward flight from Delhi to Bandung, but on its return flight from Bandung to Delhi the aircraft did include a separate radio officer among its crew. I may also add that a general exemption has been granted to the Air India International from carrying a separate radio officer on scheduled services on certain specified routes where the air-to-ground communications can be satisfactorily carried out by pilot-operated radio telephones. I am sorry I could not catch the real import of the question and did not make the position quite clear at that time, for which I owe an apology to you and to the Sabha.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is giving an answer and then a subsequent correction to it going to be a daily feature in this House? Yesterday we had a similar thing. Why should wrong answers be given at all?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking the hon. Member himself to answer it. Occasionally this thing occurs and it is corrected.

Shri Kamath: But it occurs daily. This might have been done next Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, may I fix a particular day in the week for this?

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

PRESENTATION OF THIRTIETH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions regarding certain

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that Shri Daulat Mal Bhandari has resigned his seat in the House with effect from today.

ALLOCATION OF TIME ORDER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee met on the 25th July, 1955, and agreed, to the allocation of time in regard to Government legislative and other business as mentioned below:—

Time allocated

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Rajya Sabha Amendments to the Code of Criminal procedure (Amendment) Bill. | ½ hour (excluding the time already taken on 25-7-55). |
| 2. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill. | 3 hours |
| 3. Industrial and State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill. | 7 hours (5 hours for General Discussion, ½ hours for Clause by Clause Consideration and ½ hour for Third Reading). |
| 4. Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill. | 3 hours |
| 5. Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Continuance Bill. | 3 hours |
| 6. Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Bill. | 4 hours |
| 7. State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. | 1 hour |
| 8. Land Customs (Amendment) Bill. | 2 hours |
| 9. Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Bill. | 3 hours |
| 10. Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Bill. | 3 hours |
| 11. Durgah Khawaja Saheb Bill. | 3 hours |
| 12. Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Bill. | 2 hours |
| 13. Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Motion for reference to Select Committee. | 10 hours |

14. Citizenship Bill—Motion for reference to Select Committee. 10 hours

15. Companies Bill as reported by Joint Committee. 25 hours (for General Discussion only).

16. Discussion on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years ending 31st December, 1953 and 31st December, 1954. 10 hours (excluding the time already taken during the Eighth Session).

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

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): I want to get some information. Is it that the hon. Member who has resigned has stated any reason for his resignation or whether he has.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand he has taken a judgeship of a high court somewhere.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Elevation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may decide it.

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

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

Shri Kamath: I would like to have a copy of the motion before deciding this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After all, the motion simply says that this allotment of time be adopted by the House.

Shri Kamath: We would like to speak on this motion. We cannot accept it as it is.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): For future guidance, let me say this. Formerly only the reports were being laid. Now we have started the right practice of putting it before the House and getting its approval. If you want our approval, our intelligent approval,

[Shri S. S. More]

then it ought to be circulated to us with a proper notice. In the absence of such notice, we cannot say whether the allotment is proper or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will adjourn this till tomorrow. In the meantime, hon. Members will have notice of the time allocation by the Business Advisory Committee and if any amendments have to be tabled, Members may do so by this evening and we will take the matter up for discussion tomorrow.

Shri Kamath: In the Bulletin tonight.

Shri S. S. More: And a regular notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bulletin or otherwise.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Why is it that in the case of the Companies Bill only time for general discussion is determined and not for the further consideration of the Bill? Time is allotted for only one portion of the work, and that means that the other stages will be considered later, not in this session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In regard to the Companies Bill, it is expected that it will take as many as 90 hours. We are not now in a position to say that. It was said that the Companies Bill contains as many as 670 clauses, many clauses contentious. Therefore, unless we reach one particular stage, we may not be in a position to allocate the time for the next stage. Under the circumstances it was thought that one-third of the time was approximately held as sufficient as might be allotted for the consideration stage, that is, 25 hours, and if necessary, it may be extended by five more hours. There is no intention to hustle this matter through; at the same time it ought to be done expeditiously also, at this distance of time.

Shri Raghavachari: May I take it that, as at present advised, the other

stages of consideration of the Bill are not thought of now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no such implication.

Shri S. S. More: The Business Advisory Committee must have planned the business—upto what date? You have been pleased to give us the time allotment. But we would like to know by what time a particular measure, in which we may be interested, will be coming up for discussion, because then only we can get time to prepare beforehand. I would further make a request that this time-table should be adhered to as strictly as possible so that sudden changes here or there like the changes in the climate do not inconvenience us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the order of priority is concerned, that will be circulated. What will come up in a week and so on will be given to you. Sufficient time will be given to hon. Members to prepare.

Shri Kamath: May I make a request? As regards the motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, with a view to enabling hon. Members to table amendments, may I request that the motion may be taken up on Thursday because notice of amendments should be given one day earlier?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have taken up the Rajya Sabha amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill and we will finish it in 3/4 hours. Then we have to proceed to the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill which will take three hours. Then, the Industrial and State Finance Corporations (Amendment) Bill will take 7 hours and so on.

Shri S. S. More: Informally we go implementing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Almost all the members of the Business Advisory Committee were there and other hon.

Members were also present by invitation. Representatives of the groups were there. They all considered the matter *in extenso* and therefore, I hope there will not be many amendments. All the same I do not want to shut out anything. Let us take it day after tomorrow. In the meanwhile, whatever has been laid down will be followed. We are now proceeding on the basis of this.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): May I enquire how long the Goa debate will last?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will start at 2.30 P.M.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: And end at what time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall think of it later. The hon. Speaker said yesterday that as the discussion proceeded, if more time was really needed, we could see about it and for the present it was 2½ hours. What is the reaction of the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The Prime Minister is going to reply at 5 P.M. The hon. Members will proceed till that time; the Prime Minister will reply at 5 P.M.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Yesterday this came up before the Business Advisory Committee and that is why I am raising this. It was specifically put and the Business Advisory Committee took a decision that the debate should continue till half past six. Suddenly we are told something else. Why are we being told that the Prime Minister is going to reply at 5.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You were there in the Chair, Sir. It was a sort of informal discussion and the decisions were subject to the Prime Minister's approval. The Prime Minister has got very important engagements already fixed. The Speaker also made it

perfectly clear that 2½ hours should be allowed for this and if necessary half an hour might be added. I had talked with the Leader of the House and he said that at 5 the discussion might end and he will start his reply.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): There were two proposals. One was that the debate can go on till a particular hour today and the Prime Minister can reply tomorrow. If we had been told that the Prime Minister would not be free to reply to the debate, then we would have decided that we could continue the debate till such and such time and the Prime Minister's reply can come tomorrow. We were never told yesterday that the Prime Minister would not be in a position to sit here longer in case the debate was continued. Even now the debate can be continued till 5.30 or 6 and the Prime Minister can reply tomorrow. It is an important question and every party wants to participate in the discussion. The whole purpose of having this debate would be lost if the discussion is sought to be confined to just 2½ hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is in our midst and he has heard the whole thing. He will talk to the Prime Minister and decide the matter. We will take it up at 2.30. Let us now proceed with the work on hand.

What was suggested at the Business Advisory Committee was nothing more than this, so far as I remember. No doubt the demand from all quarters and Members of the Advisory Committee was that as many as four hours ought to be allotted for this debate—speeches of the hon. Members and the reply of the Leader of the House. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that he would have to consult the Prime Minister. He thought that the Prime Minister would be agreeable and would not have any other work. Now he finds that there is some other work. Anyhow, he will talk to him again and all these matters will be considered by them.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Clause 22

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the amendments relating to the Code of Criminal Procedure as passed by the Rajya Sabha. I shall place it clause by clause to the vote of the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): On a point of order. The discussion is not over. Yesterday we were in the beginning—the question of this thing being postponed, the motion for reference to a Committee whose report should be made before a particular date, the Law Commission being appointed—all these things were dealt with. That was only the consideration stage. We had hardly taken five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All hon. Members who were in their seats spoke. Hon. Member was not here; he missed the bus.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): On a point of order. What was the point of order raised by the hon. Member?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order on either side. If the hon. Members have got anything more than what was submitted yesterday and do not repeat what had already been stated, I have no objection to allow them to speak briefly on any of these amendments. The amendment to clause 22 was discussed in extenso by the hon. Members.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yesterday, when the hon. Deputy Minister gave his exposition of our provision relating to clause 22, one felt completely lost as to the position of the Evidence Act and of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The change that has been suggested is that the words 'by the accused' be deleted. The provisions of section 162 are well known to all lawyers and we have yet to conceive of a position where an accused person can have a right of re-examination of a prosecution witness. Is the provi-

sion of re-examination going to be changed entirely so that there would be a further cross-examination by the prosecution? Is the Evidence Act going to be moulded in that manner or is any change in the Evidence Act being contemplated? As lawyers know, a witness can be declared hostile at a particular stage only. It is not that he can be declared a hostile witness after he has made certain statements and after his cross-examination is conducted by the accused when he is confronted and contradicted by the statement which has been previously recorded under section 162. In other words there would be a further cross-examination of a witness which is not contemplated by the law as it stands today. Therefore, my suggestion is this. Any part of such a statement may be used in a particular way. If we delete these words 'by the accused', it gives the power to the prosecution also so that any part thereof may also be used in the re-examination. The wordings are: "....when any part of such statement is so used by the accused, any part thereof may also be used in the re-examination of such witness but for the purpose only of explaining any matter referred to in his cross-examination." The language as it is used may appear to be innocuous but it is full of very pregnant meaning and, as the hon. the Deputy Minister tried to explain, it means only this that the witness will be declared hostile and a further cross-examination of the witness is contemplated under this provision. I respectfully submit that such a position under the Indian Evidence Act is not contemplated at all. It is not possible to allow any re-examination except what can be said for the purpose of explaining away. Anything more than that cannot be done and there cannot be any further cross-examination by getting him declared hostile. So, I say that this provision as it stood was quite all right. But, if these words are deleted then it is a mischievous provision and is going to.....

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): Kindly explain it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will tell you. In clause 22 hon. Members will find that the suggestion is like this:

"That at page 5, line 41, the words "by the accused" be deleted."

If you delete these words "by the accused" then what will happen is this that the statement which can be used even by the prosecution, if that statement is not used by the accused.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not that under the Bill as passed by this House that the opportunity for cross-examining was only given to the prosecution. If a statement recorded was used by the accused it is open to the prosecution to utilise it. Now, if you delete the words "by the accused" then it is open to the accused also to utilise that portion of the statement where with the special permission of the court the prosecution uses any portion against the accused. There are two portions earlier.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I submit to you one little thing? If you will see this portion of the clause from line 39, there it is said:

"Provided that when any witness is called for the prosecution in such inquiry or trial whose statement has been reduced into writing as aforesaid, any part of his statement, if duly proved, may be used by the accused, and with the permission of the Court, by the prosecution....."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, both can use. One has restricted right and the other absolute right to contradict such witness.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is said:

".....to contradict such witness in the manner provided by section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), and when any part of such statement is so used by the accused....."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The prosecution alone has got the right.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is to be deleted by this amendment. That is what I say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not in favour of the accused?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is not, Sir, if this portion is deleted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under the existing clause as passed by this House, if any part of the statement is used by the accused any part thereof may be used for re-examination by the prosecution.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): The difficulty is that the accused will never get a chance to re-examine the witness. That is, therefore, a contradiction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow it is not going to be worse off?

Shri S. S. More: It is going to be. I do not want to interrupt my friend, but I may just explain the matter. The witness is a prosecution witness and the right to examine and re-examine is for the prosecution. The accused had never the right of re-examination. When for some reasons the witness is treated as hostile and the prosecution itself is permitted to cross-examine by utilising this statement, it will be cross-examined by the prosecution on their own witness. But that does not confer any right on the accused to re-examine the witness because all the same he continues to be a prosecution witness and the accused cannot say: "Well, now he becomes my witness and I may be permitted to re-examine and use that part of the statement for my examination."

Shri U. M. Trivedi: So far as the accused is concerned he has no right of re-examination.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Why? That is being conferred here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, how is it worse off? How does this amendment make the position worse?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is what I am submitting. What will happen is this. If these words are deleted as the accused is not going to get an opportunity, it is only the prosecution which will get the opportunity. And, what opportunity is there? As the hon. the Deputy Minister explained, the opportunity will be of a similar type as we generally get on getting our witness declared hostile. If the prosecution then finds out by the cross-examination of the accused and when he is confronted and contradicted by the statement which is recorded under section 162, then the position will arise that the prosecution will jump upon him and say: "We want to cross-examine him". That is the position which I want to make clear. That is a mischievous provision. Unless and until you change the Evidence Act you have no power of re-examination except for a patent or latent ambiguity that may arise. But, if the words "by the accused" are taken away, then the prosecution at this stage will come and any part of the statement may also be used in the re-examination of the witness, but for the purpose of only explaining any matter referred to in his cross-examination. That is to say, this power is now being given only in the hands of the prosecution. Therefore, my submission is that, as it remains, it would have been all right. Re-examination is another thing, but for the purposes of cross-examination, if it is allowed, then it becomes a dangerous thing. In other words, the original position should remain that no such use can be made by the prosecution. That ought to be the clear law. If these words are deleted the accused is not going to benefit in any manner whatsoever. The accused cannot re-examine and there is no question of his statement being recorded. So, the position is that the prosecution will get an opportunity of further cross-examination by getting the witness declared hostile which is against the provisions of the Evidence Act. This will create unnecessary confusion and trouble all over the country.

Shri S. S. More: I am trying to visualise a contingency under which this is likely to be used by the prosecution to the disadvantage of the accused. Now, let us take a witness in the witness box. A prosecutor has started asking him questions. He said something to the advantage of the prosecution but somehow it changes to the disadvantage of the prosecution. Then the prosecution is advised to pray that he be treated a hostile witness and he be permitted to cross-examine his own witness. The court is pleased to grant that. The prosecution carries on cross-examination for some time and concludes it. Then he being a prosecution witness *ab initio* naturally the accused will start his cross-examination. Then as a result of that cross-examination, possibly some of the replies given to the prosecutor in cross-examination may be watered down or diluted against. The defence lawyer sits with a gleam of victory in his eyes. Then what happens? The prosecutor will say that this witness does not cease to be his witness. He will say: "I have cross-examined him with the permission of the court. He is still my witness and under the Evidence Act I have got a right to re-examine". He will thus utilise the right to re-examine the witness. There he will use this statement and if this amendment is carried he will utilise it for the purpose of still further getting away the effect of the cross-examination by the defence counsel so that eventually the whole witness, by the use of this particular statement, will be cumulatively to the vantage point of the prosecution. That is, Sir, the portion where it is likely to be used. Some of my eminent friends here are likely to argue and they are still maintaining that if the words "by the accused" are deleted, from this particular clause, then even the accused will get advantage of this position.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Both will get the right.

Shri S. S. More: No. This provision has to be read with the Evidence Act. We are not going to modify or amend the provisions of the Evidence Act. According to the Evidence Act a party calling a witness examines, then the other side cross-examines and then the party calling that witness re-examines.

That portion is there unaffected by this amendment. If that portion is there and that is the concluding effect of the Evidence Act and that provision is not likely to be changed, then the technical power of re-examination rests with the prosecution in spite of the fact that the court was pleased to permit the cross-examination of the witnesses. If these words are deleted, what will happen? The portion of this sentence will read thus:

"and when any part of such statement is so used, any part thereof may also be used in the re-examination of such witness," etc.

The position will be that the prosecution will have two advantages, two chances of using this particular statement for the purpose of the prosecution itself, at the time of the cross-examination with the permission of the court and at the time of the re-examination of its own witnesses. That is my humble submission, and to that extent it is unfair to the accused.

You are an eminent lawyer. You know that section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code was designed by the British bureaucracy exclusively for the advantage of the accused.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that is over. That is the original amendment.

Shri S. S. More: That is the original conception of section 162. Now, we have effected certain gains into that portion and that is, by the amendment of the Lok Sabha we gave to the prosecution some advantage by permitting the prosecution to use that statement for the purpose of cross-

examination when permitted to do so. He was not permitted to do this under the old Act. By virtue of this fresh amendment, the prosecution will get another chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that under this clause, the prosecution can cross-examine their own witnesses, and that even though the accused does not refer to any statement there, once again he is re-examined for his own cross-examination?

Shri S. S. More: That is not so. You have asked me a perfectly proper question. The witness is examined in chief to some extent. Then the prosecutor makes a request that he be permitted to cross-examine the witness.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Hostile witness.

Shri S. S. More: The word 'hostile' is not used in the Evidence Act. He is permitted to cross-examine. He carries on the cross-examination for some time and resumes his seat. Then the accused is called upon to cross-examine the witness. The accused's counsel does his job and sits down. Now, in between the conclusion of the cross-examination by the prosecutor and the next stage, what happens?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The clause says:

"any part of such statement is so used by the accused,"

Shri S. S. More: The defence counsel can very well and legitimately use a part of the statement for the purpose of his own cross-examination. It is his job. When that use has been made by the defence counsel for the purpose of cross-examination, then, according to this amendment here, the prosecutor will again get a chance to re-examine his witness and then he will be perfectly entitled, perfectly competent, perfectly within

[**Shri S. S. More**]

his own right, if he again uses this opportunity, to re-examine the person by using the statement to get down or get out of his way some inconvenient conclusion which the defence counsel may have drawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is so with or without this provision.

Shri S. S. More: It will not be so. The clause says:

"in the manner provided by section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and when any part of such statement is so used by the accused".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But it is for the purpose of being referred to in his cross-examination by the accused. That is what it means.

Shri S. S. More: I beg to differ. My submission is that we tried to save the accused whose interest requires some tender consideration, because he is pitted against the mighty machine of the State and in such an unequal contest it is for us to see that our strength and force are ap- plied on the side of the poor accused than on the side of the mighty machine. That is the point. This is a sovereign Parliament. We are here to secure some rights to the accused. I beg to differ from the Chair. I respect also the opinion of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and if he is inclined to interpret this as something different, it will no doubt set me thinking regarding the correctness of my position. I am not so dogmatic as to assert that what I say is correct and particularly I am prepared to surrender my judgement to the legal eminence that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava possesses. But all the same, it is a point which will have to be dispassionately considered from a non-party point of view so that no unfair advantage is likely to be reaped by the prosecutor. It is quite possible that this particular clause may carry the interpretation that we are suggesting

because whatever we say is not binding on the court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Datar will now speak.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is he intervening or replying to the debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will explain at this stage the necessary evils. I will call upon him once again to reply.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The question has been raised as to whether the deletion of the words 'by the accused' would cause any handicap or prejudice to the accused. That is the point under consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the object of the removal of these words and for whose benefit were these words 'by the accused' removed?

Shri Datar: It may be found that these words were not in the original Act at all. In the original section 162, you will find that it dealt with the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution for the purpose of contradiction by the accused or by the defence. It did not deal with the contingency that has now arisen in the course of the debate in this House. The words 'by the accused' were inadvertently put in. Those words were not necessary at all and I would point out to this House how the existence of these words would cause great hardship to the accused, because in that case, it would be very difficult for him to get the advantage of this re-examination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is he entitled to re-examination?

Shri Datar: So far as the question of re-examination is concerned, under the Indian Evidence Act, re-examination has a reference to the party who calls the witness. Re-examination also has a reference to the substance

of certain admissions made in the course of the cross-examination.

Shri S. S. More: Which is the Evidence Act that he refers to? Under section 137 of the Evidence Act, the examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called examination-in-chief, and the examination of witnesses subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called him shall be called his re-examination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not say why the party should call him. The difficulty is this: the re-examination is examination after the cross-examination, by whomsoever it might be made. That is what Shri Datar wants to say.

Shri Datar: I want to point out to this House that so far as the re-examination is concerned, it has a reference to the party; it has a reference to cross-examination also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a novel suggestion anyhow.

Shri Datar: So far as the cross-examination is concerned, the cross-examination may be by the party who has not called the witness. In an ordinary case where the cross-examination is by the opposite party, it is so. But so far as this cross-examination is concerned, the party that calls a witness has a right of re-examination. Technically what Shri S. S. More says is true only to a very small extent, but here, the purpose of re-examination has been extended to the accused because the prosecution is cross-examining him. So, you would find that between the two circumstances, the more important circumstance is the question of examination.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Therefore, the hon. Minister evidently wants to lead to this conclusion that this is a case where under the peculiar circumstances, whether that man does not speak or you expect him to speak, he is cross-examined once by the prosecution and the next time by the accused, though initially he has been

a prosecution witness. Both have got the right to re-examine. That is what he wants to say.

Shri Datar: When, for example, he has been cross-examined by the accused, then naturally a re-examination is done only by the party concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After cross-examining, you re-examine him also.

Shri Datar: No.

Shri S. S. More: Here is the definition in the Evidence Act:

"Re-examination: The examination of the witness subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called him shall be called his re-examination".

That is the examination subsequent to the cross-examination.

Shri Datar: That is technically correct. I am pointing out the object that we have in view. It is this: the accused should have a right of explaining and getting certain explanations from the witness for the prosecution when he has been cross-examined by the prosecution.

So, the moment a witness becomes an adverse witness for the prosecution, in effect he ceases to be a witness for the prosecution; he becomes a witness for the defence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to give an explanation; the hon. Minister may listen to him.

Shri S. S. More: He knows much better!

Shri Datar: We need not go into the niceties of this question; it is for the courts to consider. We do not want to place any handicaps in the way of the accused. Otherwise, the re-examination will not be possible for the accused at all. If the words are retained as they are, then it will mean that invariably in all cases only the prosecution shall have a right of re-examination and my friend, Pandit

[Shri Datar]

Bhargava, is perfectly right in saying that if these words are removed, it would give an advantage to the accused for getting certain explanations so far as the cross-examination by the prosecution witness is concerned. In the original provision these words were not at all there. My submission is that these words ought to go; and if at all it will give an advantage, it will be only to the accused and not to the prosecution.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): When a witness turns hostile, what happens is that both the parties cross-examine him—the prosecution as well as the accused. My submission is that, because there is a similar provision in the Evidence Act, an extra provision in this section is not necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now discussing about the deletion of the words "by the accused"; we are not going into the whole matter now.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the provision as it stands at present requires a very careful analysis. When a witness whose statement has been recorded enters the witness-box as a prosecution witness, it may be that that prosecution witness has omitted something and that omission happens to be to the detriment of the prosecution case. If that be so, this amended provision gives an opportunity to the prosecution to seek permission of the court and then subject him to a cross-examination. It is something like this because the witness is hostile, therefore he is subject to cross-examination. After the prosecution has exhausted its cross-examination treating him as a hostile witness, the question of re-examination or further examination of that very witness by the prosecution for the third time does not arise. It is not logical. What happens is, after the witness has been declared hostile and after he has been thoroughly cross-examined by the prosecution, the wi-

ness is handed over to the accused for cross-examination by him and then the question of re-examination arises only by the party who has called him as their principal witness for purposes of re-examination. My submission is that otherwise the position becomes absolutely illogical and incomprehensible. On the other hand, the provision as it stands is correct and more amenable to reason.

Usually what happens is this. A prosecution witness has overstated something which, according to the counsel of the accused, has been done with a view to strengthen the prosecution case. The accused turns round and subjects the witness to cross-examination by inviting his attention to what he said in writing and what he said in the oral statement. He is being subjected to cross-examination by drawing his attention to certain omissions of certain statements made in the written record. If there be any ambiguity, then the prosecution has the right to re-examine him, because it is the prosecution whose witness he happened to be at first. Therefore, the provisions as they now stand, apart from conferring a right or no right on the accused, are amenable to reason. They are in consonance with reason; otherwise it will be a case of *reductio ad absurdum*. When the prosecution wants to declare the witness as hostile, where is the question of re-examination by the prosecution? The accused wants to cross-examine the witness by drawing his attention to something he stated in writing contradictory to what he has stated in the oral statement, after the accused person has cross-examined him thoroughly, an opportunity is given to the prosecution. If there is any ambiguity, have that cleared by a process of re-examination. Otherwise the whole thing becomes meaningless the moment you delete the words "by the accused".

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South—East) *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already spoken about this yesterday.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: This is a new aspect. I have spoken yesterday on the general matter; now I wish to give certain arguments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, certain questions have been raised in connection with this amendment which deserve very important consideration. I would particularly request the Home Minister not to take a partisan view of things and to pay some respect to the views of the Opposition, because we are dealing with it not from a party angle, but from the angle of the lawyer. I wonder what has happened to the legal talent in the Government. The question is of re-examination and we know what re-examination means. I shall not dwell on it at length. Re-examination has been defined as examination subsequent to the cross-examination, and the very important qualification is "by the party" who called him. Now, it cannot be said that the accused will have the right of re-examination by virtue of the deletion of the words "by the accused", because accused is not the party who called him. Mr. Datar's explanation that when the witness turns hostile, he is no longer a prosecution witness, but becomes a witness for the defence is not at all acceptable; I would go further and say that it will make every authority on the law of evidence turn in his grave if he was dead, or at least throw up his hands in horror. What we are conferring is the right of re-examination; and who can have that right? It is not the accused, it is only the prosecution. In the light of this patent fact, what is the result of the proposed amendment? The words "by the accused" are to be deleted; so the words would run "after the statement has been so used, it can be used in re-examination to explain matters."

What is the import of the word "so used"?

Shri S. S. More: Used by any one

Shri Sadhan Gupta: "So used" means....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Either by the accused or by the prosecution.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Whether by the prosecution or by the accused. If the prosecution succeeds in getting a witness declared hostile and cross-examines him. Then, the accused cross-examines him and the prosecution thinks that in the cross-examination by the prosecution some ambiguity has taken place. By virtue of the deletion of the words "by the accused", the prosecution can take the advantage of re-examining him and explaining away some matters which it left unexplained in its own cross-examination. That would be the position. By the dropping of the words "by the accused", the accused would not have any advantage. The simple reason is, the accused has no right to re-examine. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava raised the argument in reply to my contention yesterday that we wanted the accused to be deprived of all rights. We do not want to do that. No one can accuse me at least of wanting to deprive the accused of any right of defence. I submit that the accused already has the right of defence, through the right of cross-examination. When a witness is declared hostile, the prosecution cross-examines him. Immediately afterwards, the accused has the right to cross-examine him. In pursuance of this right, he can bring out any statement not only for explaining ambiguities, but all kinds of facts, all kinds of materials which are advantageous to the accused. Therefore, the accused does not need any right of re-examination. He has the fullest right through the right of cross-examination. The only result of the deletion is that the prosecution will have a triple right of examining in chief, cross-examining and re-exa-

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

mining him. This is not what should be given to the prosecution. Shri Datar has said that the addition of the words 'by the accused' was through inadvertance. This is a very great injustice he is doing to the draftsmen. I should think that the draftsmen were much wiser than him and did it for a purpose, and for very good reasons. Of course, in the section as it stands today, the words 'by the accused' are not there for very good reasons, because, under the present section, it cannot be used for the purpose of cross-examination by any one except the accused. The words 'by the accused' were redundant then. When we are giving two rights of cross-examination one by the accused and another by the prosecution, it must be made very clear that the right of re-examination only arises when the statement is used by the accused for contradicting the prosecution witness and not when the statement is used by the prosecution to contradict a prosecution witness. If we delete the words 'by the accused' we shall not only be giving no rights to the accused, but we shall be prejudicing the rights of the accused by giving the prosecution the right of triple examination. Therefore, I would ask the Deputy Home Minister to consider this matter very carefully and not agree to delete these words and refuse to accept this amendment. Dr. Katju, who piloted this Bill is an eminent lawyer. I would ask him to consider whether it is I who is right or it is the Deputy Home Minister who is right, and advise the Deputy Home Minister accordingly. I would therefore ask the Deputy Home Minister to consider this aspect irrespective of any partisan considerations, irrespective of any party considerations, from the point of view of the proper administration of law. Does he want to introduce the absurdity of the right of triple examination by the prosecution or does he want to give the right to the accused. If he wants to give the right to the ac-

cused, then, the present provision is the proper provision and the amendment should not be accepted.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I rise to submit that the whole difficulty has arisen because the old procedure which permitted 162 statement which is ordinarily not admissible at all for any purpose, to be available for a particular purpose and in the revision of this Code, Government wanted this right of using some part of that statement, which was not usable except by the accused, by the prosecution also. I examined the language of the old Code as it stood. The language is exactly similar except that the phrase 'by the accused' was inserted. As the principle has been decided by this House and the other House that the prosecution also should be given the right to use some portion of that statement, the question now will be not to try to re-open the whole matter, but to see how by the proposed omission of the words 'by the accused' some additional complications are created. I for one feel consistently with the principle which has been decided upon by both the Houses that that part of that statement can be used both by the accused and by the prosecution. If you retain the phrase 'by the accused' it certainly leads to some inconsistencies.

The real difficulty is this. The question arises, what is the purport of the words used here,—"re-examination" and "cross-examination." That is the unfortunate trouble. To my mind it looks that it is not so: this section gives the right of cross-examination and re-examination. All that this section deals with is, what portions of that statement can be used in cross-examination and re-examination. The right of cross-examination and re-examination is a matter to be decided under the Evidence Act primarily and in particular circumstances and exigencies, by the court itself—to permit when a par-

ticular witness should be re-examined or cross-examined by one party or the other party. As Shri Datar said, this right of examination, re-examination and cross-examination are matters not only to be determined by the person who calls him and examines him, but also by the court with reference to the way in which that witness' evidence is given in the course of the examination. Nevertheless, seeing that the language is entirely as in the original Act, to my mind it appears that the words 'by the accused' should be omitted rather than retained. As you, Sir, pointed out earlier, if you retain the words 'by the accused', it means for all time the right of re-examination is only with the prosecution and never with the accused. If these words are omitted, it is possible that even when the prosecution cross-examines its own witness, the accused might thereafter ask for an opportunity to refer to some other portion of that statement which is favourable to him and use it.

Shri S. S. More: That is cross-examination; that is not re-examination.

Shri Raghavachari: Therefore, it appears to me that trying to make capital of the use of words 'examination', 'cross-examination' and 're-examination' as contemplating peculiar rights, would be going out of the way and creating trouble.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough has been said. I shall now put the....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that the hon. Member wanted to say has already been said by Shri Raghavachari.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Some arguments have been advanced which are not tenable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have devoted already 45 minutes on this. I have got only 1 minute more.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I shall finish in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When am I to put these clauses to the vote of the House?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not such a stiff rule, that even two minutes cannot be allowed on a question of law.

* **Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The first point that has not been fully considered by those who are not in favour of this amendment is this. Section 154 of the Evidence Act runs thus:

"The Court may, in its discretion, permit the person who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party."

The time is not given. The sequence is not given. It is not only at a particular time that this cross-examination is allowed. It may be even after the whole examination is over. My friends are assuming that first of all the party shall seek permission from the court and there will be cross-examination and then the accused shall have the right to cross-examine and then there will be re-examination. Section 154 is not specific. Cross-examination can be sought even at the last moment. Even in re-examination, if a person makes a statement which is derogatory to the prosecution, the prosecution has the right to say, I should be given an opportunity to put questions at the end.

| P.M

In that case, my submission is that all these arguments which have been put forward will fall down. Moreover, I will refer to section 138 where the words are:

"The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

matter referred to in cross-examination;"

This is the main purpose of re-examination. I know that the words "re-examination. I know that the words "if the party calling him so desires" are there. If you do not consider these words, this re-examination is elucidating matters referred to in cross-examination by the prosecution. Section 138 does not take away the application of section 154. But sometimes there is something in a statement under section 162 for demolishing everything in cross-examination. If you do not allow re-examination.....

Shri S. S. More: How?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The difficulty with my friend is that he cannot dissociate from his mind that re-examination can only be made by a person by the party calling the witness if it so desires. If we look to the substance and purpose of re-examination, we find it is to elucidate matters referred to in cross-examination. Though we are going against these words "if the party calling the witness so desires", we are getting at the right principle and substance. Re-examination is only directed for that purpose, and if the accused case is under a cloud as a result of cross-examination by the prosecution, he should be given the right to make everything clear by the very document which was prepared by the prosecution. I think it is very just that you allow it. If you do not allow it, the accused will be prejudiced a great deal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

That at page 3, line 41, the words "by the accused" be deleted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Amendment to clause 25.

Shri S. S. More: I want to make a small submission.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That was at length referred to yesterday.

Shri S. S. More: I will take only two minutes.

These powers of punishing the so-called opponent, because the Government servant will be virtually the complainant, though the State may be launching the prosecution—this clause as we have enacted here is in the nature of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I cannot understand why these two particular clauses 9A and 9B should be there. I can concede that as far as 9A is concerned that the man should have the power to appeal, but I cannot understand the significance of 9B. If the man goes in appeal he can make a representation to the court for a stay order, and, as you know, in many cases when the compensation is deposited in the court, it may be paid to the other side even on furnishing security. The court has only to see that the payment once made will be difficult to recover. If security is demanded and the other party is prepared to give that security, then the interests of the man making the deposit by way of compensation would be perfectly safeguarded. Why should there be a specific clause saying that the compensation need not be paid till the appeal is disposed of. This is another example of partisan treatment of the Government servant who happens to be one of the privileged classes of this country. I think he should be on a par with any other complainant who comes under the guillotine of section 250, and he should not be in a more favourable position as far as this particular aspect is concerned.

Shri Datar: Only one word. This section corresponds to section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 9A corresponds to section 250(3) and 9B corresponds to 250(4). There is no question of partisanship here.

Shri Raghavachari: I wish to submit only one thing. The language used in 9B is "the appeal has been decided". I for one think that the word "decided" will create some confusion and trouble and the word should have been "disposed off". The word "decided" might necessarily mean a judicial decision after hearing the matter, while it may be that the appeal is not admitted and is rejected. So, the word "decided" to my mind appears to create some additional trouble by way of interpretation. It may be "disposed off".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even a decision of *res judicata* under section 11 is a decision. Even if it is finally disposed off, it is a decision. Even an *ex parte* decision is a decision. It is not as if both of them are there. Therefore, "decided" can cover also a decision under section 403.

The question is:

That at page 8, after line 4, the following be inserted, namely:—

"(9A) The person who has been ordered under sub-section (7) to pay compensation may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if he had been convicted in a trial held by the Court of Session.

"(9B) When an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under sub-section (9A), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 8, for lines 8 to 9, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(11) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to.

and not in derogation of, those of section 198."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "1954" the figure "1955" be substituted.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 1, line 6, after the words "Government may" the words "by notification in the Official Gazette," be inserted.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Fifth Year" the words "Sixth Year" be substituted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 9, line 24, after the words "the accused", where they occur for the first time, the following be inserted, namely:—

"for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 11, the existing clause 31 be deleted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 52

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 15 line 33, after the word "thereof" the words "signed by the Judge" be inserted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 63

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 17, lines 44-45, the words "or the recording of their statements" be deleted.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 17, lines 47-48, the words "or, as the case may be their statements have been recorded" be deleted.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 18 line 7, the words "or recording their statement" be deleted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 111

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 30, line 11, for the word "substituted" the word "inserted" be substituted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 112

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 30, line 25, for the words "with the previous sanction of the State Government" the words "with the previous approval of the State Government" be substituted.

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, by making certain changes in the First Schedule to that Act in order to give effect to Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission regarding protection of certain industries. As the House will have noticed from the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, the Commission's recommendations involve the grant of protection for the first time to the industries engaged in the manufacture of caustic soda and bleaching powder, dyestuff, automobile sparking plugs and automobile hand tyre inflators; the continuance of protection to the stearic and oleic acids, oil pressure lamps and cotton textile machinery industries, and the exclusion of tin rollers from the protected categories of cotton textile machinery.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's Reports on all these industries and of Government's Resolutions thereon have already been laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Members must have studied those documents and I need not, therefore, go into details and shall make only a passing reference to some of the important aspects of these industries.

I shall first deal with those industries which are being protected for the first time. Of the four industries coming under this category, caustic soda and dyestuff industries are basic industries of considerable importance to the economy of the country. To take the case of the dyestuff industry first, the Commission have expressed the view that this industry should, in the national interest, be established in the country and developed on sound lines and the protection or

assistance given to it so adjusted that the burden placed on the consumer is limited to what is strictly necessary for promoting and developing the manufacture of dyes. They have pointed out that the industry forms a nucleus around which the organic chemical industry can be expected to develop and that its progress is linked up with the development of other essential chemical industries, such as the heavy inorganic chemical industry and the coal-tar industry on the one hand, and the fine chemical and pharmaceutical industry, explosives, synthetic plastics and solvent industries on the other. The products of this industry will contribute to the strength of national economy in times of peace, and the industry can also be readily adapted to the production of defence materials in the event of a crisis.

Now, I come to the manufacture of caustic soda (including bleaching powder and bleaching paste) which is an important branch of the heavy chemical industries based on salt. Caustic soda has its main use in the country in the manufacture of soap, textiles, papers, oil refining, vanaspati, explosives and other chemicals. It is also used in the rayon industry which requires a special grade of purity. Bleaching powder is used as a disinfectant and in the manufacture of organic and inorganic chlorine compounds. The Tariff Commission's recommendations for the conversion of the existing revenue duties on caustic soda into protective ones does not involve any additional burden on domestic consumers.

The main ground urged by the Commission in favour of their proposal to impose a protective duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on bleaching powder and bleaching paste is that they offer an important outlet for chlorine which is obtained as a by-product in the electrolytic process of manufacture of caustic soda, and that it is essential for the progress of the electrolytic caustic soda industry to afford all possible encouragement to

the development of industries using chlorine.

Let me now come to the automobile sparking plugs and automobile hand tyre-inflator industries. A sparking plug, as is well-known, is a vital component of an automobile engine, its function being to initiate combustion in the engine. The Tariff Commission's enquiry covered all specifications of sparking plugs in 14 m.m. and 18 m.m. sizes, including resistor types but excluding integrally screened types. After estimating the lowest landed cost of sparking plugs of U.K. origin in comparison with the fair ex-works price of indigenous products, the Commission have recommended a high rate of protective duty, namely 92½ per cent. *ad valorem*. The Commission have expressed the view, and Government agree with them, that this enhancement of duty will not lead to any increase in the selling price of a motor vehicle or to any significant increase in its running cost.

Substantial progress has been made in setting up a sparking plug industry in the country, and the programme of manufacture of the Motor Industries Co. Ltd. appears to be technically sound, and its implementation will lead to the complete manufacture of sparking plugs by the end of 1957. The Commission have emphasised the serious handicaps which the infant domestic industry has to contend with in introducing its products in competition with well-known foreign brands, and have urged that unless adequate protection is assured to the infant industry, it will not have sufficient incentive for implementing fully its manufacturing programme and for undertaking further necessary investments. As, however, production has been much too small to make a fair assessment of the quantum of protection, it has been suggested by them that protection be confined for the time being up to 31st December, 1955 and

[**Shri Karmarkar**]

that a further review should be undertaken before that period. The Commission's recommendation has been accepted by Government.

With regard to the automobile hand tyre inflator industry, the Commission have observed that the industry supplies an important accessory of motor vehicles and that, given adequate protection, it will be able to consolidate its position and expand production so as to reduce its costs. It is also their view that there is sufficient internal competition in the country to ensure that the benefit of reduction in the cost eventually accrues to the consumer.

Now I come to the second part of the Bill relating to the continuance of protection to the three industries, namely stearic and oleic acids, oil pressure lamps, and cotton textile machinery, for another three years, that is till 31st December, 1957.

Apart from extending the period of protection, an alternative specific duty of 8 annas per lb. is being imposed on oleic and stearic acids. The *ad valorem* duty of 31½ per cent. does not afford adequate protection, as foreign suppliers are able to neutralise the effect of protection by price manipulation. Derivatives of stearic and oleic acids will continue to be included within the scheme of protection on the ground that the production in the country of these derivatives will help to increase the domestic demand for stearic and oleic acids.

In the case of oil pressure lamps, the scope of protection which has hitherto been restricted to such lamps with candle power of 100 to 400 (of all sorts) is being extended to oil pressure lamps, hurricane and hanging types, irrespective of candle power. The need for such extension is twofold: firstly, given some encouragement, domestic manufacturers are in a position to produce all the high-power pressure lamps also; and secondly, the limitation of candle power gave rise to considerable administrative difficulties.

As regards cotton textile machinery, it is proposed to extend protection to fluted rollers of all kinds, and not merely to fluted rollers used in cotton textile spinning ring frames. Similarly, the protective rate of duty of 10½ per cent. *ad valorem* is being made applicable to looms of all kinds, cotton, silk, rayon etc. because they differ but slightly from each other.

Lastly, I am glad to say that tin rollers, which are an item of cotton textile machinery, do not need tariff protection any longer. Indigenous rollers are cheaper than foreign tin rollers, and the section of the industry manufacturing these rollers is in a position to withstand foreign competition without tariff protection. Tin rollers were included in the scheme of protection in 1949 and therefore they enjoyed protection for just six years.

I feel I need not take the time of the House any longer at this stage. The House has before it ample material by way of the Tariff Commission's reports and the Government resolutions thereon. I need hardly add that I shall only be happy to listen to all useful points made in the course of the discussion, and try to answer whatever points are raised, which require an answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah—Jhalawar): The learned speaker who preceded me has said that this Bill is composed of two parts, one which relates to new protection being given to certain industries, and another which relates to the continuance of protection to certain industries.

With regard to new protection being given to certain industries, I welcome the protection given to the sparking plugs industry and the tyre inflators industry. These two components are essential for a self-sufficient automobile industry. And I

think it was but proper for the Tariff Commission to have suggested the grant of protection for these two industries.

Another industry which is now going to be subject to protection is the caustic soda, the bleaching powder and the bleaching paste industry. I welcome protection being granted to this industry also. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain points with regard to this industry, because I feel that there is still great scope for expansion in this industry. The number of units which will go into production by 1955-56 will be 9 with a rated capacity of 37,000 tons and an actual production capacity of 33,000 tons. The demand, however, according to the industrial production chapter in the Five Year Plan, will rise to about 87,000 tons, so that you will see that at the end of 1955-56 there will be a gap between demand and supply of about 50,000 tons, which will be met only from imports from abroad. If the hon. Minister will give attention to this particular aspect, I am quite sure this industry is capable of expanding and supplying the entire demands of the country.

There are two specific points with regard to this industry to which I would like to draw the particular attention of the hon. Minister, and they are these. The first is the lack of adequate transport, that is to say, even today there are no tank wagons available which will properly and adequately carry the caustic soda and bleaching powder to the various places where the consumer industries are established. The second point is the high cost of production of caustic soda. The high cost of production is primarily due to smaller units functioning in this country. If the hon. Minister would see to it that some larger units are established, I am quite sure the high cost of production will be considerably reduced and the demand of the country as a whole so far as this particular commodity is concerned will be met properly.

Now, I come to another industry to which protection has been continued, that is, the stearic and oleic acids industry. I have some criticism to make so far as this industry is concerned, because protection has been continued to this industry till 1957. I just want to give certain figures as to how this industry has been behaving for the last so many years during which it has been receiving protection. Protection was granted to this industry for the first time in 1947. Since then it has, from time to time, been receiving protection. Previously, there were only two units which were producing these acids, the stearic and oleic acids, and their derivatives. Now, the Tariff Commission say that there are really five units, but actually a clear reading of the Tariff Commission's Report will show that there is only one unit, the Navsari Oil Products, which is engaged whole-time in the production of stearic and oleic acids. The other three or four units are not engaged wholly in the production of these acids; they are engaged either in producing vanaspati or some other things. Their production of these acids is only subsidiary. The Tariff Commission have drawn attention to the fact that this industry has not been behaving very satisfactorily. They have said that it is time the industry improved its products. Some of the consumers of these stearic and oleic acids have made representations to the Tariff Commission and they have drawn attention pointedly to certain defects of this industry. I wish to read from page 40 of the Tariff Commission's Report where this representation has been referred to:—

"Certain consuming and importing interests have questioned the industry's eligibility to continue of protection on the grounds that (i) it has been under protection for over six years and has not been able to stabilise its position; (ii) that despite protection the quality of the products has not been perfected; (iii) that the costs of production as compared with the prices of imported

[Shri Kasliwal]

products are still high; (iv) that the industry does not enjoy natural advantages in regard to raw materials in so far as tallow and palm oil have yet to be imported; and (v) that the high cost of the acids produced indigenously are likely to affect the interests of consuming industries adversely."

The Tariff Commission have thoroughly examined all these points. So far as certain points are concerned, they have said that the objections are not valid; so far as other points are concerned, they have said the objections are valid, for example, regarding the quality of the product and the high cost of production and all these things. Yet the Tariff Commission have recommended protection to this industry, which really means protection to one single unit, namely, the Navsari Oil Products, up to 1957. I have put in an amendment to the effect that the period should be reduced by one year, that is to say, from 31st December, 1957 to 31st December, 1956. My object in tabling this amendment is not in any way to destroy this indigenous industry but to bring clearly to the notice of the industry that the way it has been behaving has not been either in the interest of the industry or in the interest of the consumers of the products of this industry. I do trust that the Minister will kindly give his thought to the amendment which I have tabled, and will accept it.

Now, I come to another industry—there is not much to say about that industry though—the dyestuff industry. I do think that this is a very important industry, although I am rather surprised that the protection which has been given to this industry is up to 1964. In any case, this matter is liable to review from time to time by the Tariff Commission, and I have nothing more to say on this particular industry.

There is only one more point left for your consideration. In almost all these industries which have been the subject of this Tariff (Amendment) Bill and in regard to which recommendations have been made by the Tariff Commission, there is one point which is continuously coming up before them. They have been recommending all the time that all these industries, somehow or other, have products which are not up to the standard, and they have said that every time the services of the Indian Standards Institution should be utilised. Now, I do not know how far the services of the Indian Standards Institution have been utilised either before, and for what industries, or whether they are going to be utilised now, for raising the standard of the products of the industries which have now been recommended protection by the Tariff Commission. I would very much like the hon. Minister to tell us in what way the services of this Institution are being utilised and in what way their services will be utilised so far as these particular industries are concerned. I would like to know whether you are going to draw the attention of these industries to this and ask them to go to the Indian Standards Institution and see that standard products are being given to them to produce, or whether you are going to ask the Institution to produce the standard goods and tell the industries 'these are the specific kinds of goods which you have got to produce'. I really do not know what is the position. Perhaps this is the first time this particular point has arisen in this House, as far as I am aware, so far as this Tariff Amendment is concerned, and I would very much like the Minister to satisfy the House on this point. That is all I want to say except to repeat that I do hope that so far as the stearic and oleic acids industry is concerned, the hon. Minister will be pleased to accept my amendment, which only means reduction of the period of the protective

duty from three years to two years and nothing more.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): Before I take up some of the items which are being given protection under this Bill, I would like to ask the ~~now~~ Minister as to how is it that the post of the Chairman of the Tariff Commission who retired about two months back, has not been filled. I was hearing about the impending retirement of Shri Bhatt from December onwards. It is not as if it is only a period of a month and a half; his retirement was being talked of even as early as about seven or eight months ago. Is it a sign that the Tariff Commission's work is not considered to be valuable by the Ministry that such important posts as that of the Chairman of the Tariff Commission are left vacant? I also understand that the Tariff Commission is not working with the full complement of its members at present. I think there are only three members at their posts at present, if you go through the Report of the Tariff Commission which came a few months back. I would like to suggest that whenever such Bills come up before Parliament, a brief report or a summary of the report of the working of the Tariff Commission should also be made available to the Members so that they are in a position to find out as to what the Tariff Commission is doing, how many industries are under investigation by the Commission and how many months it is taking in coming to its conclusions.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Why only summary? Why not the full report?

Shri Bansal: Full reports of the inquiries are already placed before us. What I want is a summary of the work done by the Commission.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In implementation?

Shri Bansal: That is, how many inquiries were referred to it, how much time it took in completing these inquiries, what is the strength of the Tariff Commission and so on.

Shri Karmarkar: He does not want that; he wants the Report of the Tariff Commission on this subject.

Shri Bansal: They are already there. I am concerned with what I want. Dr. Lanka Sundaram will certainly say what he wants when his turn comes.

I say this because after going through some of the reports, I find that the Tariff Commission has taken six months, seven months and, in some cases, even a year, before finalising its reports, after the hearing of a particular industry has been opened. I do not mean to say that the Tariff Commission can complete its work in two or three months' time. But what happens is that a particular industry is referred to the Tariff Commission, the Commission sends out an elaborate questionnaire, and after the receipt of the reply, fix a day for the hearing. This takes about three or four months, and in some cases, even more, and if I add that period, I find that the Tariff Commission has been taking on the average about one year for each report. Now, I think that is an unconscionably long period. And what is worse is that after the reports of the Commission have been received by Government, they themselves take four to five, or even more, months to come to their own conclusions. This is very surprising. When an expert body like the Tariff Commission has gone into the case very elaborately and prepared its recommendations for the consideration of Government, for Government themselves to take another period of four to five months to come to their conclusions is something which surprises me. I think an explanation of this is called for from the Ministry.

If the Commerce Ministry has begun to think that after all, in view of our changed fiscal policy under which we have been raising the im-

[Shri Bansal]

port duties from a particular level to a higher level, the work of the Tariff Commission is no longer as important as it used to be, then they should come out and tell this to the House. But I am of the view that the work of the Tariff Commission will remain important. After all, it is an expert body to find out as to whether a particular industry deserves protection or not, whether it needs protection or not. If it does need protection, it has to find out what is going to be the quantum of protection. As years pass, the industrial structure of our country will become more variegated. We will begin to develop a good number of industries with many complicated problems. Take the case of the dyestuff industry. It is a very important industry; not only that, it is a very complicated and technical type of industry, and I have always been looking forward to hearing something from our Commerce Minister in regard to the future of this industry. On going through the report I find that dyestuff is not one product, not even a group of a few products. There are as many as—I will not bore the House by quoting the exact number, but I do know there are a large number of items, intermediaries and end products which go into the final products of this industry. Intermediaries used specifically for the manufacture of dyes are as many as 18 and those which are used for the manufacture of dyes and also for other things run to a colossal figure of 31. Out of these, only a few are being manufactured in the country. What I would like to know is as to what steps Government are taking to see that as many of the intermediaries as may be possible to manufacture in the country are going to be manufactured over a period of years. I know it is not a small industry, it is not a simple industry so that by waving a magic wand you can produce all these things. Nevertheless, it is an industry important enough to deserve serious consideration of Government so that the House should have some indication as to in how many years we will be able to

produce the largest number of intermediaries and products of this particular industry. As the Minister himself has said, this is an industry the products of which are used in pharmaceutical industry, in explosive industry and in heavy chemical industry. I was told that in our country we do not have at present even a semblance of appreciation of the magnitude of the problem, and therefore the services of a foreign expert were going to be obtained in order to prepare a blue-print of the programme of future development of this industry. I would like to know from the Commerce Minister as to whether the services of such an expert have been obtained, and if so, in how many months or years we are going to receive the report of that expert.

Then I come to the quantum of protection given to this industry. I find that the protective duty will be of the order of 12 per cent only. I know that the Tariff Commission might have had very good reasons for providing such a low protective duty. But I am one of those who have been saying in this House day in and day out that the method followed by the Tariff Commission in computing the landed cost and the cost of production and then giving an amount of protection equivalent to or slightly more than the difference is not going to solve the problem, particularly of complicated industries like the dyestuff industry. I would very much like to hear from the Commerce and Industry Minister that his Ministry is satisfied that the quantum of protection is going to effectively protect this important industry.

Again quoting from the Tariff Commission's Report, I find that the difference in the prices of some of the basic materials which go in the production of the dyestuff industry is so huge that I am really surprised that the Commission recommended a protective duty of merely 12 per cent. Take the case of the sulphuric acid. In India,

the cost of production is Rs. 210. This is the cost at which the product is available in India. The Indian-made product is Rs. 210 per ton, while in America the price is Rs. 76 per ton and in U.K. Rs. 134 per ton. The case of nitric acid is even more fantastic. In India, the price is Rs. 1,400 per ton, in U.K. Rs. 480 per ton, that is, about one-third, and in U.S.A. Rs. 515, that is, about two-fifths. The same applies to sodium hydroxide. In India, it is Rs. 700, in U.K. Rs. 360, about half, and in U.S.A. Rs. 388, again about half. I am just pointing out these figures to impress on the House that it may be that the protection granted to the dyestuff industry may not serve the purpose which the Tariff Commission had in view. All these basic chemical manufactures have come only recently in the field and the production is not as large as my friend, Shri Kasliwal said just now, that it will really work as an economic unit. In this heavy chemical industry the greater the production, the lower the cost, because the overheads are almost the same whether you produce a small quantity or a huge quantity. However, I am not a technician to be able to say what the exact difference would be, but that is my impression, that the bulk of production may be one of the reasons for this difference.

Whenever the Tariff Commission makes recommendations in regard to protecting a particular industry, it makes a number of subsidiary recommendations which may not look as impressive or as important as the main recommendations. In fact, I have been trying again and again on the floor of this House to get the Minister out with information as to what steps Government are going to take in order to implement those ancillary recommendations. But so far I have not received any satisfaction from the Minister. I hope on this occasion, the Minister will compile a list of all the ancillary recommendations made by the Tariff Commission and what action Government have taken on them. For

example in regard to the recommendation made on dyestuff industry that something should be done to encourage the manufacture of coal-tar distillation industry. I wonder if Government have considered this recommendation and if so, what steps are they taking to develop this very vital industry? Again, coal-tar distillation industry is one of the most important industries in other highly developed countries, because once you begin to distil coal-tar, you get a number of by-products which are absolutely essential for the development of a number of inorganic chemical products. Talking of ancillary recommendations, I find that the Commission while reporting on the textile machinery industry had stated that it would be in the interests of the industry if the help of a foreign technical expert is made available to the industry as a whole. I do not find any mention of that recommendation in Government's resolution and I would like to know if that recommendation has received the attention of the Government. With regard to automobile sparking plug, the Commission made an ancillary recommendation for the grant of additional relief by refunding the whole of the duty paid by the manufacturers on sparking plugs on imported bright-drawn free-cutting mild steel and hexagonal bars etc. I do not know what these technical terms mean. I would like to know if the Government had given any thought to this recommendation.

Similarly they made some recommendation about caustic soda and bleaching powder. They have also been making recommendations about the soda ash industry which are of an ancillary type. I would very much urge upon the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give as much consideration to these various ancillary recommendations as to the main recommendations of the Commission.

Coming to the dyestuff industry I know that a commitment has been made at one of the sessions of the GATT under which the Government

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of India have bound themselves not to raise the duty on this particular product. Lately we have had a partial release so that we can raise the duty upto 20 per cent. I think the Tariff Commission have recommended that a complete release from our obligation should be sought. I do not think there is any mention of that in the resolution. I would like to know if the Government of India are taking any steps to seek complete release from their commitment on this item. I will end by saying that I am one of those who believe that the Tariff Commission is a very important body which should be kept properly manned and this House as it has always been doing should take a little greater interest in the activities of the Commission. It will greatly facilitate if a consolidated report of the working of the Commission is laid on the Table of the House when such important Bills are on the anvil. I would also urge upon the Commerce Minister not to delay the appointment of the Chairman of the Commission and also other members so that the Commission begins to work with its full complement. I find from my experience that there are some very capable members working on the Commission but they are so hardpressed that they are not able to devote as much attention and time to these complicated enquiries as they would themselves like to.

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Protection is given to our industries just to encourage them or just to meet competition from foreign concerns. That is the idea of giving protection. But how far this is being utilised by our infant industries is the question before us. For example, the dyestuff industry is an infant industry but yet this is not purely an Indian industry in the sense one of the big companies manufacturing dyestuffs—Arun Products—have entered into an agreement with an American Company—Seramite, U.S.A. The Kasturbhai Dalbhai group which has got connections with the I.C.I. have not got interested in this

company. In this way foreign interests are taking advantage of the protection given to our infant industry and they are trying their best to stifle the growth of our industries. That is my complaint with regard to the protection.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHANGAVA in the Chair]

Again, with regard to textile machine manufacturing industry, we have got this National Machine Manufacturing Industry Company. This is sponsored by—or rather the shareholders of this company are—almost all the textile industrialists. They are manufacturing ring frames for textile industries. In this company also, another British company has got 26 per cent. of shares and they are simply assembling the parts imported and they are not helping our industry to grow. In this way the protection given to our industries is being utilised by the foreign combines.

With regard to these chemicals—that is, dyestuffs—in the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee's report they have remarked that those combines which have entered into agreements with the foreign combines are importing from other countries even the raw materials that are available in our country. They are also not manufacturing these dyestuffs from the basic materials. They are manufacturing from semi-manufactured material imported from other countries. Here also I wish that the Government takes steps to see that the basic materials available in our country will be utilised for manufacturing dyestuffs.

Another point is this. In our textile machine manufacturing industry, it seems the Ministry is not following any plan. For instance, the National Machine Manufacturing Company, Thana was allowed to manufacture frames for the textile industry and another company—that is, the Textile Machine Manufacturing Company of Calcutta—was to manufacture carding engines. But now it seems the National Machine Manufacturing Company has been allowed to manufacture carding engines also thereby even in our coun-

try a sort of cut-throat competition has been encouraged by the policy of the Government. If the Government is sincere in developing this cotton textile machinery industry, it must have a plan to develop the carding engine Industry at Calcutta and expand it. Since we are depending for a major part of our textile machinery on other countries, we have to plan out and see that there is no competition in this country itself.

With regard to preferential treatment, there is another point. This has been opposed many times on principle. Even today we are giving preferential treatment to the British manufacturers, whether it is necessary or not. We are not taking any steps to see whether to give preferential treatment for a particular industry.

With these words I urge upon the Government to see that the advantages offered to our infant industries are properly utilised for their growth and those advantages need not be, or rather, should not be, taken by the foreign concerns. I request the Government to take proper steps in this connection.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): Sir, I would just contend myself, in the first place, with clarifying some of the points made by my predecessor Shri Nanadas. We are all agreed and are at one with him in wanting to see that foreign interests shall not take advantage under cover of collaboration with indigenous interest, of the protection that we want to grant to our industries. But, the two instances that he cited are however such as do not fit in.

I happen to know something about the two industries to which he made a reference and I can tell him that these are industries which are peculiarly very difficult ones, which require a highly developed know-how and which can be started only by the utilisation of a number of patents which are, as they happen to be, held by foreigners. I should also, here, say, that it is not so easy nowadays for foreign interests

to come into this country masquerading as collaborators with Indian interests and take undue advantage of the facilities which we have intended for our indigenous interests. The import trade control is very watchful, very vigilant in these matters and it is hardly possible for anyone to import any basic materials—as Shri Nanadas said—when such basic materials were available in this country. So, also, the work that the development wing for industries under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, is doing is very valuable. I also note from experience that they are very watchful, very vigilant and in fact, sometimes it is the experience of some of us that they are overvigilant. But, in a way, it is all for the good.

Then, I do certainly support the proposal made by Shri Bansal and that is: doing everything possible to help keep the strength of the Tariff Board always at its full strength and to do everything possible to enable them to expedite their work, because in the total scheme of our future Industrialisation the work of the Tariff Commission is going to be very important. As it is, by its very nature, their work is time-taking and we cannot blame them for not producing the kind of very careful reports that they produce, earlier or in shorter period than they are taking now. But, we shall not be excused if we do not help them in every possible way to expedite their work.

Again, it has been my experience also, in the case of this particular Bill, when the recent agenda came to us and we woke up to the fact that the Bill was going to be taken up very shortly we all had to hunt for the reports of the Tariff Commission which probably had been circulated to us months ago. And, it was only after going to the Parliament library and somehow or other persuading the librarian to part with his copies of the reports that I could get hold of these reports. It would be a very good idea and we shall all be

[Shri V. B. Gadhi]

very thankful to the Commerce Ministry if they would make it possible to always enclose—I know it would involve a certain amount of hard work for them; but it would be of great convenience to all of us—brief summaries of the Tariff Commission's recommendations on each one of the industries which are covered in this Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I am very grateful to the House and the hon. Members who have participated in this debate for the very brief and very intelligent manner in which they have dealt with the various points arising out of this Bill. I will briefly refer to some of the points made.

Shri Kasliwal while welcoming protection to some of the industries had some observations to make. He made one complaint with regard to the lack of adequate transport facilities. The House is already aware of the difficulties with which our organisation of transport has to contend with. Many times we find bottle-necks and as the House is already aware the Railway and Transport Ministry is doing its best possible. So far as the industries are concerned, we have had no grounds to complain about the priorities given either to the raw materials or to the finished products.

Secondly, Shri Kasliwal made a reference to high cost of production. As it happens, in the case of stearic acid our high cost of production is due to the high cost of the raw material. Then there are factors on which we have absolutely no control. In the initial stages of the industry, as one of our colleagues had occasion to remark, we have to gather the technical know-how. We have to find out efficient methods of increased production. As my friend knows the very object of affording protection is to allow a nascent industry to take its own time—its teething time and developing time in order to grow to such an efficient extent as to be in a position freely to compete with foreign production. There can be no difference of

opinion on this side with regard to his observation about the advisability of bringing down the cost of production. In fact, one of the underlying basic ideas of affording protection is to so enable an industry to stand on its own legs so that in goodness of time it will, by its efficient methods be able to reduce its cost of production.

Shri Kasliwal: I said this only about caustic soda.

Shri Karmarkar: But I would like to make a generalisation on that. I hope my friend will have no grouse on that point if I find that it is possible to make a generalisation on the point that he has made. In that way I think his observation will have an added point.

Then, I suppose he had a little complaint to make that in respect of this industry—oleic and stearic acid—there was only one big unit. I wish we were living in a world where we could have things done according to our likes: where we can have so many units of such and such standard size. Then there would be no opportunity of troubling this House for protection. Sir, as it is, the House already knows that by any standard the progress that we have been making in the industrial field during the last few years after freedom is quite encouraging. In fact, there is nothing lost by admitting on all sides that the progress which industry has been making between small and large units, has been something that might not have been expected in those years of 1947 and 1948. And, while I would welcome efficient units, larger units, more capable units with larger capital and larger technical personnel to come into existence, we have to see to it that smaller units are also encouraged. All I can do in this particular matter is to pray with him that by and by conditions may get riper in our country by which larger and more capable units come into production. As it is, I might invite his attention, though it is not necessary since he has carefully gone into the report, to pages 7 and 8 of the report

concerned. He will find that there are five additional units: The Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd., the Modi Vanaspati Manufacturing Co., the Godrej Soaps, Ltd., Amrut Oil Mills, Ltd., and Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd. I am quite sure that his intention was certainly not to invite the attention of this House to any one particular unit.

2 P.M.

Shri Kasliwal: They are only subsidiary. Their main product is something else.

Shri Karmarkar: I cannot deal with it further. It will be very good to produce something else too in order to sustain any loss of the ancillary concern. Perhaps his complaint is that these units are not as loyal to one type of production. But I say it is not a matter at all of that sort. It is a question of multiple units and single units. They develop according to their own lights. It may be that someone else wants to begin in a particular line and he may find it advantageous to develop it into some other lines also. I am quite sure that as it is, it is not a serious thing, and I am one with him when he suggested that we should have sound concerns.

There was a point about standardisation. I think again it was Shri Kasliwal who made that point. Standardisation is a touchy subject. In the existing circumstances of our country and so long as public opinion is not so ripe as to enable us to take to coercive action, we can leave the question of standardisation to the producers. We have a very efficient institution in the Indian Standards Institution. The industry has expressed that it is working quite well. We have been financing it in adequate measure and they are doing their duty quite well. Not only that; they have gone one step further to meet the demands of industry in the sense that what the Indian Standards Institution expects, when laying down standards, is not what a particular industrial product can be in the fullness of circumstances and in the ideal conditions, but that they lay standards

for India under Indian conditions. For the Indian products under Indian conditions, they do not say that this is our standard and that this is the best that should be done. But what they do is the best that could be done in the circumstances in India. I am happy to say and the House will also be happy to know that by and large standardisation is being recognised both for the purpose of export as well as for internal consumption and it is being accepted as something which is very highly desirable.

I must say that to our regret all units of industry have not come to accept the standards in their own case. Many a time it does happen that one man believes a thing to be better in one case and does not consider so in his own case. I accept a thing to be better in another man's case and I do not accept it in my own case. That is the thing that is happening. In certain sections of industry, they are fighting shy of accepting standards for reasons of convenience, but we are hoping that in their own interests, more and more industrial units will come to see their value of increasing standardisation.

So far as we are concerned, we have issued a directive to all purchasing organisations that they should insist on supplies being made in accordance with the standards laid down by the I.C.I. In so far as it is an incentive, that is having its effect.

Coming to what my friend Shri Bansal had to say, the first point that he made was about the appointment of the Chairman. He will pardon me for a moment when I say that he is a clever debater and that he knows in what moments in the Minister's reply and in his hurry the Minister might commit himself to a thing. I am sorry that in regard to the appointment of the Chairman I am not in a position to be so responsive with regard to the information that he may desire, because there is none. The hon. Member appreciates the fact that the Chairman of Tariff Commission has to be a top efficient person; it is not always that we find such a person

[**Shri Karmarkar**]

readily. For the Tariff Commission we want personnel not only equipped with technical intelligence in respect of economics but we want men who are all-rounders to man this body, this I say with regard to every member of the Tariff Commission and naturally with regard to the Chairman. We have to take the biggest possible care about it. I think two months is not too long a period to find out a Chairman. Of course we did know that Shri Bhat was to retire one day or the other. No doubt it is known in every case when an officer is likely to retire, but the hon. Member also knows perhaps much better, that the Tariff Commission is a body to which all of us attach the greatest importance. It is not a question of mere competence. It is a question of many other equipments—qualities that are necessary in the Chairman of the Tariff Commission, and if we have not been able to make the appointment till now, I need hardly assure my hon. friend that it is not on account of the fact that we have slept over it. We are active about it and we hope to make the proper choice. I could not give him a date, but I can assure him that it is a matter which is actively on our minds, and we shall not allow any grass to grow under our feet in making that appointment.

The hon. Member, Shri Bansal, had something to say—and he had a right to say—about the time that is taken in regard to the reports. As my hon. friend is doubtless aware, there is a sort of time-limit for Government decisions. I need not tease this House by reading the whole provisions in the Indian Tariff Act. Section 13 of the Act lays down as to what we should do with regard to the action on a Committee's report. Normally, it is expected of us that we shall not take more than three months' time to take action on any submitted report. I hope he has not any ground of complaint on that score,—on the score that we have taken an undue time, much longer than it was necessary. Even when we had this provision in-

serted in this Act, there was discussion about it. We gave the best possible thought to it and in a matter like this which has a very great significance so far as industry is concerned, Government and I feel that in any case a decision should not be a hurried decision. If the Commission has taken time to make an elaborate enquiry into the matter, if various views have been expressed and when the Commission makes many ancillary recommendations, well, Government have to take time for considering all these matters. Then, it has been laid down in that section that when the report cannot be laid before the House within three months, then a statement to explain the reasons thereof shall be laid on the table of the House. So, there is a very salutary provision preventing the Government from being dilatory in this matter.

In so far as specific instances are concerned, I hope my friend has no particular complaint. But if he feels that there has been any delay in any particular matter, we shall be very glad to consider that particular complaint.

Then there was another important point. I am thankful to Shri Bansal for having invited the attention of the House to it. He has had better experience about the GATT than I claim to. He knows how anxious we have been to safeguard the interests of industry by so participating in the GATT discussions, that we reserved all possible freedom with regard to the industries where we want protective measures. Of course, in the case of the items that are bound items, as it has been put in the case of dyestuffs industry, there has to be a release. When an item is bound, we have to get a release and we have to negotiate with the other countries concerned. I can assure the House that we are doing the best that is possible in the case of dyestuffs and we hope to succeed and get the necessary relief in respect of the release so far as the bound items are concerned.

Then, Shri Bansal sought to know what is being done with regard to specific items on ancillary recommendations. I should like to resist the temptation of entering into all the details regarding the various ancillary steps that are being taken partly for the reason that at the moment I am really not prepared to answer his questions with regard to part of the queries that he has put. But he very probably knows all these ancillary recommendations are being considered. For instance, there are ancillary recommendations regarding import control, remission of duty on raw materials, and so on. I think, Sir, it is common knowledge that we give a very serious consideration to these recommendations. Sometimes we have not been in a position to be able to agree to the Tariff Commission's recommendations and we have said so.

My friend Shri Nanadas could not resist the temptation to refer to foreign concerns. There is very little in the Bill itself about this—I would like to be corrected if I am wrong—and I know he has no specific questions to put. He knows our case and we know his case; I think neither of us would be the wiser by referring in detail to participation by foreign interests. But there is one common thing between us, at least I hope so, namely that in any event we shall not allow the national interest to be sacrificed; there is absolutely no doubt about that. But we should remember that somebody has to be at the basis of any industry; no industry can be run in the air. About my friend Mr. Nanadas, his interest in foreign concerns.....

An Hon. Member: He is interested in the I.C.I.

Shri Karmarkar: It is not my intention to have a dig at him; but I only want to point out that everyone of us has got some interest or other in foreign concerns in so far as we discuss them in this House.

So far as I see, these are the points that have been made before the House. I am deeply grateful for the consider-

ation with which the House has taken this measure. It has agreed with the purpose of the Bill. This is all I have to submit with regard to the observations made by hon. Members in this House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 (Amendment of the First Schedule to Act XXXII of 1934)

Shri Kasliwal: If the hon. Minister is prepared to give an undertaking to this House that he will administer a warning to the industry, then I am satisfied.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I find that none of these amendments to clause 2 has been moved.

Shri Karmarkar: My friend does not want a formal stamped undertaking from me; but I suppose that his point is that whenever you protect an industry that industry has to play the game. There is no doubt about it. I may tell him this, namely, if ultimately the industry does not deserve protection, the Government and the Parliament will take it into consideration. Even if the Government is silent, Mr. Kasliwal is there as a safeguard. So far as I understood him, all that he wants to point out is that in this industry as well as in any other industry, whenever Government grants protection, it is done at the cost of the consumer, and therefore in order to reduce the burden on the consumer, the protection should be granted for as short a period as possible. Since he looks satisfied, I think this is all he meant.

Shri Kasliwal: I do not press my amendments.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause I (Short Title)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:
"That clause I stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause I was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:
"That the Bill be passed."

I would like to make an observation or two at this stage. Mr. Gandhi—he is not in his seat at the moment—said that we should give summaries of the reports to the Members. Normally what we do is this. We do circulate summaries of these reports; but there is one danger. There is a handicap in giving summaries to the House of reports, because in the case of tariff reports and other long reports which are arrived at after a great deal of consideration, it sometimes does not give a complete idea of what the report contains. We give summaries in the case of industries when protection is sought to be continued. Where we want the House to study all the implications involved and decide whether protection should be given to a particular industry, it is much better to study the original report.

Secondly, I think I have been fair in my reference to the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission has been bearing a burden which is really a very heavy one and I am quite sure that the House agrees that the Tariff Commission, though it looks like taking time, is a mechanism which has stood us in good stead. I still remember an occasion when I was attending one of the universities in the United States of America; I happened to listen to a lecture on tariff....

Shri Nanadas rose—

Shri Karmarkar: Is the hon. Member raising any point of order? If so, I am prepared to yield.

Shri Nanadas: I wanted to ask the hon. Minister one question, and that is with regard to the textile machine

manufacturers of Poona and the textile machine manufacturers of Calcutta. It seems that there is a competition between these people in the manufacture of carding engines. May I know what steps the Government propose to take to avoid that competition?

Shri Karmarkar: I thought that the question would be a relevant one. This is the third reading stage of the Bill and I will not take up the time of the House any more. I am grateful to the House for having given wholehearted support to this measure.

Shri Raghaviah (Ongole): I hope it is pertinent though not relevant.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): The hon. Minister was referring to a lecture.

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to complete that. The Professor asked me, will you oblige us by telling us about the operation of the Tariff Commission in your country? Not to take too long, I gave the three basic foundations on which the Tariff Commission works. First, there should be sufficient raw materials in order to justify protection; second, the quantum of protection, that is the burden on the consumer should be just sufficient to protect the industry and no more; and thirdly,—this was interesting to them—it should be an industry which, in a measurable distance of time,—not too long—should be able to justify the protection given by coming into the open and being in a position to compete with other foreign manufacture. I am very happy to say that the basic foundations on which our Tariff Commission is working were very much appreciated both by the professor and the students and they said that it is a very good system. Since my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta permitted me to complete the story, I am quite sure he appreciates that the method of working, though it takes time as I have done in the third reading stage, is a sound one.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

INDUSTRIAL AND STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, and the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The Industrial Finance Corporation Act was last amended in November, 1952. During the debate on that amending Bill, there was some discussion about the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation. The Government set up a committee of enquiry to go into the working of the I.F.C. and other relevant matters that were raised in the course of the discussion here. The committee has submitted its report and most of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government. There may be two or three, and those not very important recommendations which have not yet been accepted. I can give an idea of the recommendations accepted: numbers 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 34, 35 and 36. The recommendations accepted in principle, but in a different form are numbers 2, 20, 22 (part), 25, 27, and 38. Some other recommendations were accepted, but the action called for was left to be decided on merits: Numbers 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 31, 33, 37. Recommendations not accepted: part of recommendation number 9, part of recommendation number 22, and recommendations 28 and 32. The total number of recommendations apart from the Sodepore factory was 38. All except four, two of them in part, were accepted in whole or in principle with some modifications. Decision in respect of the Sodepore Glass Works was delayed so long due to the intricate nature of the matter. A certain decision has been taken. Only yesterday, I laid certain papers on the Table of this House to indicate the decision that the Government have taken on

the recommendation of the enquiry committee regarding the Sodepore Glass Works.

The main purpose of this amending Bill is to make certain changes in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act to implement the recommendations of the enquiry committee which could not be done without amending the Act. One of them is to change the structure of the Industrial Finance Corporation office. So long, the Managing Director was really the head executive officer though there was a Chairman who was only an honorary man. There was also an anomaly. The Chairman of the Board was a member of the Executive Committee, but the Managing Director was the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The enquiry committee felt that this arrangement was not satisfactory. Also, the enquiry committee felt that the power that was being exercised by the Executive Committee was much beyond what was really necessary or what should have been the powers of the Executive Committee.

These two recommendations of the enquiry committee could not be implemented without amending the Act. The present Bill is mainly meant to amend the Act in regard to these two matters. We provide here that the Chairman will be the principal executive officer of the Board. He will be appointed by the Government in consultation with the Board and there will be a General Manager. The two posts of the Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Director will be abolished. The General Manager will simply be an official of the Corporation. The main executive functions of the Corporation will vest in the Chairman.

Another recommendation is about the Executive Committee. The enquiry committee suggested that the name of the Executive Committee should be changed into Loan Committee. But, the Government felt that this designation would not be proper, or would rather be misleading because it is open to the Board to vest any power on any of its committees. It

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may not be that the Board will vest only the function of deciding on loans on that Committee. The main intention of the enquiry committee's recommendation was that the Executive Committee or any other Committee of the Board should not be the final authority in deciding the fate of the applications as regards loans and other things. The committee observed that the Board as such should be in charge of deciding applications for loans. The Government have decided to change the name and functions of the Executive Committee. We have adopted the nomenclature Central Committee, instead of Executive Committee. This Bill provides that that the name of this Committee should be Central Committee, and that it will exercise such power as the Board may think proper and vest in that committee. It will be open to the Board to give any power to any of its committees or sub-committees. This Bill does not put any specific limitation on that. It will be left to the Board to determine what power this committee will exercise. Already there is provision in the Act for some other committees, local committees, committees for different categories of industries, to make recommendations on loan applications, to make proper enquiries about loan applications, etc. In addition to these other committees for different regions or different categories of industries, this Central Committee will be the main committee of the Board of Directors and it will exercise such power as the Board may vest in it.

We are taking this opportunity to make certain other amendments which we find necessary. As defined in the present Act, no concern would be eligible for any loan unless it has been in production for some time. It has been found difficult for some new concerns to find money to finance their working. There have been a number of applications from such concerns as have not started working or produced anything; We feel that it would be necessary for them to get some financial help from the Corporation.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri A. C. Guha: Am I to continue?

Mr. Speaker: I think, if the point is convenient, he may stop, so that....

Shri A. C. Guha: It is more or less at one stage. I have just taken up a new point.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may stop.

SITUATION IN GOA

Mr. Speaker: Now, we take up the discussion on the Goa situation. Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): This morning when the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair, the question was raised as to how long this discussion should be continued, and he had assured us that this matter would be taken up just now.

Mr. Speaker: Well, I think this matter was considered yesterday, though there were no speeches or discussions on the part of Members, and I had stated that the discussion would end by 5 P.M. starting from 2.30 P.M. A voice—perhaps Shri Deshapande—wanted five hours and then I said that it would not be possible to have it for five hours, but 2½ hours would be the probable time, and if necessary we might go further by half an hour. That was the situation, and I believe it was accepted by the House. Nobody raised any point or voice or no further suggestion came in. It is under that impression that we are working now. I think the matter should be treated as closed. We cannot go on revising our decisions and extending times every now and then.

I have seen the proceedings this morning and I understand the matter was again taken up in the Business Advisory Committee. I really do not know how the matter could be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee when the decision was already there and, as I feel it, it was acceptable to the House. Perhaps some Members may have the impression or may want to make suggestions for

further extension, but that is a different matter. I further understand that the hon. Prime Minister also has important engagements fixed on the assumption that the business would be over at 5.30 P.M. and is therefore thinking of replying at 5 P.M. All these considerations have to be taken into account and then we have to proceed further. I am, however, entirely in the hands of the House. I would like to know whether my statement about the engagement of the Prime Minister is a correct one. This is what I have understood.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is so, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, of course, we stick to the original decision, and looking to the time at our disposal if there is a desire on the part of a large number of Members to speak, I think, from the beginning, I should fix up a time-limit of 15 minutes for each Member. That will be the best course.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to move:

"That the situation in regard to Goa be taken into consideration."

I do not propose to say anything more at this stage. Yesterday I had occasion to make a statement on behalf of Government before the House and I should like to hear hon. Members in this House speak so that we may have the advantage of hearing their views and their suggestions. After that, I shall venture to say something.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Yesterday the Prime Minister gave this House a very important statement on Goa. I have no doubt that this statement is of profound national and international significance. The most important announcement in that statement was with reference to the impending closure of the Portuguese Legation in New Delhi. This decision should have taken place nearly two years ago when we withdrew our Minister from Lisbon. In fact, our Government and this country have

exercised the greatest amount of patience in dealing with Portugal, to the extent that even though we found it was of no use to us to keep our Minister in Lisbon, we have allowed the Portuguese Legation to continue till now. But it is clear now, with the statement of the Prime Minister, that this patience is completely exhausted. I am sure everybody in the world will take notice that there is no longer any possibility for Portugal to deal with India in the manner in which she has sought to deal with us all along.

I would only make a reference to one important point in the statement of the Prime Minister yesterday. That is, I am very glad to note that for the first time in our, shall we say, constitutional, legal or diplomatic documents, the word "enclave" was used by the Prime Minister with reference to Portuguese territories here. I am glad he was able to strike upon this particular expression which only shows irrevocably that these enclaves belong to India and that Portugal has no business to be in them. They are no longer the overseas territories or the overseas provinces of Portugal. They are no longer the possessions or settlements of a foreign power in this country, which they used to be before. In other words, the unity of Goa and India has been completely formed by this use of the word "enclave". I am sure the Prime Minister has chosen the word deliberately and, I hope, irrevocably.

I am happy to state—and I am sure each one of my colleagues in this hon. House has noticed it—that this debate has come forward with the greatest amount of goodwill and understanding and co-operation between all sections of the House. Gone are the days when situations like those we are faced with in Goa used to produce acrimonious discussions, adjournment motions and so on and so forth. Nothing of that kind has occurred and this debate is now taking place, and I repeat again, on the basis of prior understanding between all sections of the House that it should proceed with

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dignity. In fact, we in this House today are going to dedicate ourselves to the cause of Goa irrespective of party or politics, and there is no division as far as opinion goes, as far as major policies are concerned, between the Government benches and the rest of the House. (Interruption) I am sure my hon. friend Sir H. V. Kamath will certainly make his contribution presently, and I hope he will allow me now to proceed. There is no doubt about this that we in this country are now fully dedicated to the cause, the task, the supreme task, of liberating Goa and merging it with our own national territory. And this is notice enough to the world, if notice were needed, that there is no question of any outside agency or power attempting to divide Indian ranks as far as the Goa question is concerned.

I am sure that each one of my colleagues who participates in this debate will proceed with moderation and in a constructive spirit, because I am sure there are difficulties in individual positions. I am not unaware of it. I am sure my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, will bear me out that all the effort we have made in this country during the past two months with our all-parties national convention at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi have been carried on in the belief that despite the existence of, shall we say, differences in position, the broad objective is clear. The broad desire on the part of every single party to co-operate with each other and to come together on the same platform has been completely fulfilled. I am sure this will be another earnest or indication of the manner in which the country would like to deal with the Goa question.

I know something of this Goa business, with the result that I am prepared to make two very general propositions which I am sure this House would like to examine and accept, possibly. There is no question of any departure in the near future from the peaceful character of this Goa satyagraha movement. There is a number

of misunderstandings on this issue, and I am glad to be able to say that the present pattern of the satyagraha movement will continue. Only, as the tempo is rising now,—as it has risen during the past two weeks in particular—there will be more people going in, but the pattern will not be departed from, and I am sure that once this is understood, there will not be any difficulty between the various political parties represented here to come together on a general platform of approach to Goa. The freedom movement inside Goa is developing. I am glad the Prime Minister, for the first time, if I am not mistaken, has emphasised this aspect of the question. 2,500 Goans have gone under the jack-boots of the Portuguese, or shall I say, the Fascist authorities in Goa, Diu and Daman. And what is 2,500 to 6,38,000 people? It is a proportion which is, I think, very honourably comparable to the jail-going we had been able to demonstrate for 36 crores of people when the British were ruling over us. In fact, I am here to say, and I am glad I have this opportunity of saying it, the internal movement inside Goa is strong, is growing, and it is time that this aspect of the question is completely recognised both in India and abroad.

The result of that position is this. There is a movement of Goans' resistance inside Goa. Recently Indian satyagrahis have been entering Goa. Goans in India are also entering Goa, with the result that the confluence of this triune movement of internal resistance, of the marching of Goans in India into Goa, and the marching of Indian nationals into Goa, is of tremendous importance; and I would emphasise only one point here, namely that as regards Goa, there is no difference between Goa and India or Goan and Indian. I am sure, once this point is established—as the Prime Minister was very clearly establishing yesterday through his statement—all the propaganda that Dr. Salazar is making that this is something like an invasion from India into Goa will be completely demolished.

I am glad to note that the great Congress Party in the resolution which it passed last Friday has been able to take up a position which is a tremendous advance on the position so far available to this country. For the first time, the Working Committee of the Congress has committed the Goans, the Indians and the Government of India to this liberation struggle. I consider this is a position of paramount significance to our country. Secondly, it has enabled Congressmen to go into Goa in their individual capacity. Not being a Congressman, I do not know the mechanism of approach to this question. But from what I know, and I think I know fairly a good amount of information about this particular aspect, the time has come when Congressmen will march into Goa. And I am glad to say....

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna):
Hear, hear.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am glad to say my hon. friend Shri V. G. Deshpande has gone through the baptism of the fire, of being mauled in in Goa. One of our hon. colleagues Shri T. K. Chaudhuri is inside Goa today in Portuguese jails. Some of us from this House have already announced our intention to go into Goa. And I am glad to say—but I will not be in a position to reveal names today—some Congressmen, very senior Congressmen, have offered to go with us into Goa, with the result that the satyagraha movement which has so far been going on will have an all-parties character, and the principle of non-violence and the satyagrahis going to Goa completely unarmed will be maintained.

I would like to make a few points with respect to the satyagrahis. There is now an all-party Goan Vimochan Committee, which has come into existence with that veteran Congressman Shri K. M. Jhade as chairman, and which is doing everything that is possible for not only placing the satyagraha movement properly, i.e. sending

out satyagrahis into Goa, but more so for receiving those returned satyagrahis who are beaten up and thrown back into our territory and looking after their comforts and medical treatment. I consider I must raise my voice in this forum and say that now that the satyagraha question has been completely regularised, so to speak, on a national basis, greater effort must be forthcoming in this country to ensure that the comforts and medical treatment of satyagrahis who are going to enter into Goa in larger numbers in the near future will become possible; and I hope that something will be done in this matter. I am not suggesting official agency for obvious reasons, but there are so many non-official agencies which can be harnessed to discharge this task.

Here, I would like to address two or three points to the Prime Minister. Apart from the steps taken so far, I am here to suggest very seriously that the time has come for the stoppage of trade relations with Portuguese enclaves in India, and between Portugal and India, and it should not be delayed. You would recall, Mr. Speaker, that even when the British were ruling over us in undivided India, for the sake of our national prestige and our honour, we had severed trade relations with South Africa, and I may say as a broad estimate Rs. 125 lakhs worth of favourable balance of trade had been thrown into the Arabian sea, all for the sake of maintaining our national honour. I need not quote that as a precedent, for we do not require any precedent as regards Goa. I would only suggest that trade relations must be stopped forthwith. And this is a matter for consideration by Government.

The second point which I would like to make is this. On all accounts, Portugal is now digging in in Goa, Diu and Daman. There is considerable amount of gun-running, international gun-running, into Goa. Our security services naturally keep an eye on these things. But we have no adequate possibility or adequate opportunity

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of knowing the extent of war preparations, the amount of material, conventional and other weapons and stores, material etc. which are imported into Goa, Diu and Daman, which have access to the sea, as you know well. The result is that the time has come when our navy must be able to patrol these areas and find out what is happening. The question of a naval blockade or something like a naval blockade etc. are matters for decision by Government at the highest level. Our defence services, our Chiefs of Staff, will certainly say what they have to say. But at the moment I am not going into that question in detail. I would only make one point in this connection, and that is this. Our navy is going for manoeuvres all over the world. The right of the seas is available to us. Since we do not know what is happening, let our navy move about outside the territorial waters, three miles and a few yards away, so to speak, and let us know exactly what is happening. We know, and we have information, that some of our neighbour countries are actively giving assistance in provisioning Goa not only with food supplies but also with materials of war and weapons. This is a matter which has got to be examined carefully, and I am sure the Prime Minister would look into it.

I would make an appeal to the Prime Minister to keep in touch with the International Red Cross, an organisation to which this country belongs, to find out what is happening to our prisoners in Goa. This is a matter which, on humanitarian grounds, on grounds which are accepted by all civilised nations—I am sure Portugal also is a member of the Red Cross Society, as far as my knowledge goes—has got to be tackled immediately.

Finally, I would like to know whether the Prime Minister is in a position to secure for our prisoners inside Goa treatment as prisoners of war. The House would recall that during the second world war in particular, when commandoes were poured into enemy territory, when commandoes carried

lethal weapons on their bodies both for offence and for defence purposes, they were also treated as prisoners of war, whereas we from this country, sending our satyagrahis unarmed completely, were unable to get treatment as prisoners of war. This is a matter for discussion at the diplomatic level. I am sure the Prime Minister would look into this question too.

The recent visit of the Prime Minister to His Holiness the Pope has clarified once and for all the question relating to religion in Goa. Now I would like to know, if possible, from the Prime Minister what has happened to his talks with the British Prime Minister and others, belonging to the NATO group of Powers, whether their good offices have been sought towards the solution of this Goa question on a peaceful basis, what exactly is the attitude of the NATO Powers which are supposed to be friendly to this country, whether they still cling on to that clause 14, I believe, of the NATO agreement and things of that sort, and whether our diplomatic offensive—I am using the word rather generically—has yielded results, and whether we can look to some sort of intervention from these friendly Powers towards securing the liberation of Goa and its integration with India.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Yesterday we heard the Prime Minister's statement on Goa. The unanimous feeling of the people of this country, belonging to all parties and persuasions, that Goa is a part of India and that it is the duty and the right of the people of Goa, the people of India and the Government of India to strive for the liberation of Goa, was very well expressed in that statement.

The issue of Goa today is a national issue. No Indian can remain quiet till Goa is liberated. That is the reason why there had been so much of national unanimity on this question. A very strong movement comprising all thoughts and creeds has grown up in this country for the last one year,

and it is becoming stronger and stronger every day. Names of hundreds of men and women who are ready to fight, to take part in the liberation movement, are coming every day.

In spite of the terrible repression in Goa, these names are coming every day; it is a national pride and it also shows our glorious tradition. The Government have gone to the last limits of their patience. For over a year now, Parliament and this country have heard with rising indignation of the repression in Goa and the treatment that has been meted out towards the satyagrahis by the Portuguese Administration. In spite of the request and the declaration of the Government, the Portuguese Government did not even try to negotiate, and banged the door of negotiation. Under these circumstances, we fully endorse the Government of India's conclusion that the existence of the Portuguese Legation in New Delhi serves no purpose, and we welcome the Prime Minister's announcement that the Portuguese Government has been asked to close it by 8th August. This is a serious warning to Portugal; it also shows that the Government of India's patience has reached its limit and they are now preparing to see what further action can be taken. The people of Goa and India are watching to see what is the next step that the Government of India would be taking in this matter.

One does not understand why Portuguese imperialism is behaving so insolently. We cannot understand why it is incapable of studying the course of history and understanding the drastic changes that have been taking place in this country for the last so many years. It might have forgotten the history of our country when we fought against the British and the French lately. Does the Portuguese Government think that we who have fought against the British and the French have become so weak today that it is impossible for us to liberate Goa? It is only a very very small area compared with the other part of India. The recent Bandung Confer-

ence is the best example of the determination of the Asian people to see that colonialism will not be tolerated. Even today those powers who have colonies under them, and who are even fighting against those who are fighting for freedom in those places, even they will not openly say today that they are supporting colonialism. The world has changed, people have changed and the outlook has changed, but the Portuguese Government has not changed at all and it is even today blind and deaf to the realities of the situation and to the changes that are happening and that have happened all over the world.

I do not want to explain what is happening in Goa because everyone of us knows that. It shocks all civilised nations in this world. There are barbarous attacks on satyagrahis. When they fall down, soldiers with nails on their shoes jump on them; they shave their eye-brows and also their heads. This is the treatment that is meted out to satyagrahis. One would be surprised to see that in 1955 such things are happening and such is the treatment meted out to satyagrahis. Not only that. They say that it is the Indians and the satyagrahis who are violent. It is the Portuguese Government that is responsible for everything that is happening in Goa today and if it continues to treat the satyagrahis like this, if it continues to behave like this, certainly many more things will happen and it will be the Portuguese Government who will be responsible for all that and it will be blamed by the whole civilised world.

While paying a tribute to the freedom fighters and those who are inside jail—an hon. Member of this House also is inside jail—we wholeheartedly and sincerely support all actions now taken by the Government which strengthen the Goa liberation movement. At the same time, we appeal to the Government not to tie the hands of those who fight for freedom. Nothing should be done, directly or indirectly, which would discourage the liberation movement and demoralise the people, who are coming in thousands to take part in this struggle.

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and even to sacrifice their lives for this cause. Whatever may be the intentions of the Government, we regret to say that the restriction on mass satyagraha is a denial of the right of the people of this country to take part in the struggle for freedom, and such restriction on mass satyagraha will certainly weaken our movement, and only strengthen our enemies. We request the Government to march forward taking stronger and more effective measures, including economic sanctions. We also feel that if a situation arises, and if the people of this country desire that it is necessary, the Government will even have to resort to police action in order to vindicate the honour of our country. I am sure the people of Goa, the people of India and all civilised nations in the world will rally behind this Government so that Goa may be liberated and that part of the country merged with India. The will and determination and the united action of the people of Goa and India, as well as of the Government of India, will certainly grow stronger, and it will be a mighty, irresistible force which will liberate Goa in the immediate future.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): Yesterday the Prime Minister in his statement on Goa gave a very clear and lucid exposition of what is happening there and what is likely to happen. This is good so far as it goes, but I am sorry the Prime Minister gave us no indication of what the Government propose to do to solve this problem or what the Government want the people to do. I am not here to advise the Government; I can only analyse the situation.

It has often been said that the question of the independence of Goa or the Goan struggle is primarily the concern of the people of Goa. This may be true if the Goans wanted their independence apart from India as an isolated piece of territory. But what the Goans want is integration with India. Therefore, I submit that the Goan struggle is only the last stage in the national struggle for

independence. We fought for the freedom of the whole of India and not any part thereof, and we cannot allow any part of our territory to remain under foreign yoke, under colonial rule and think that we have attained complete freedom.

It is a fact which nobody can deny that geographically Goa is in India and our interests—political, social and economic—are identical; even our cultural interests are identical. How then can this portion of territory be allowed to remain outside India? Moreover, the Goans themselves find opportunities for their fulfilment and advance more in India than in Goa. Talking about the Catholic Church, there is no high dignitary in the Church in Goa who is a Goan, but in India, 25 per cent of the bishops of the Catholic Church are Goans, and recently we had the only Indian Cardinal of the Catholic Church, and he is a Goanese. Goanese occupy high positions in the administration of India and also in the economic and industrial life of the country.

3 P.M.

The whole economy of Goa depends on the remittances that are sent from time to time from India. Therefore, the question should not arise whether we are as much interested in the freedom of Goa as the Goanese themselves. I think occasionally the Government themselves have admitted that the independence of Goa is a problem not concerning the Goanese alone but also the people of India and the Government of India as representative of the people of India. This identity of interest was very powerfully expressed by the Prime Minister a few days back in a Press conference; in great indignation and almost in disgust he said that "there is nothing more scandalous on God's earth today than the Portuguese occupation of Goa. They cannot and will not hold on to Goa; let the whole world take notice; let the Atlantic Powers take notice that we will not tolerate any nonsense about Goa from whatever quarter it comes." This shows that Goa and

India are one and also shows the determination of the Government of India to bring about this oneness in the political field.

What then is the hitch? I am afraid the hitch is the one that has existed throughout the centuries in the minds of the sensitive, in the minds of high-minded kings, rulers and politicians. It is this—whether even in the interest of justice, in the interest of the rights of the people, violence can be used and war can be made an instrument of state policy. This is the same dilemma which is presented to us in the *Gita* when Arjuna was faced with the problem of killing his kith and kin and his revered *gurus*. This is also the problem that has been dramatised by Shakespeare in *Hamlet*—‘to be or not to be’ was not the question. There was a previous question. The question of ‘to be or not to be’ was a question that arose after. The first question before Hamlet was whether, in the cause of justice, in the cause of the rights of the people, in the cause of his own rights, he was to kill his step-father; that was the question. From that arose the second question because he was confused and could not solve the first question properly. From that arose the question of being or not-being. The primary question was, and will remain, I am afraid, as long as the world lasts, whether we can use violent means and war, with all its terrible consequences, for righting wrongs.

We know the solution that was offered by the *Gita*. It says that we cannot but carry on the work of the world; the organisation of the people must continue and a person placed in a high position has got to do his painful duty, but his attitude of mind towards the performance of his duty has to change. That attitude has to be one of unattachment; that attitude has to be that whatever happens he has to remain calm, neither elated by success nor depressed by failure. This is the solution of the *Gita* and I suppose no better solution can be offered.

In India are we as a nation pledged to non-violence? Is the Indian Gov-

ernment as government pledged to non-violence? So far as I know, the Indian Government maintains an army and it wants it to be more and more efficient. Not only that. It encourages the citizens to learn the art of war for any emergency. Further when occasion has arisen, we have used our armed forces as we did in Kashmir and in Hyderabad. We also participated in the U.N.O. discussion about North Korea and South Korea, and we had no hesitation to declare that North Korea was the aggressor, knowing full well that that would lead to war and that war might develop into a world war. Therefore, we cannot say that we as a nation are pledged to non-violence.

But often our Prime Minister has told us that war solves no problem. He is a student of history and he has written a book on world history, a comprehensive book. I do not know how it can be said that war has solved no problems. War has solved many problems in the world. The unification of nations was due to civil and external wars. Independence movements throughout the world had to use weapons of war and violence. Except for the Indian struggle, all the previous struggles for independence have been violent. (Interruption). To say that war is no solution to any problem, I am afraid, is a half-truth. It is just like a proverb. It is true that war as it is fought today with atomic weapons, total war and global war are no solution to any problem. But to say that there are no distinctions between war and war is to say that there are no distinctions between what we eat and what we refrain from eating—the vegetarian knows that vegetables have life, but he does not make logical divisions but makes practical divisions; he takes vegetables and does not take meat. The meat-eater does not go to his logical conclusion but makes practical divisions. He takes meat of animals and not of men. The world has to make practical distinctions between war and war. What kind of war are we thinking of here? We are thinking of a little pocket, Portuguese pocket, of Goa. Are we

[Acharya Kripalani]

thinking of a global war? Are we talking of a war to be carried on with atom bombs or hydrogen bombs? We are talking of a war that will be in its limited scope, that will be fought with orthodox weapons; and we know, there is no possibility of its extension. Even if there was a possibility of its extending beyond its scope.....

Mr. Speaker: He has got two minutes' time left.

Acharya Kripalani: I cannot finish within two minutes. I rarely speak in the House.

Mr. Speaker: He can just give his suggestions for the solution of the problem.

Acharya Kripalani: The Prime Minister must be given credit that he has seen to it that this war will not spread and that the Portuguese are isolated. He met the Pope and he got from him the declaration that religion had nothing to do with the question of Goa. Russia and China have already declared in favour of our rights in Goa. Then, the United States Congress has declared that in future their policy will be for the liberation of the colonial people. France has already declared herself in our favour by renouncing in India its possessions. The only big power that has said nothing as yet is our friend, the English. And we are in the Commonwealth. But I am sure that the English will not disturb themselves so far as Goa is concerned.

Let us leave aside this question of war. The problem that rose in the minds of sensitive rulers, kings and politicians in past centuries exists no more today. It was solved by Gandhiji in such a way that this question need not arise at all in any sensitive mind. He gave us a substitute for war. He gave us the technique of satyagraha. If we use this technique of satyagraha, if we use this technique of non-violent resistance, the question of the evil consequences of war need not arise in any sensitive soul. We have a method for righting wrongs. Last year the people wanted to use the weapon of mass satyagraha. The peo-

ple of India did not want individual satyagraha. When all preparations were ready, the Government at the last moment prohibited mass satyagraha. Therefore, the present symbolical satyagraha was organised and has been going on. But I say this symbolic satyagraha must go further if it has to prosper and if it is not to fritter away, as every such symbolic satyagraha fades away. I suppose the Government wants, even for diplomatic purposes, the satyagraha movement in Goa to continue and not altogether to stop. If they do not want it to stop they have no choice but to allow the people to expand the movement. Not only should they not stop the people from going but they themselves should be the leaders of the satyagraha, if they want to eschew war. I say, either you have a limited war with orthodox weapons—it will be just as in Hyderabad—or you have satyagraha. There is no third way that I can see. But I tell you that even a limited war would be as near satyagraha as possible, because, I remember Gandhiji saying that the fight of Poland against Hitler and the fight of the Chinese against the Japanese, were the nearest approach to satyagraha. I know today it is possible to quote Vinobha against Gandhiji as it is possible to quote Gandhiji against Vinobha as was recently done by the Governor of Bombay. But the words of the Master are quite clear. He considered legitimate violent resistance as near to satyagraha as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will realise that there are a large number of people anxious to speak. He had already exhausted his time and I have allowed him four more minutes.

Acharya Kripalani: Government themselves said that Gandhiji had sanctioned the use of force for driving away the marauders from Kashmir. Dr. Salazar and those who are acting under his instructions are no better because of the atrocities they had committed and they are likely to commit. The Goa problem must be solved and its solution brooks no delay.

Government have to make their choice and mobilise public opinion. It is not fit for a mighty Government to shirk its responsibility. If it does the result will not be peace, but rather greater violence. It may be that the Goan movement will go underground and conspiratorial violence is worse than war because it is unregulated.

The Prime Minister thinks that it is not consistent with our dignity that a mighty kingdom like India should crush a fly like Portugal. But this fly is a very poisonous fly; it attacks innocent people. I shall give here what they have done in this one year. They have imprisoned 2,500 people and 110 people have been awarded punishments of 900 years' imprisonment—the maximum punishment being 38 years. There is no end to lathi charges and there is no end of beating of our people; even women have been molested. Therefore, I say that the Government has to make up its mind and whatever it does whether it is a limited war or whether it is a police action, whether it is satyagraha—I can assure them that the country will be with them. The country cannot be with them if no action at all is taken and they rely merely upon diplomacy.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to note that there is perfect unanimity in the objective so far as the Goa question is concerned, and I am hoping that there will be some understanding in the methods by which this problem has to be solved. Acharya Kripalani referred to violence and non-violence. I shall deal with that later on not from any theoretical or dogmatic point of view because he is in a way wedded to the dogma of non-violence and I am not. But I shall give my reasons in a very practical manner why I consider resort to violence at this stage or at least for a pretty long time to come impractical. Meanwhile, I would like to let the world know this. Dr. Salazar in November said that Goa was not a matter of reasonable aspiration or an imperial necessity for India but of personal ambitions or party whims in which the Prime

Minister let himself be involved. One who had listened to the discussion just now will be convinced that it is not for any party purpose or for the advancement of any political party that Government has taken the attitude it has taken. In fact the movement for liberation of Goa is itself a step in the process of evolution of history and if anything was done in 1946 it was in anticipation of that evolution. Today the process of evolution, of completely freeing this great land, will continue and the struggle that had been started in Goa will not stop till it is crowned with success. As to that, I have not the slightest doubt.

Now the attitude taken by the Portuguese Government is very difficult to understand. But there is some logic in it none the less. In November 1954, Dr. Salazar said that either they must transfer sovereignty or the situation in the Portuguese territory in Goa must be such that the unanimous, strong and unbreakable will on the part of the people of Goa should make it impossible for the Government to be carried on there. That situation is growing fast and it is wrong to say that this movement is being sponsored for any political reason or for party purposes. It is spontaneous as has been made clear by the resolution of the working committee it is the duty of every Indian to support its cause of freedom because Goa is part and parcel of this country whether it is from the point of history, geography, culture, this, that and the other.

Now, the question is: how is this problem to be solved? There is no need to convince this House or any Indian that Goa is part of India. Dr. Salazar has said, there cannot be any negotiation if India wants to discuss the question of transfer of sovereignty. I should like the Government to make it clear when the stage for negotiation comes that the question of sovereignty is not a question to be argued; it must be assumed. The point for negotiation is, in what way, in what stages and with what safeguards sovereignty is to be transferred. In this con-

[Shri Gadgil.]

nection I remember what late Shri Motilal Nehru said when he was told by many people that he should go before the Parliament and plead the cause of Indian freedom. He said, "Indian freedom is not a matter to be argued. It is a matter that must be assumed to be true; assumed to be valid and the only question that is open for argument is in what way and in what manner it is to be transferred." Therefore, when the stage comes for negotiation—it is bound to come—at that stage the point must be made clear that there cannot be any argument about sovereignty. The sovereignty of Goa belongs to the people of Goa who are part and parcel of the Indian people.

As regards how the Government of India will act in those circumstances, evidence has already been given when French territory in India was transferred. Whatever legitimate rights as regards culture, language and religion have been guaranteed there—and I have not the slightest doubt because the Prime Minister has made that abundantly clear—will be guaranteed here. Now, so long negotiations do not start the struggle that has been started must continue and I am of the view that it would be wrong at this stage by any scale or manner of that struggle to give an opportunity for the possibility of that satyagraha being changed into something which is not peaceful. Therefore, we must move with caution. Truth is on our side. The whole course of history is on our side. And, what is far more important is that what is happening in the world today is also on our side. Acharya Kripalani said that no problem was solved by war. I am sorry, what he said was, that no problem was solved by war was the statement by the Prime Minister with which he disagreed and I am surprised because he is a great authority on Gandhism. If there is anything which distinguishes Gandhiji's contribution to world philosophy it is this: that all problems can be solved peacefully. Today the world opinion has taken a revolu-

tionary turn. Up till last week everybody thought that there was nothing like an alternative except a decision on the battle field. I do not go to the length of saying that those people who have been doing all sorts of violent things and indulging in war have suddenly become saints. No. But, a consciousness is gradually growing in them that there is a better alternative which will give far more enduring results. And, when at this moment this psychological change is taking place, will it be wisdom, will it be even good from the point of view, not of principle but of expediency, that we should go in recklessly for something which is not a peaceful method? Therefore, I suggest that we should continue in the non-violent manner in which the satyagraha is being conducted and I am glad some of the Members have spoken very appreciatively about what individual Congressmen have been doing. I am also glad that some of them have for the first time in their parliamentary life in this period spoken something appreciative about the Government.

Shri S. S. More: That is Geneva atmosphere.

Shri Gadgil: What I want to say is that you watch the actions of the Government and suspend your judgment for some time. The Vidur Niti has defined a pandit as follows:

"यस्य कृत्य न जानेन्त मन्व वा मौखिनं पदः ।
कृतमवाच्य जानान्त स वै पौराण उच्यते ॥"

"whose future actions, advice or consultation is never published, but who is known to the public by the act he does."

And, when this Government is headed by a 'Pandit' we should naturally expect that—leave aside the words and statements, take the deeds—something good will be done. In the course of the last few days what the Government has done with respect to the transport and with respect to the closing down of the Legation, do constitute something of a new trend;

something of a review of the policy which has been followed so far.

But, the main point I want to urge, Mr. Speaker, is: let us not be provoked into wrong action or a wrong step. If that is done we will put ourselves in the wrong box not only in connection with the small problem of Goa, but with respect to the great and high work we have been doing in the international field. Not, that I claim that India is the author of the entire policy, but the contribution of this country through our great Prime Minister is not small. Therefore, let us see that what we do is consistent with what we preach and practise and consistent with the trend and tone of the public opinion as has recently expressed itself. Let our enthusiasm not exceed our judgement and our actions, our principles. And, when for a long time we do not succeed, do not believe that success is not available. One fine morning it is not impossible that we will read the news that Goa is even juridically and legally part of this country. Till that let us do whatever we want to do calmly with a perfect understanding and with the unanimity that has been shown today. If that continues that itself is a guarantee of our ultimate success.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Where is the unanimity?

Shri Gadgil: In the end I want to say this that there are other powers as appears from the press reports who are trying to take undue advantage of the situation. Let me not warn them, but let me tell them that they will be acting very short-sightedly and in a very unstatesman-like manner if for a little temporary advantage they lose what is far more important from their own point of view and from the point of view of the world. Let us mobilise the world opinion and if at all after quite a long time—I do not want to specify years, months or weeks—we come to the conclusion—I mean the people of India come to the conclusion—that there is the necessity to depart from our policy of peaceful approach,

negotiation, this, that and the other, and if any such step is taken then the whole world opinion must say: "What else India could do because Portugal was so stupid, so blind and so out of tune with the world opinion?" Till that position comes and that position is nothing new to Indian philosophy, we should wait. We have it exemplified in *Mahabharata*. The Kauravas refused to give Pandavas even so much as a grain and in the end what happened, everybody knows. Therefore, if we believe in our national motto सत्यमेव जयते then I have not the slightest doubt that victory is certain and is assured by the unanimous support that has been given by the Members of this Parliament.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, on a point of explanation, I did not want to interrupt the speaker at the time he was speaking. I never said that violent action should be undertaken. I only said that there are two courses of action—either violent action or satyagraha—and if satyagraha is to prevail the Government itself should lead the movement.

Shri Kottukappally (Meenachil): Sir, the Portuguese possessions in India should merge with the Indian Republic in the interests of the people of Goa, Christians and Hindus. The Goans will thereby get a fresher, freer and fuller life and wider scope for association with the Indian people. They will have opened up before them larger opportunities of Government service and employment in Indian industries and trades.

With Goa's broken coast-line and inlets and facilities of communication, Goa can certainly develop in shipping and commerce much more under the Government of India. Goa has rich resources of iron and manganese ore. It can grow as a centre of steel industry. There are also there wider possibilities of developing the fishing industry. In the matter of agriculture, Goa has remained backward and has been a deficit area so far as food is concerned. The people of Goa and the other two Portuguese possessions depend for

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their foodstuffs and their finance mostly on India. With the help of the Indian Government agriculture can expand in these territories and the people at large become more prosperous. There are already large numbers of Goans in the Government of India service and in business in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Estrangement of relations between the Government of India and the Portuguese Government will be disadvantageous to the people in the Portuguese possessions. It would profit little the people of these areas to be united with a country 5,000 miles away.

Even during the reign of the British, Goa was not considered as a foreign territory. The identity of the people of Goa with the citizens of India was fully recognised even at that time and the people of Goa enjoyed the same privileges in India as Indian citizens themselves. In a way, the people of Goa enjoyed greater advantages in India than even the citizens of the Indian States. Indian nationals of Goan origin were eligible to apply for all Government posts including posts in the Defence Department. That position continues even today. We have in our services, particularly in the Defence Services, Indians of Goan origin in large numbers, some in key positions. There has never been a suggestion in any quarter Indian, British or Portuguese, that they are aliens. Goa is part of India geographically, historically and racially and the people of Goa are as much Indians as any in other parts of India. Any argument that people in Goa are European Portuguese nationals is ridiculous, absurd and unbelievable on the face of it.

We repudiate Dr. Salazar's stand that Portuguese armies and armaments are required to sustain Christianity in Goa or India. Christianity was preached, spread and flourished in this land 1,500 years before the Portuguese people heard of us. The fact that Christianity existed in this land for 1,900 years is the guarantee that for another 1,900 years after

Dr. Salazar and his men have gone from this land, Christianity will grow and flourish here.

It is a sacrilegious insult to the religion of Lord Jesus Christ that it requires Portuguese arms and armaments to uphold it. The gospel of Jesus was not based on armies. It preached peace to all men. In the last hours of his life Jesus declared to his chief disciple, St. Peter, that those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. Christianity conquered Rome and Greece and many places on the earth not by the sword but by the virtues of its saints and the blood of its martyrs. Christianity shall endure, Portugal or no Portugal, so long as men and women on earth seek God, truth and light and peace of soul.

In the Indian Republic there are more Christians than all people in the European Portugal put together, for the population of Portugal is just eight and a half millions. The entire population of Goa which is only six lakhs does not number as many Christians as in Travancore-Cochin. If the Christians in India can live in peace and harmony with the rest of their fellow-citizens, why not the small number of Christians in Goa, after the Portuguese are gone?

Portugal has not kept all its possessions it had in India. Cochin was at one time under them. So was Bombay and Bassein. In the period 1580-1640, Portugal itself was absorbed into Spain and so was Goa. Even Goa, itself, since the days of Albuquerque, has changed hands several times. It went into the hands of Spain in 1580, of British in 1800 and then again of Britain in 1808 on the invasion of Portugal by France.

The Catholic Church saw early enough the events that were coming. It removed the right of Portugal to have its ecclesiastical patronage over some of the dioceses in India by a treaty entered into between the Vatican and Portugal in May, 1928.

Portugal had to agree to forego this right known as "Padroado". His Holiness the Pope has told our Prime Minister that the merger of Goa into the Indian Republic is no religious issue and that it is absolutely political.

The Christians and Catholics in India stretch out their hand of fellowship to people in Goa and offer them all help and best wishes in their fight to free themselves from foreign yoke. The Goans are a people devoutly religious and well-known for their refinement and their exquisite taste in all arts, especially music. We offer them our cordial greetings and long and pray for the day when they will be one and united with their brethren across the border.

The Western nations like Holland, France and Britain had territories in India. But Portuguese possessions alone remain. It was thought that as the British and French left India, Portugal will also quit this land in good grace. I still believe that wisdom will dawn on the people of Portugal and their rulers and that they would follow the foot-steps of Britain and France.

Goa is dear to the Christians in all lands and particularly to the 400 million Catholics in all countries on account of the sepulchre of St. Francis Xavier. But Portugal should not forget that we have in Madras the sepulchre of St. Thomas, one of the twelve disciples of Christ intact and honoured for nineteen centuries and that St. Xavier himself while living prayed long for light and guidance at that tomb of St. Thomas.

His Eminence Valerian Gracias, the Cardinal of India and His Grace Archbishop of Delhi Monsignor Fernandez have stated in unmistakable terms where the Christians in India stand on this issue. I call upon the people in Goa to stand by India as the ancient Christians in Kerala did during the Gandhian days, and hold high the banner of freedom. May the grace of God be with them during the difficult days ahead and at all times.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): My hon. friend Dr. L. K. Sundaram referred to the fact that there had been an all-party convention on Goa and that there has been a resolution adopted unanimously by that convention at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and finally Delhi. But he did not disclose the contents of that resolution. That resolution asked the Government of India to make a final attempt to negotiate with the Portuguese authorities for the peaceable integration of Goa with India failing which it further asked the Government to take suitable sanctions in order to remove the last vestiges of colonialism from India. I know that there have been many persons who have been critical of that resolution as being somewhat weak and halting. They have felt that it was purposeless for the Government to attempt to negotiate with an administration which refused to negotiate or even to sit around a table and to discuss the matter. The same people are critical of the attitude and the policy of the Government of India. They feel that the policy of the Government is hesitant, is halting and is weak. But I believe that all these critics have failed to see the whole problem in its proper perspective and setting.

The problem of Goa is comparatively a small problem. As my hon. friend, Shri Gadgil, has pointed out, because of India's policy of seeking solutions to international problems by friendly, peaceable methods, I believe with him that India has vastly increased her national prestige. Not only that; because of her policy of seeking solutions in a peaceable way, it has been given to India to play an increasingly vital role in lessening world tensions.

I believe that the policy that the Government is pursuing today is consistent with the policy of restraint and dignity and is in consonance with the position of a great power. Unfortunately there is a likelihood that India's restraint, her patience and her

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dignity may be mistaken for weakness in certain quarters.

May I in passing make a reference to the role of the Prime Minister in this matter? I have seen comments in the Portuguese press and I regret to say in certain sections of the Western press, the Prime Minister has been not only vilified, but perhaps abused. He has been accused of inciting Indian public opinion unnecessarily on this issue. On the other hand, I believe that the Prime Minister has held Indian public opinion on the leash in this matter. I believe that he alone has the necessary stature and commands the necessary respect to contain Indian public opinion. If the Prime Minister released his hold Indian public opinion would overflow into and over Goa. As I have said I believe the problem could be solved if Indian public opinion was left to itself. Goa, I believe, is too small a territory and the Portuguese too puny a power to require a country like India to resort to police action. For anyone to believe that Goa can continue to remain a Portuguese enclave on Indian soil is to live in a world of wild and hopeless illusion. I had the privilege of presiding over the All Parties Goa meeting at Bombay and I know how the Goans themselves feel about it. They regard Goa as a symbol of colonialism. The Goans themselves realise that for anyone to believe that the Portuguese rule can be perpetuated in Goa is to attempt to fly in the teeth of history because everyone including the Goans knows that history is on the march in resurgent Asia today. And in a resurgent Asia which includes a resurgent India colonialism cannot and will not be tolerated. I feel that the only path not only of statesmanship but of sanity is for the Portuguese, and perhaps to a certain extent for the Western democracies, to negotiate with India. I feel that it is the duty of the Western democracies to bring pressure to bear on Portugal in this matter, unless of course both America and Britain have forgotten the recent

lessons of colonial history. I believe that the longer the Portuguese remain in Goa, the longer they resort to repression, the longer they create bitterness the greater the injury will they do to the cause of democracy in Asia. And I say this with regret that American diplomacy has not sufficiently appreciated Asian psychology. The tenderest part in Asian psychology today is its instant and indignant reaction to all forms and expressions of colonialism and racialism. There is a feeling, it may not be justified, that the Portuguese are behaving stupidly and arrogantly because they are receiving *sub rosa* encouragement from some of the Western democracies. I do not know whether that feeling is justified, but the longer the Portuguese continue to be arrogant and stupid, the greater will that feeling spread in India and it may take the form of a certain amount of hostility to the Western democracies.

Sir, it is a cynical perversion of facts for the Portuguese to say that they are staying on in Goa in order to protect the Goan Christians. If the Portuguese were really sincere in their professions of solicitude, they would have been the first to start negotiations for the integration of Goa with India. If the Portuguese were really interested in the wellbeing of the Goan Christians, they can negotiate with India and get the most ample guarantees that India would be prepared to give to the Goan Christians. So long as the Portuguese hold on to Goa and continue to leave an increasing trail of bitterness, so long will they do a disservice to the Goan Christians, because there will always be the danger of that bitterness spilling over and reflecting on the Goans. A deliberate canard in the Portuguese press and expressed in some sections of the Western press is that the Goans are not only not in favour of integration, but they are against it. The Prime Minister has already given us details of the fact that there is a reign of terror in Goa and in spite of this reign of terror, some two thou-

and Goans have faced jail with all its concomitant horrors. Another lie which I wish particularly to nail to the counter is that, the Goan christians are not only indifferent to, but are hostile to integration. I had the opportunity about two years ago of touring Goa and met a large number of Goan christians. Recently in Bombay I met the leaders of the Goan people, particularly the Goan Liberation Council consisting of the most responsible, well-placed and highly educated Goans. Not only that, I also met a large number of Goan priests and they were all unanimous that the sooner the integration of Goa with India takes place, the better it would be for the Goans and the Goan christians. They gave me the names of those who have suffered under Portuguese rule and they showed me that it was the Goan christians who had imposed on them the most savage sentences, sentences ranging from 20 to 28 years. Every Goan that I have met has told me very clearly that he is under no illusion as to the status of Goa, he knows that it is part of India and they are Indians. He also understands that in the present scheme of world racial values, no Asian can ever expect to be treated as an equal with an European under a colonial regime. That is why the Goan people are anxious to see this problem resolved as early as possible. There are certain anxieties that they have. But, those anxieties do not stem from any doubts as to whether they are Indians. Their anxieties are purely at an economic level. The Goanese economy is poor and undeveloped. They manage to scrape out a living from their poor economy. As I told them, the Prime Minister has given categorical guarantees. Not only that. The Indian Constitution contains categorical guarantees in respect of culture and way of life of every section of the Indian people. When they become part of India, they will automatically be the beneficiaries of those special guarantees. But, there are Portuguese agents who tell the poor and the more ignorant sections that this movement is being headed by certain communal bodies in this

country, that their motive is to merge Goa with Maharashtra or with Bombay. They ask, if this happens, what will happen to our economy and to our meagre livelihood. That is why I would request the Prime Minister, apart from or in addition to the guarantees that he has given in respect of culture and way of life, to say categorically, as he did with regard to Pondicherry, that the policy of the Government is not to merge Goa with Maharashtra or Bombay, that we do not intend to introduce any abrupt policies, even prohibition which would disturb their economy and means of livelihood.

As a last point, may I say this? In framing their policy for the future, the Government will have to remember that they are dealing with an administration which is hardly civilised from our point of view in that it is not responsible to the people, that it is not responsive to public opinion: not only in Goa, but in Portugal. I was talking to a Goan gentleman who has just come from Portugal. He told me that on this very issue a European Portuguese had attempted to write to the press questioning the wisdom of the Portuguese Government's policy. Not only was his letter intercepted and not allowed to be published, but he and his wife and his family were clapped into the jail. We are dealing with a Government which is not responsive to public opinion. There is no expression of public opinion. The Government will have to make it very clear, I feel, to the Portuguese authorities that their restraint and dignity should not be misinterpreted for weakness, that while they are committed to this policy of peaceful negotiation and settlement as far as possible, they will not allow to go unchallenged any attempt to perpetrate medieval barbarities. My own fear is that the policy recently announced by the Government may encourage the Portuguese people to believe that they can fire on Indian satyagrahis. I think it should be made very clear to them that the patience of the Government will go up to a

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certain limit and not beyond that, and that any attempt by the Portuguese to indulge in barbarities will not be accepted by this Government, at any rate on Indian soil, so far as Indians are concerned.

भी भी० जी० दिसपांड० : गोआ के प्रश्न-
पर इस सदन में और शाहर जॉ० एकवाचपत्रा आज
दिसपांड० दू० रही है, इसके लिये मैं सर्वदिलों को
बधाई० देता हू० । गोआ भारत का एक अंग है,
इस विषय पर आज किसी का मतभेद नहीं
है । गोआ में जो आनंदलव चल रहा है—जो
संवर्ध चल रहा है, उसमें भी द्विस प्रकार सर्वदिल
अपने मतभेद दू० कर भाग ले रहे हैं और एक
ही उद्दृश्य और एक ही भावना से प्रेरित हो कर,
किसी भी प्रकार के भेदभाव न रखते हुए काम
कर रहे हैं, उसके लिये भी मैं उनको बधाई० देता
हू० । आज यह चात भी माननी पड़ी रही कि हमारी
भारत सरकार आज द्विस प्रकार से काम कर रही
है, उसके कारण भारत की पूर्ण जनता का
हृदय उसके साथ है । मैं यह भी कहता हू० कि
आज भारत सरकार जो जो चांचपांच कर रही है,
उनमें वह भारत की जनता का एक एक प्रति-
निधित्व करती है । यह टीक है कि उसका यह
प्रतिनिधित्व जन संघत है—उसकी तरफ से
भारत की जनता को दृढ़यों का प्रतिनिधित्व
संघर्ष के साथ ही रहा है । मैं यह नहीं समझता
हू० कि सालाजार की तरफ से कुनैना में जो प्रकार
चल रहा है, भारत सरकार की तरफ से उसका
कोई उत्तर दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है ।
सालाजार के प्रकार में द्विस प्रकार की उद्दृता
और दृष्टी हमें दिसपांड० देती है, उसका उत्तर
हमारी सरकार वहू० समझीर और गोर्हवद्युक्त शब्दों
दू० देती है । इसके लिये भी कोई० उसकी
दृलालकत करेगा, मैं० समझता हू० दूसी बात
रहती है । वहू० पर इन समय जो सत्याग्रह चल
रहा है, उसके साथ भी सर की गहान्दूर्दी है ।
यह सत्याग्रह पूर्णतया अंहमालक मार्ग से चल
रहा है । इसमें हिमा की जग भी दू० न आरे,
इसकी भी चिन्ता सर कर रहे हैं । इसी प्रकार
से भारत में सीमीलत होने के परचात् वहाँ च

अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ न केवल जन्माय नहीं
किया जायगा, बीलक उनके साथ उदारता का
व्यवहार किया जायगा, इस विषय में भी
भारतवर्ष में मैं कोई० मतभेद नहीं दृसता हू० ।
मैं समझता हू० कि यह भी बड़ी बधाई० की बात
है ।

इसके परचात् मैं यहाँ यह बता देना भी अपना
कठिन य समझता हू० कि आज गोआ में सत्याग्रह
किस प्रकार से चल रहा है और जिन पांच
उद्देश्यों को ले कर हमने वह सत्याग्रह प्रारम्भ
किया था, उनमें से कौन कौन से उद्देश्य
सफल हुए हैं और आज हम अपनी सरकार से
वया अपेक्षा करते हैं । यह सत्याग्रह करते समय
हमारा पहला उद्देश्य यह था कि हम गोआ की
छ. साल जनता को यह बतायें कि पूर्णात
सरकार वे सिलाक आप जो संवर्ध कर रहे हैं,
इसमें आप केवल छ. साल नहीं हैं, अपितू
हिन्दुस्तान की पैंदीस करें जनता आपके साथ
है । यह बताने के लिए सत्याग्रही जर्वे भारत से
बहाँ जा रहे थे । इस उद्देश्य में हम सफल हुए
हैं । हिन्दुस्तान से लांग सत्याग्रह करने के लिए
गोआ न जायें, इस उद्देश्य से सालाजार की
सरकार ने किस प्रकार के अत्याधिक किए, यह
मैं आज अधिक शब्दों में बताना नहीं चाहता
हू० । मैं इस उत्तर उनके अत्याधिकों का शिकायत हुआ
हू०, परन्तु वह सेना यहाँ आपके सामने सेने में
मूर्हे कोई० अभिमान मालूम नहीं होता और मैं
वहाँ से भारत कर बांधस आ गया हू०, इस लिए
मूर्हे बहु० बड़ा आदमी समझा जाए, यह
अभिमान रखने की भी मंदी मनोरुद्धि नहीं है ।
हमने दूसा कि सालाजार की सरकार ने लांगों
को बदने का एक यन्त्र किया, लैकिन उनका
उभा ही असर हुआ और भारत के हजारों लांग
हहाँ जाने के लिए कोटवद्द हो गए हैं ।

हमारा इसना उद्देश्य था भारत की जनता में
गोआ के विषय में जागृति का निर्माण करना ।
आज हम दूसरे हों कि दूसरे के एक कोने से दूसरे
कोने तक गोआ के बारे में जागृति का निर्माण
हो गया है ।

हमारा तीसरा उद्देश्य था भारत के बाहर सिविलियन और अंगीनवन—सुसंस्कृत जनमत—के हृदय में परिवर्तन करना। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम इस उद्देश्य में पर सफल नहीं हुए और मैं बड़े अद्वितीय के साथ, बहुत नमूना-पूर्वक यह कहूँगा कि सरकार ने इस विषय में अपना कर्तव्य पूरा नहीं किया है। यहां हिस्सा अँग्रेजों का कोई वाद-विवाद नहीं है। हम दूसरे हैं कि पादचालत्य वृत्तपत्रों में—अमरीकी और द्विंदिशा वृत्तपत्रों में—हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ प्रवार ही रहा है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री द्विंदिशा भर के दौशों में ही आए। उनका बड़ा स्वागत हुआ। हमारी भी दिल यह दूसरे कर बड़ा प्रसन्न हुआ। परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जो प्रचार चल रहा है, उसका प्रतिरोध करने के लिए कोई भी प्रभावशाली कदम हमारी सरकार ने उठाया नहीं है। हमारी सरकार का प्रचार-तंत्र बहुत सफल रहा है, यह आँखें में जरूर करूँगा। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि यह अपना प्रचार-तंत्र ज्यादा तेजी से चलाए और साथ ही उस प्रचार-तंत्र में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह हमारा तीसरा उद्देश्य था, और चौथे उद्देश्य पर मैं आँखें मैं आऊंगा। पांचवा उद्देश्य यह था कि पुर्तगाल सरकार गोआ पर जो अस्वाकाश कर रही है, उनको सौंपो के लिए उस पर दबाव हाला जाय। हृदय-परिवर्तन पर मेरा दिशावास नहीं है। सत्याग्रह और अँग्रेजों तक सत्याग्रह पर मेरा विश्वास है। परन्तु किसी सरकार का भी हृदय होता है, विशेषतया किसी सामूज्यवादी सरकार का भी हृदय-परिवर्तन होता है, यह मैं मानता नहीं हूँ। अंगरेज सरकार का दिल मैं बदल गया था, यह मैं मानता नहीं हूँ। हाँ, एक बात ठीक है कि अंगरेजों का दिल नहीं था, लेकिन दिमाग था और उन्होंने समझ लिया कि हम हिन्दुस्तान पर जब गये नहीं कर सकते, इस लिए हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर चले गए। लेकिन सालाजार सरकार के पास न दिल है और

न दिमाग। इस लिए क्वाल आपके द्वासु-भोग से सालाजार सरकार हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर चली जायगी, इस पर मेरा विश्वास नहीं है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि लड़ाई हो। वे आर नाट वास्मांगर्व। लड़ाई जरूर होनी चाहिए और वह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है, यह मैं मानता नहीं हूँ। द्विनिया में शान्त होनी चाहिए और हमारी सरकार को भी शान्त से कार्य करना चाहिए, यह भी मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जिस प्रकार से नीति चला रहे हैं, उसमें दखल देने का मंत्र उद्देश्य नहीं है। द्विनिया के बड़े कामों में आप किस प्रकार से चल रहे हैं, उसमें भी कोई दखल देने का मंत्र विचार नहीं है।

4.20 P.M.

परन्तु एक बात मैं बड़ी नमूदा के साथ आपसे जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आवार्य कृप्याली जी हिस्सा, अँग्रेज, नीति, अनीति, सत्य और असत्य, इस पर अधिकास्त्रुत वाणी से चात कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं इतने बहुत अधिकार से बात नहीं करूँगा। परन्तु इतिहास पढ़ने के बाद मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा हूँ कि पद दिलिर राष्ट्रों को सामूज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई करने का जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है। मेरा इस पर विश्वास है। इसी कारण मैं गोआ के लोगों का यहां की सरकार से लड़ाई करना या हमारी सरकार का लड़ाई करना बैसा नहीं समझता जैसा कि अमरीका या रूस से लड़ाई करना या सीरीजोन या पारिस्तान से लड़ाई करना। मैं इन दोनों की तुलना नहीं कर सकता। पहले पहल हमने ही सत्याग्रह किया। मुझे अभिमान है कि हमारे लोगों ने अंगरेजी सरकार के विरुद्ध सत्याग्रह करके दूश को आजाद कराया। उसके मतभेद मैं मैं आज नहीं जाऊंगा। परन्तु हमने इस दूश में एक सार्वभौम सरकार की स्थापना इसलिए की है कि इस दूश के आन्तरिक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न सरकारी स्तर पर हल किये जायें। आब हम यह दूशते हैं कि हमारे दूश की जनता की यह भावना है कि गोआ की मुक्ति के लिए वह जाँ कुछ करेगी वह इस-

[अौ बी० बी० दृश्यांग०]

सार्वभार्ता और साविरेन सरकार के नेतृत्व में कर रही । यदि हमारे दृश्यांगक यह समझते हैं कि वास से कोई प्रावलम हल नहीं होता तो वे इस प्रावलम को शान्ति से हल करें । बन्दूक ले कर जाने वाली कॉर्ज के स्थान पर सत्याग्रह की संगा बनायें । दृश्यांग में यह एक नया प्रयोग आप चलायें और शान्ति की कॉर्जों को लेकर गोंडा के प्रदेश को हल करें । यदि आप एसा ही चाहते हैं तो एसा करें लेकिन अपने लोगों के साथ हिंपालॉटिक वाले करें एसा में नहीं चाहता ।

मैं जानता हूं कि कांगूस दल के बहुत से नेता व्यक्तिगत कृप से हमारी सहायता कर रहे हैं और आज मैं इस विषय में किसी दलगत गर्वनीशी को नहीं दूसर रहा हूं । आज मैं दूसर रहा हूं कि उनका लोग गोंडा सत्याग्रह करने जा रहे हैं, उन पर वहां अत्याचार होते हैं तो उनको बचाने वाला कोई नहीं है । लोग उन पर तात्पर्य बजाते हैं । वह मार लाते हैं और आप की तरफ मृत मार कर कहते हैं कि दूसरे कार्रवाई कीजिये । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे दूसरे की सरकार की इसमें शान नहीं कि हमारे दूसरे वाले पर गोंडा में अत्याचार हो । आपकी सरकार, जब गोंडा हिन्दूस्तान में शामिल हो जायगा, तब बहुत सी अच्छी जाते कर रही इससे जात्र मृत्यु समाधान नहीं हो रहा है । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि आप आज ही बन्दूकों लेकर वहां पर दूसरे कर दें । लैंकिन मेरी यह प्रारंभिक है कि आप यह न समझें कि हमको कभी एसा करना नहीं है । मैं भी चाहता हूं कि आप इस प्रदेश को शान्तिपूर्वक हल कर सकें । अगर आप अमरीका या हंगलैंड का दबाव ला सकते हैं तो आप लातें । दरन्दू मैं नहीं समझता कि ये दूसरे आपका साथ नहीं । मैं ने दूसरा कि उस दूसरों में एक तरफ जहां हमारे प्रधान भविता का स्वागत हो रहा था वहां दूसरी तरफ वहां के पूरे उनके विस्तृत सेव विवर रहे थे और चर्चित ने भी उनके विलोप आवेदन दिये । अगर आप और दूसरों का दबाव उनका सकते हैं तो आप एसा करें

और इस प्रदेश को हल करें, या अगर कर सकते हैं तो पंचवीस के मार्ग से इसको हल करें । दरन्दू यह निश्चय समझते हैं कि इस दूसरे पूर्वगाल का और हमारा सहअस्तित्व नहीं हो सकता । जैसा कि काका गांडीगंगा ने कहा है, अन्त में गोंडा पर पूर्वगाल का प्रभुत्व नहीं रहेगा । सालाजार ने तो आब भी अपने स्टॉटमेंट में जो कहा है वह एसा मालूम पड़ता है कि महाभारत के एक अंश का भाष्यांतर है । जैसे कि दृश्यांगन ने कहा था :

“मूल्यांग० न प्रदास्यामि विना दूर्दन केशव”

ऐसे ही आब सालाजार कह रहे हैं :

“मूल्यांग० न प्रदास्यामि विना दूर्दन बवाहर”

दूसरी बात तो सालाजार कर नहीं रहे हैं । जब वह इस प्रकार से कहे रहे हैं तो कौसे समझा जाय तो उनका हृदय परिवर्तन होगा । मृक्षे इस पर विश्वास नहीं है । हमको यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि अनिवार्य रूप में हमको शरीर का प्रयोग करना पड़ सकता है । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि हमारी सरकार आज जानबूझ कर लड़ाई की बातें करें । परन्तु हमारी सरकार को अपने हृदय से यह बत निकाल दीनी चाहिए कि यह छोटा सा दूसरा है उसके साथ सर्वित का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए । यह महात्मा गांधी का कॉन्सा तत्त्वज्ञान है, मृक्षे मालूम नहीं है । मैं तो समझता हूं कि अन्याय का प्रतिकार करना चाहिए । पर दूसरी लोगों को जिस प्रकार ही सके सामृज्यवाद का प्रतिकार करना चाहिए । हम सब जानते हैं कि पूर्वगाल वालों को गोंडा से निकालने में और विसी दूसरे दूसरे में कितना अन्तर है । मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री से और सरकार से बड़ी नमूना-पूर्वक प्रारंभना कराना कि उनको जो कुछ करना है उसको सरकारी स्तर पर करें ।

मैं यह जानता हूं कि पूर्वगाल एक छोटा सा दूसरा है । ही सकता है कि हम इस प्रदेश को लैंबल सत्याग्रह से ही हल कर सकें । लैंकिन अगर एसा हुआ तो इसमें जनता की तो जीत

होंगी पर यह सरकार की शान के बिना होंगा । कि हमारे यहां सार्वभौम सरकार होते हुए भी इस आनंदीक प्रदन को बनता स्वयं हल करे । यदि ऐसा हुआ तो नहीं तो यह समझूँगा कि यह उस व्यक्ति के काम के समान होगा जो कि अपने वच्चे की शिक्षा के लिए चर्चकी पीसे आई ब्रिटिश मार्बे और उसका परित मालदार हो । ऐसा करने में उस व्यक्ति की तो बहादुरी होगी पर वह बात उसके पीरी की शान के बिलाक होगी । हम कहते हैं कि हम सत्याग्रह से इस सवाल को हल कर सकते हैं । यदि ऐसा हुआ तो सत्याग्रह करने वालों की तो इसमें बहादुरी होगी पर यह हमारी सार्वभौम सरकार की शान के बिलाक होगा कि बनता सरकार की सहायता के बिना इस आनंदीक प्रदन को हल करे । इसलिए मेरी इस दूसरी की सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस बात की तरफ अवश्य ध्यान दे ।

यहां पर नाना प्रकार के दूर्जितवाद चल रहे हैं । कोई तत्त्वज्ञान की बात कहता है, कोई नीति की बात कहता है, कोई चालाकी की बात कहता है । इस प्रकार से अनेक प्रकार की सलाहें दी जा रही हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय में हमारी सरकार की नीति बिल्कुल समर्पण होनी चाही है । यह हमारा आनंदीक प्रदन है, और यदि मेरी स्मरण शर्तें मुझे धूंहता नहीं दूरी तो मेरा ख्याल है कि हाथ सत्यवद महम्मद साहब ने कहा था कि हम गोआ के प्रदान को ८० एन० औ० में नहीं ले जा सकते क्योंकि यह हमारा आनंदीक प्रदन है । हम तो अपने दूसरे के अन्दर से पूर्णगत वालों को इस तरह से निकाल सकते हैं वैसे कि हम चाहे और हाकुओं वालों निकालते हैं । यह तो एक प्रकार का दिनें-खड़े हैं । इसके कोई एग्जेशन का उतार नहीं है । डॉहन्डस्टान की टॉरेटी पर पूर्णगत ने हमला किया है और आज वे बन्दूकें लेकर आपको आपत्ते हैं और आपके दूसरे के एक भाग पर कम्बा बमाये बैठे हैं । उनको निकाल देना कोई युद्ध नहीं है । यह गोआ की बनता के साथ युद्ध नहीं है परन्तु यह गोआ पर अत्याचार करने वालों के साथ युद्ध है जो कि गोआ पर कम्बा किये बैठे

हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखे । मुझे इतना ही कहना है ।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): From the report of this debate on the Goa question as it will go out I hope it will be appreciated that among all the sections of this House there is little difference as to the methods or the objectives in this Goa question.

I shall here first refer to the grave warning which the Prime Minister uttered in the famous press conference that he gave on the 19th of July. This is what the Prime Minister in reply to a question said:

"We start on the presumption that the Portuguese authorities are indifferent not only to moral pressure but to facts."

And now here comes the warning:

"Nevertheless, we think that their regime in Goa will collapse and, if they are not careful, their regime in Portugal will collapse."

Now, this warning is intended for those in authority in Portugal at present. These are very serious words and I hope they will be heeded. Underlying this warning there is, of course, the pledge of this country that our position will be a position to seek peaceful settlement and welcome negotiations at all times. Such a warning was bound to bring forth a reply; and that reply has come in the form of a statement from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers—I suppose it means from Dr. Salazar. It has come to me with the compliments of the Portuguese Legation, and I believe it has been circulated to all Members of this House.

The relevant paragraph that deals with this warning of the Prime Minister is paragraph 3 on page 4. This paragraph contains two very interesting admissions. Admission

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

No. 1 is this. Dr. Salazar's statement says:

"Everybody in Portugal understands that the Portuguese State of India can be snatched by the overwhelming force of the Indian Union."

What it means in other words is that in the context of physical force, in the eventuality of violence and conflict, the Portuguese Government will be unable to defend the people of Goa. It is a very helpful admission, and an admission made in very clear language.

Another admission that the statement makes is as follows:

"Apart from a few people with ideas and interests subordinated to foreign lands, no one would forgive the Government for yielding to unjust pressure..."

Here is an admission that tells us that in Portugal of today there are people who differ and who disagree with the present regime in Portugal on this question of Goa. Proceeding further, the statement says:

"No one would forgive the Government for yielding and failing to defend our fellow-citizens from Goa..."

Now, what is this talk about defence? Who wants to be defended? The people of Goa are neither threatened nor attacked. They certainly have not asked the Portuguese for their protection. So far as we know, instead of asking for any protection from the Portuguese Government, the people of Goa since 1946, for almost ten years, have carried on a struggle to free themselves from the rule of Portugal. These brave people have suffered in all these ten years torments, physical and mental; and today we see that in one year—i.e., last year about 25,000 people were put in prison. And as we speak here today, according to our information, as many as 450 Goanese people, brave fighters in the cause of their own freedom, i.e. freedom from Portuguese rule are still in custody.

The statement talks also about fellow-citizens, when it refers to defending fellow-citizens. What do these unhappy people of Goa get from Portugal for their being allowed to be called fellow-citizens with the present regime in Portugal? Today they are denied the right of free expression. They cannot talk of independence even by word. They are denied every form of civil liberty; and every kind of constitutional agitation is forbidden and suppressed. Now, this is what they get for being treated as fellow-citizens of the present regime in Goa. Any evidence of independence on the part of citizens of Goa brings in its wake deportation, imprisonment, in fact imprisonment of an inhuman kind, for terms ranging from one year to 28 years as was said in the House yesterday by the Prime Minister. This is what they get for being treated as fellow-citizens. These facts are perhaps not known to the people of Portugal, and if they know them, they are perhaps not permitted to express their views on these facts. But it is not possible under modern conditions to keep a whole country insulated like that. These facts will some day be known to these people. The people of Portugal will know these facts and will take a decision. They will take a decision to release Goa, and then it will be for the present regime in Goa to make its choice. It will have either to do the bidding of the people or go out of office. That is what we understand by the warning that our Prime Minister has uttered.

These are the lessons of history. Such is the working of these forces of liberation. Our Prime Minister is one of the great democrats this world has, and his reading of the working of democracy, his reading of the way democracy works out its ends, is something on which half the world today is prepared to depend, and on which we are willing to depend. And some day the tide of popular opinion will overtake Salazar and his present regime in Portugal, and then Dr. Salazar will not succeed in withstanding this tide any more than King Canute did before him.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): One question, Sir. May I know whether Members whose names are not included in the list before you can ever hope to catch your eye in this debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no list. Whenever Hon. Members get up, I note their names, and then to keep the balance in the debate, I call from this side and from that side alternately. Opportunities have been given, excepting to the Jan Sangh, to representatives of all parties in the Opposition. I do not know whether the hon. Member Shri Kamath represents any particular party, in which case I would have called him.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): He is a party by himself.

Shri Kamath: I was elected only very recently, just three months ago. You could not possibly forget that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can never forget Shri Kamath.

Shri Raghuramalai (Tenali): It has been most gratifying to see the unanimity of opinion expressed by the Members of the various sections of the House not only on the necessity for early liberation of Goa but also, broadly speaking, on the policy pursued by the Government of India so far. That Goa should be liberated and integrated as part and parcel of India needs no reiteration. It is not only the birthright of every Goan and of every Indian to strive for it; there are a thousand other reasons why Goa cannot tolerate its present position. Dr. Salazar is reported to have said once that if the Portuguese have to leave the Indian Settlement of Goa, nothing would remain there but a ravaged, uncharacteristic land, and not any bit of any nation. I am sure intelligent people all the world over would laugh at such a preposterous statement. That there has been practically no life worth living for any

self-respecting person in Goa is well-known. Politically they have no rights. I am told, nominally they have a Governor-General's Council, the majority of whom are nominated and the rest supposed to be elected by a very few voters who belong to the richest classes. I am told further that no resolution can be moved even there without the prior sanction of the Governor-General. Let alone the Government; even in ordinary civil life, civil liberty is an expression which, I am told, is unheard of in Goa. Fancy that even for a marriage party or for a calendar or for anything of what we consider as very inoffensive, prior sanction of the governmental authorities is necessary. Economic life is stifled to an unimaginable extent. Let alone the fact that nothing has been done to exploit the resources of the country for the good of the country, even ordinary banking facilities are not allowed. I am told there is only one bank, the *Banco Nacional*, which only receives deposits without interest, hardly lends money, and when it does, does at a prohibitive rate of interest; Customs duties are manipulated to suit the convenience of the Home Government; the whole of the benefit and advantage goes to Portugal.

These are very grave reasons why Goa should be liberated, but I think the greatest of all is India can no longer tolerate foreign rule in any portion of it. It is preposterous for any foreign nation to imagine that it can hold any bit of this country. It is surprising how of all people the Portuguese fail to see what is written so clearly on the wall. Any child who reads the history of the world can realise that the Portuguese cannot hold it any longer. The French have realised it. Earlier, the British realised it; the mightiest Empire has been liberated. The French have followed suit. It is curious how in these circumstances Portugal fails to see the obvious. All we can hope is that very soon light will dawn even on Portugal. Some of their statements recently made are amazing. But rightly put

[Shri Raghuramiah]

Government have withstood all the provocative speeches and provocative actions of the Portuguese Government. That the policy pursued by the Government has the approval of the entire House is obvious. I was only thinking of a little statement gravely made by Acharya Kripalani—his reference to 'limited war'. I do not know whether it is possible, after the dawning of the atomic age, for any nation to limit war. Whether it was possible within recent years is a doubtful point, but after the dawn of the atomic age and the invention of the hydrogen and other bombs, it is increasingly being realised that a spark of war anywhere is most likely to spread throughout the globe. It is this realisation that has been at the background of the minds of the Statesmen who met at Geneva recently, at the so-called Summit Conference. If they have agreed to agree on many points on which they have always so far disagreed—and probably in their heart of hearts they still disagree—it is the consciousness that war cannot be limited to a section of the people or to a part of the globe. Therefore, there is no meaning hereafter in referring to war as being a limited war. Acharyaji has also said that war has solved problems. That may be so, but war has also set more problems to be solved than it has solved. That is why the statesmen of the world who have recently met were in a hurry to agree among themselves, even on questions on which they have so far greatly disagreed. Apart from that, we should not forget, whatever be the provocation this country receives, that we are no longer a small, tiny little nation in some corner of the world whose actions will go unnoticed. We are in our own way one of the powerful nations of the world. Whatever we say—thanks to the policy pursued by our Prime Minister and this country—whatever we say, whatever we do is being watched—daily watched—all over the world, and we cannot afford to undo of the great work which we have done for the peace not only around us.

not only in Asia, but in the whole world, for the sake of a hurried solution of a tiny problem. The present situation undoubtedly hurts our sentiments, but the policy we pursue should also be consistent with the national policy we have been pursuing for greater objectives, which have been the hope of the world. I, therefore, support the various sentiments expressed in this House and add my own voice that while we cannot tolerate any longer this foreign possession in India, and every step should be taken by the Government to ensure the early liquidation of this foreign rule. We should also, at the same time appreciate the difficulties the Government are facing and give the Government every support, in their present policy, so that there may be an early achievement of the freedom of this part of India, as in French India which has recently been liberated.

स्वामी गमानन्द तीर्थ (गुलबगां) : अब तक इस सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है उस से यह बात जाओहर होती है कि गांआ के मसले के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और हिन्दुस्तान की पांचियामन्द, जो पांचिसी हक्मत आज अमल में ला रही है, उस के साथ है। इस चर्चा के बाद दूनियां के किसी दूरा को या किसी हक्मत को यह कहने के लिये कोई अवकाश नहीं रहता है कि जो पांचिसी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार गांआ के मसले के बारे में अख्यान कर रही है उस के साथ हिन्दुस्तान की जनता नहीं है। लौकिक आब दूर के समये जो सराव लड़ा हुआ है वह यह नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस मामले में हक्मत के साथ है या नहीं, सराव यह है कि यह मसला किस दरह से हल होगा,

और जब हम गोआ के मसले के बारे में कुछ कहते हैं तो हमें सोचना होता कि गोआ का मसला किस तरह से हल किया जा सकता है। तो इसी लिये मैं दो एक छोटे छोटे विचार इस बदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

लुगों की बात है कि अलग अलग पढ़ों के प्रतिनिधियों ने और नेताओं ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो पारिसी हिन्दुस्तान में चल रही हैं उस का समर्थन किया। हो सकता है कि वन्द बातों के बारे में, कुछ तकनीतों के बारे में उन का मतभंग हो। येरी भी चन्द दिशाओं के बारे में भांडा बढ़त मतभंग हो सकता है। लैंकिन हमें एक बात, जो मूलभूत बात है, उस को समझना चाहती है। जब हम पूरीस एक्शन की बात करते हैं तो आश्रित उस के पीछे क्या बहिनियत है, दिया विचार है। जैसा कि येरी मेरे एक दोस्त ने बताया, गोआ का मसला हमारे एक मेंबर प्री लान्सर कहते हैं। लां लंका मुन्द्रमें ने यह भी बात कही कि अगर सत्याग्रही गोआ में जाते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का यह फर्ज होना चाहिये कि वह यह दृते कि उन के साथ उसी तरह से सलूक किया जाये जैसा कि प्रिवनर आफ बाट के साथ किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक फँड़ेटोली रांग प्रोपोरीशन है। सत्याग्रही कभी प्रिवनर आफ बाट के साथ किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक फँड़ेटोली रांग प्रोपोरीशन है। सत्याग्रही अपने उसके लिये, एक जिज्ञासा के लिए कदम उठाते हैं। उन का इस बात से कोइ ताल्लुक नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार क्या करती है, क्या नहीं करती है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता क्या करने वाली है, क्या नहीं करने वाली है, वर्ड पॉलिक आंपिनियन हमारे साथ हैं या नहीं हैं। पिर मैं क्योंकि यह न्याय की बात है, ब्रिटिश की बात है, अच्छी बात है, फँयर प्लै है। इस लिये सत्याग्रह किया जाता है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी सत्याग्रह करने का कदम उठाये, उन को यह नहीं सोचना है कि उन के गिरफतार हो जाने के बाद गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया गोआ पर यह दबाव दाले कि उन के साथ प्रिवनर आफ बाट का सा सलूक किया जाए। यह एक फँड़ेटोली औज़ है जो मैं ने कही।

वह जो यह मांग की जाती है कि पूरीस एक्शन किया जाये, वह उस के बारे में भी। हमें स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि पूरीस एक्शन के माने क्या है। हैंदराबाद में पूरीस एक्शन हुआ और वह सक्सेसफुल भी हुआ। लैंकिन हैंदराबाद का मसला और गोआ का मसला एक नहीं है, यह दो भिन्न मसले हैं। वह तो लिमिटेड बाट का था और यह अनलीमिटेड बाट का है। आप गोआ के बारे में पूरीस एक्शन करने के लिये क्यों कहते हैं, इस को मिलिटरी एक्शन कीहिये। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की फॉर्म गोआ में दारिद्र छोती है तो वह एक बाट की नवाँवत हासिल कर लेगा। अगर हम गोआ के मसले को इस करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की फॉर्म को भेजना ही जल्दी समझते हैं तो वह हमारे सांचने की बात नहीं है, उस पर तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को ही गौर करना है। हमारा फर्ज इतना ही है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के नाते, गोआ का भारत का एक अभिन्न अंग होने के नाते, गोआ की जनता और भारत की जनता के एक होने के नाते, गोजन प्रीडम कोई अलग औज़ नहीं है। गोआ के लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता के साथ बड़ी हुई है। यह एक स्वतन्त्रता है। गोआ में आज जो स्वतन्त्रता के लिये संग्राम किया जा रहा है

It is the last war of Indian Independence जब यह बात है तो फिर हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम उसका साथ दें, जहां तक कि हम दे सकते हैं उस लक्ष्य तक दे और एसी सूरत में जितने भी शानितमय सत्याग्रह के उसके दृष्टि उन को हमें मानना पड़ेगा। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि सत्याग्रह का जो फल निकलता है वह तो निकलता ही रहेगा लैंकिन सत्याग्रह का सिलसिला कब तक बलेगा इस के बारे में कुछ मर्यादा होती है क्योंकि सत्याग्रह की जो शक्ति होती है वह कभी न कभी मर्यादित होती है, और वह स्थित शो जाती है। जहां तक हमारा तजुर्बा है, एक फॉर्मेस्ट रंजीम के तहत जब जनता स्वतन्त्रता के लिये आनंदलब करती है तो फॉर्मेस्ट रंजीम के साथ बायोलैस भी होती है और जनता बहुत पीड़ित हो जाती है। हैंदराबाद में

[स्थानी समानन्द तीर्थ]

सत्याग्रह हुआ। २५,००० सत्याग्रहियों के बीच में जाने के बाबूद मी अत्याधिक का सिलसिला जारी रहा। एसी हालत में जनता हस्त बात के लिये मजबूर हो जाती है कि आत्म-रक्षा के लिये, सैलफ फिफ्स के लिये वह अपनी तरफ से कुछ कदम उठाये। मगर इस में कोई सन्देश नहीं कि अगर गोंआ की जनता को आज की हालत में छोड़ दिया जाता है तो आत्म-रक्षा के लिये, अपनी आजब और अपनी इच्छत बचाने के लिये वह बिस तरह से ठीक समझे रखे दौसे क्रम उठायेंगी और इस भार्ग पर चलना चाहती रहती है। उससे इस बात की है कि हम यह समझे कि जो भी आनंदलन आज चल रहा है और जो आगे चलना है उस को गोंआ की जनता ने ही चलाना है। इस सत्याग्रह में ३,००० से ज्यादा गोंआनी शामिल हुए हैं और अब कोई हुनिया का अक्षलमन्द आदमी यह नहीं कह सकता कि वह गोंआनियों का सत्याग्रह नहीं है या इंस्टीटीटुट सत्याग्रह है या इस्पायर्ड स्ट्रॉजल है। एसी तो कोई बात जब नहीं कही जा सकती है। लोकेन हमारी बिन्मोहरी यह हो जाती है कि हम इस हालत को जन्मा सीधरे की कोई पारितसी बर्तावायात न करें। भैरव कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर गोंआनियों का जो सत्याग्रह है, वह दूसरे जन में चला जाता है, वह अगर कुछ प्रकृत्यानन्दन में चला जाता है तो उस के लिये कुछ और गत्ता वह दूसरे की कोरिशन करेगा। हमारा फर्ज यह हो जाता है कि हम उन के लिये बित्ती लाकर पहुंचा सकते हैं उन्हीं लाकर पहुंचायें। मैं समझता हूं और काफी गोंआ के बाब में इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि गोंआ का भवला आदित्र ये गवर्नर्मेंटर के बीच का भवला है। इस लिये हमें कोई एसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये बिस से कि हिन्दूस्तान की गोंआ के बारे में जो पारितसी है उसको भाँड़ा भी भक्ति पहुंचे। अगर हम ने कोई एसा काम किया तो हम गोंआ की जनता की स्वतन्त्रता के प्रति एक अन्याय करेंगे। भैरव कहने का इतना ही आदर्श है कि अगर मिलिटरी एक्शन का ही संचाल है तो वह गवर्नर्मेंट का काम है और जब वह मूलीभूत

समझेंगी मिलिटरी एक्शन भी करेंगी। इस के बारे में हमें प्रिय करने की बुलरर नहीं है। हमें तो इतना ही समझ लेना है कि गोंआ की जनता का जो स्वतन्त्रता के लिये संग्राम चल रहा है, एक जनता होने के नाते वह हमारा ही संग्राम है और वह लड़ाई हमारी स्वतन्त्रता की ही लड़ाई है। इस लिये हमें जो कुछ भी करना है वह करेंगे। साथ ही साथ हमें हक्मत को यह बता देना है कि जो भी सैक्षण्य वह गोंआ के मामले में एपलाई करना चाहे करें और इस मामले में हमारी सोपोर्ट उन के साथ होनी। यह कल्पना मिलिटरी सैक्षण्य ही है सकती है एसा भी बिचार नहीं है। अभी तक और भी बहुत से सैक्षण्य एपलाई करने को बाकी पहुंच हुये हैं और वह उन को एपलाई कर सकती है। पीक्सफ्टल मैथड एडाप्ट कर सकती है।

इस के साथ ही साथ में इस सदन को और गोंआ में जो सत्याग्रह चल रहा है और जो उसको चला रहे हैं उनको एक बात बता देना चाहता हूं जो कि उस में एक कादन में उन को दूर बढ़ा स्वतन्त्रता का संग्राम चलता है, सत्याग्रह चलता है, तो कभी कोई एसी स्ट्रॉजल आती है कि नैगांशिवंशन का सिलसिला शुरू होता है और जब नैगांशिवंशन का सिलसिला शुरू होता है तो जो इच्छा होते हैं वह कुछ धूपरेत से हो जाते हैं। जाव गोंआ के लोगों के सामने इच्छा होता है? वह हिन्दूस्तान के साथ सम्मिलित होने का है, एक होने का है। जो रिकार्ड आज गोंआनी लोगों के सामने रखी रही हैं मैं ने उन के बारे में कुछ पढ़ा है और कुछ रिलायबल सोसर से मुना भी है। एसा कहा गया है कि हिन्दूस्तान के साथ आप का जय सम्भव होना चाहिये वह तो देखा जायेगा लोकेन अन्तर्राष्ट्री जो ज्वलस्था है उस के बारे में सोचेंगे।

मुझे याद है कि जब हम हिन्दूस्तान के साथ हैं तो जब एक गैरिजन के सिलसिले में कुछ कदम उठा रहे थे—संग्राम चला रहे थे, तो हक्मत और भैरव दर्शनियान नैगांशिवंशन के दूसरे भैरव सामने वह सवाल रखा गया कि

हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हैं दराचाद के एकत्रित का जो सत्ता है, उसका हिन्दुस्तान की जो इकमत होगी, वह दूसरे लंगी, लंकिन रेस्पांसीबल गवर्नमेंट के बारे में हम और आप चर्चा करेंगे। हम ने उस बबत अपना दिमाग साक्षित रखा और मैं ने जवाब दिया कि पहले एकत्रित का सवाल साल्व होगा और बाद मैं हम रेस्पांसीबल गवर्नमेंट को दूरोंगे, दूरोंकि आज हमारे समने सवाल हिन्दुस्तान के साथ एकता का है। इस तिथे वहां सत्याग्रह करने वाले और प्राइडम फाइटर्स से मरी नम प्रार्थना है—चाहे वे लांग गांजा के हों या इंडियन—कि आज हिन्दुस्तान वह नहीं दूसरे द्वारा है कि वहां क्या टिकार्मज होगी, वहां रेस्पांसीबल गवर्नमेंट है या नहीं, बल्कि उसकी नजर इस तरफ है कि गांजा की बनता हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कब आने वाली है। इस बात को ये न भले। मैं वह समझता हूं कि जो भी सत्याग्रह का कदम उठाया गया है, वह ठीक है, मुनासिब है और उसकी जारी रखना चाहिये और जिन लोगों को इसमें हिस्सा लेने का अवसर प्राप्त हो, उन्हें लेना चाहिये। मैं वह भी समझता हूं कि अगर हम अपना काम करें तो हक्मरिहिन्द को कोई एडवाइस करने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज तक जो कदम उठाया गया है, वह कदम ठीक है, वह कदम मजबूत है और आज भी उसी मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाये जाने रहे हैं। मैं एक दूष के तिथे भी—एक लहर के तिथे भी—वह मानने के तिथे तैयार नहीं हूं कि कल हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने जो स्टॉटमेंट दिया, उसमें कोई कमज़ोरी थी या कोई लिमिटेशन थीं। मैं ने उसमें आत्म-विद्वास और कुञ्जत पाईं। जब कुञ्जत के साथ हक्मरिहिन्द अपना कदम उठा रही है, तो हमें ही हुबहा करने की कोई बात नहीं है। वायलेस और नान वायलेस के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं बढ़ाना चाहता हूं। पीसफूल में बद्दल पर हमें चलना है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार आज अपनी बैंडिशिक नीति के द्वारा हमें अगर पीसफूल में बद्दल अस्तियार कर रही है, तो हमें उसको मान कर चलना चाहिये और उसी द्वारा हमें रुक कर जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं, वह हम करेंगे।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इस हाउस में जो भी चर्चा हुई है, उसका लिहाज सालाजार कराएंगे या नहीं, यह तो भगवान जाने, लंकिन जो सिविलाइज्ड वर्ल्ड आपीनियन है, वह इसका लिहाज कराएंगी और मैं समझता हूं कि इसका काफी असर होगा।

ش्री अम - لख - حسن (फ्लू)

मुराद आयाद—मदहेये - नियती अम्बिका
صاحب - गूँ ब्राम म्लेटर माल्हब
ने जो बहान को कि मैं उल्लेख दिया है -
वे बहुत तक्षणत रहता है - को कि
आजादी के मूल्ये मैं जो कृश्च
कून्स्ट अफ अंडिया ने कि है - एस
कि यही लस मैं चूर्जा है और मैं
मून्जिहा हूं जो जो जो तेज -
मैं हिन्दूस्तान के अंतर्गत हूं -
हिन्दूस्तान कि शान के अंतर्गत
मैलास हैं और बहुत हैं -
यही खुशी की बात है कि एस
मस्तै लिंग मैं - यही जमातों ने
पारियामन्त मैं यही लू बाहर यही -
हिन्दूस्तान को बदलानी दी है - मियारकाह
पैदेश की है लू एस के लू एस
पूरा पूरा बहरोसे लू और शोवास शाहर किया
है - अखेर मैं जो जो तेज अंदर है का अल्ला
किया किया है वो स्ट्रांगने बुल्ली
लिंगेशन को बदल कर और तुलना
मैलास करने के उल्लेख है - लू जो
यही काली सिरेस लू लू लू है - मैं
एक स्ट्रिंगरही की जितेत से ही
एस मस्तै को यही दियोता हूं -
हिन्दूस्तान कि प्रानी आजादी की तारीख

[شروع احمد - ایج - دھمن]

بھی ہمارے ساتھی ہے - جس میں
ہم نے دنیا کے سامنے ایک بولٹھڈی
مثال پیش کی ہے - ہمارے سب سے
بڑے نیتا مہاتما گاندھی نے جس طرح
ستیگری کو چلایا اور ہندوستان کی
ازادی حاصل کرنے ایک دیکارہ دنیا کے
سامنے پیش کیا - وہ بھو لس بات
کو ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ شانتی کے ساتھ
پیاسیلی - اطمینان اور امن کے ساتھ
صلاح اور اشتی کی سیروٹ میں کسی
معاملے کو حل کرنا آج کی دنیا میں
لوائی کے مقابلے میں بہت زیادہ
مناسب - بہتر اور کامیاب دستہ ہے -
اس لئے جو قدم ہوئی اس سلسلے
میں ہماری حکومت نے اٹھا! ہے
پہلیں ملستور صاحب نے جو کچھ بھی
اس معاملے میں کہا ہے وہ بالکل
ملاسب اور قبل تعریف ہے - پہلے
سالزار کی حکومت کہتی تھی کہ کوئی
پر ہمارا تھا ایک دھارمک جھوٹ
اور احمدت دکھتا ہے - پہلیں ملستور
صاحب نے اٹھی میں جا کر اور پوچھ
سے مل کو اس بات کا مکمل اور توسیع
چاہب دیا ہے اور پوتکال کے اس پروردہ مکمل
کو ختم کو دیا ہے - جہا کہ
اخماڑوں نے ہی آ جانا ہے - انہوں
کے پوچھ صاحب نے بات چھوٹ کی
اور پوچھ نے اٹھی کہا کہ کوئی کا سوال
کو دھارمک سوال نہیں ہے - بلکہ
وہ ایک پولیتھکل مسئلہ ہے - اس
طرح پوتکال کا وہ حملہ ہوئی کہیں گا

نہیں ہے سکا - فرانس نے عقلمندی
دکھائی - لس نے سمجھ لیا کہ جب
اندا بوا ہندوستان آزاد ہو سکتا ہے تو
وہ چھوٹا سا علاقہ ہوئی اس کے ہاتھ
میں نہیں دیکھتا ہے - اس نے
ہندوستان کے سانہ سمجھو تو کوئی اپنی
عقلمندی کا ثبوت دیا - لیکن سالزار
کی فاسد حکومت وہ سمجھے بھی
اپنے یاں نہیں دکھتی ہے - کوئی کے جو
لیدھر شری گاتونڈے اور علواں صاحب
بہار آئے ہیں - ان سے ادا
باقی چھوٹ ہوئی ہے - اس سے ادا
ہوتا ہے کہ وہاں کے عوام نے اپنی بساط
سے زیادہ ہمت دکھاتی ہے اور اس
ازادی کی استوکل میں اپنی چان
کی بانی لکانی ہوئی ہے - جب ہم
بار بار یہ کہیں ہیں کہ بوا ہندوستان
کا ایک ایک ہے - اور بالشہ وہ
ہندوستان کا ایک حصہ ہے - ایک
پارٹ ہے - تو یہو میں یہ نہیں
سمیجھتا کہ اگر وہاں کے دھلے والے
لوگ کوئی کے اندر آزادی کی جدوجہد
کو جاری دکھیں اور بادو کے اوگ -
بھاوت ووش کے لوگ - بادو سے وہاں جا
کر ایک زیبودست ماس - جیگو، کی طور
پر اس جدوجہد میں مدد دیں - تو
اس میں کہا فوق پوتا ہے - ہندوستان
ایک بوا ملک ہے اور کوئی اس کا ایک
حصہ ہے - انکو کوئی اس حصے پر
زیادتی کوتا ہے تو وہ زیادتی صرف
اس حصے پر نہیں ہے بلکہ پورے

ہلدوستان پر ہے ۔ اگر آج نوآبادیاں اصول کی بنا پر گوا کو زہدستی ایڈن متفہی میں کو کہ اس کی توجہ میں کی جاتی ہے تو وہ مختص گوا اور اس کے شہروں کی ہی توجہ نہیں ہے ۔ بلکہ وہ ہلدوستان اور اس کے دہلی والوں کی بھی توجہ نہیں ہے ۔ شاہزاد پرائم ملستور صاحب نے جس اسپہت میں اپنا بیان دیا ہے اس اسپہت کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے ہیں ہم کو یہ بات کہلے کی اجازت اور گلچاہہ ہے ۔

آخر پارلیامنٹ کے ممبران پر بھی جتنا کی ہی ذمہداری ہے ۔ جتنا کے ہی نمائندے ہیں اور جتنا کو آواز بن کر ہی بہانہ دکھتے ہوئے ہیں اور وہ آواز ان باتوں کو طرف ہماری توجہ دلتی ہے ۔ جو اس کے ایہی سوامی جی نے فرمایا ہے ایک طرف ہماری ایسی ذمہداری ہے اور ایک طرف حکومت کی ہے ۔ دونوں ذمہداریاں ایک ہی ہیں ۔ جتنا کی ذمہداری حکومت کے ساتھ واپسی ہے ۔ جدا نہیں ہے اور حکومت کی ذمہداری کے ساتھ جتنا واپسی ہے ۔ اس سے جدا نہیں ہے ۔ اگر ہم میں ستمگھر کا طریقہ اختیار کرئے ہیں تو حکومت اس بات کو محسوس کرے کہ وہ ایک صدیع طریقہ عمل ہے ۔ اس لئے کہ گوا کے دہلی والے چاہر کرنے ہی فدائی بن کر کام کر دیں ہیں ۔ ممتاز کی حکومت یسی نظر نہیں

اتی کہ وہ اس اتھاچار کو ۔ اس ظلم کو بند کر دے اور اس طریقہ سے کیا کی آزادی اس کے ہاتھوں سے آسائی سے حاصل ہو جائے ۔ اس لئے اگر ہم زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد میں وہاں جا کر ستمگھر میں حصہ لہیں تو صحیح یقین ہے کہ اس کا پورا انو ہواں کی حکومت یہ ہوگا ۔ دنیا میں جو بات بہلے نامنکن نظر آتی تھی ۔ یعنی ستمگھر کو کسی ملک کی آزادی حاصل کرنا ۔ وہ ہم نے کر کی دکھا دیا اور دنیا کے سامنے ایک نئی تاریخ پیدھی کو دی ۔ ایک نئی مثال قائم کو دی ۔ اوسی طرف حکومت ای ایسی ذمہداری ہے ۔ ستمگھر ہونے کی حیثیت سے ۔ نان والہمس نے اصول کو مانے والا ہونے کی حیثیت سے اور پنج شیل کے پانچ اصول اور اُدراش سامنے دکھتے ہوئے ۔ جو ہمارے پرائم ملستور صاحب نے ہلدوستان، کا میسیلچر ہو کر دنیا کے سامنے پیدھی کئے ہیں ۔ ہمارے سامنے دو طریقے ہیں ۔ وہ دو طریقے ہیں اقتصادی پالیکاٹ اور یولٹیکل پریشر ۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر ان طریقوں کو اختیار کیا جائے اور اسی قسم کی کوئی کاروائی کی جائے تو یہ ہمارے ستمگھر ہونے کی چالے یا من اور شانتی کا پیغمبر ہونے کے خلاف نہیں جانا ہے ۔

بانڈنگ کالدنس میں جتنی بھی سلطنتوں جمع ہوئی تھیں انہوں نے

[شروع ایم اکچ ۶ دسمبر]

نہ آبادیات کے طریقے کو کلتم کیا تھا۔
 اُج ہم کو سلوں اور پاکستان سے
 کہنا چاہتے کہ سالزل کی حکومت
 کو ستھن گریوں کے خلاف ان کی مدد
 نہ ملے۔ حکومت کے لئے ہمارا یہ
 مشورہ کوئی ایسا مشورہ نہیں ہے کہ
 ہم اس سے چدا ہو کر کوئی بات سوچ
 نہیں ہے۔ شاہزاد پر اتم ملٹری صاحب
 نے ایک مفہوم پالیسی اختیار کی
 ہے۔ ہم یہی امن اور ایک جز ہو کر۔
 ہم یہی ہندوستان کے لئے بازوں ہیں کہ
 ان کو یہ مشورہ دیتے کا حق
 دکھنے کے لئے کہ ایک طرف حکومت،
 ایسے قدم اٹھائے جس سے تھاں کو
 سانہ دے چڑھاصل ہو سکے جسے
 ہم حاصل کونا چاہتے ہیں۔ اور لہکہ
 طرف ہم سے ہمکرہ کی جد و چہد کے
 ذریعہ گماہی حاصل کریں ناکہ
 سالزار کی حکومت یہ مخصوص کرے
 کہ آج کی دنیا میں یہ ممکن نہیں
 ہے کہ وہ اُزداد ہندوستان کے ایک
 حصے کو دہلتے دھے۔ یہ چڑھنا قابل
 ہو داشت ہے۔ اس معاملے میں
 حکومت کی بھی یہ ذمہ داریاں ہیں
 کہ اُنماں کے پالیسی کرے اور پولیتے۔
 یوہ شو قائلے۔ اور دوسری طرف میں
 سئے گوہ کیا چلتے۔ اکو ہم ایسا قدم
 اٹھائیں تو ہم ایسی حکومت کو ہوئی
 مفہوم ہلاتیں گے۔ لہذا ہم ایسی
 حکومت میں ہوڑا اختیار دکھتے ہوئے
 اور اس کے ساتھ ایسی ذمہ داری

کو مخصوص درستہ ہونے پہلے مشورہ
 دینا چاہتے ہیں۔

(English translation of the above
 speech)

Shri M. H. Rahman (Moradabad Distt.—Central): Sir, the statement made yesterday by the Prime Minister on Goa was a very detailed one. It also mentioned the steps taken by the Government of India in connection with the liberation of Goa. I am of opinion that the steps taken by Government in this connection are commensurate with her position. It is a matter of gratification that all the parties in the House as well as outside have congratulated the Government on having taken those steps; they have also expressed their confidence in the Government. The last step contemplated, namely, the closing down of the Legations and breaking of diplomatic relations is serious and important. I look at this problem from the point of view of a *satyagraha*. As the old history of this country's struggle for independence shows, we have set a singular example in this matter before the world. The way our greatest leader, Mahatma Gandhi, conducted the *satyagrahas* and attained independence for the country is a new record in the world and it shows that in these times to settle a problem pacifically and in a spirit of compromise is a much more successful and better method than war. The steps taken by our Government in this connection and the statement of the Prime Minister are very commendable and proper. The Salazar Government used to say that their occupation of Goa involved a matter of religious significance and was important from that point of view. But the visit of the Prime Minister to Italy and his meeting with the Pope has furnished a proper answer to this statement and has put an end to that kind of propaganda by the Portuguese. The Prime Minister, as reported in the Press also, had talks with the Pope who declared that the question of Goa was not a

religious question; on the other hand it was purely a political problem. This has rendered futile the argument put forward by the Portuguese. The French Government have given proof of their political foresight in withdrawing voluntarily from their possessions in India as they realized that when so large a country as India could become free, her possessions therein, which formed a small part of it, could not remain under her domination. So they came to terms with India. But Salazar's fascist regime lacks even that much good sense. I have talked to the Goan leaders. Shri Galtonde and Alvares, who are here and I have gathered that the people of Goa have shown more courage than was expected from them and have staked their all on this struggle for independence. We have reiterated many times that Goa is a part of India—undoubtedly it is an integral part of our country—and it is but natural that people from India should enter Goa and support the local people in keeping the mass *satyagraha* going. India is a big country and Goa is a part of it; if any excesses are committed in any part of India it is not that part alone which suffers; these excesses are committed on India as whole. If the Portuguese persist in retaining their stanglehold on Goa as their colony and thereby insult her it is not an insult offered to Goa or her citizens alone but to the whole of India and her people. I hope we can also say this in view of the spirit in which the Prime Minister has made his statement.

After all, we, as Members of Parliament, are responsible to the people, whom we represent. We are the voice of the people and have, therefore, to attend to these problems. As Swamiji has just remarked, the responsibility, on the one hand, is ours and on the other, it is that of Government. But it is all one and the same thing; the responsibility of the Government is closely connected with the responsibility of the people in this matter. If we adopt the method of mass *satyagraha* the Government must feel that

this is the right method; because with whatever perseverance the people of Goa might be working for the liberation of their land, the Salazar Government is not the one to relent. It will not stop the atrocities that it is committing on the people of Goa and it is not probable that they will get their independence easily. In view of this if we go to Goa in large numbers and participate in the *satyagraha* there, I hope it will have its effect on the Government there. We have set a new precedent before the world by achieving the impossible i.e. liberating our country by *satyagraha*. On the other hand, there is also the responsibility of the Government. As a *satyagrahi* a believer in non-violence and the principles of *Panch Sheela* as expounded to the world by our Prime Minister as the apostle of Peace, I think that there are two ways open to us, namely economic boycott and political pressure. I think that the adoption of these methods does not violate our principles of *satyagraha* and our belief in a peaceful approach to such problems.

All the Powers represented at the Bandung Conference had condemned colonialism. We should ask Ceylon and Pakistan not to help the Salazar Government in its action against the *satyagrahis*. This advice is not something which we are offering as people detached from the Government. Our Prime Minister has adopted a strong policy. Being Indians and being believers in that policy we have a right to suggest that the Government should take such steps as might help in the quick solution of this problem. On the one hand we should carry on mass *satyagraha* to its successful conclusion so that the Salazar Government should feel that it is not possible today to keep a part of free India in subjugation. This is intolerable. On the other hand, the Government also has its responsibility in the matter. They should apply economic sanctions and bring political pressure to bear on the Portuguese Government.

I offer this advice with full confidence in our Government and also

[Shri M. H. Rahman.]

with the fullest realisation of my responsibilities.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Sir, today's debate on this issue of Goa has been a very subdued one. With the exception of Acharya Kripalani a proper approach to this problem has not been submitted by anyone. It is an irony of fate that we are talking in terms of Goa and Goans. We have to just look at the map of India to see whether we can put the name of Goa and Goans in our vocabulary or we have only to think in terms of certain Portuguese possessions in our country. We have to see that Goa is there. We have to see that Daman is there and we have also to see that Diu is there. Now, we cannot take Goa as a separate unit but we have to consider Goa in relation to the Portuguese possessions which includes Goa, Panjim, Daman and Diu. Taking these into the picture we will find that Goa is not a country. It is just a small possession of the Portuguese and if it is merely a small possession which is possessed by the Portuguese then there is no reason for us to suggest that the struggle must be from inside and that the Goans must struggle for getting their independence.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I very humbly submit, and the House will agree with me, that it is the struggle of the Indian nation to throw away the last vestige of the foreign yoke that exists in our country. It was in the year 1739, when Salsette and Bassein were still in the possession of the Portuguese, just after a struggle of one month the Peshwas drove away the Portuguese from there. If the British had not stepped in, probably, by this time there would not have been any existence of any Portuguese possessions in India. We cannot but accept this position that there is absolutely no difference between Hyderabad as such in the year 1947 and the Portuguese possessions that do exist today. The struggle for liberating Hyderabad was as much an Indian struggle as the struggle for liberating Goa. We cannot call upon

our countrymen to go and offer satyagraha before people who are not civilised, but on the contrary who are acting as barbarians; who are inflicting punishment of barbarous type and even meting out corporal punishments to those satyagrahis who go there unarmed. They beat them with a desire either to kill them or with a desire to kill their spirits. It is with such people that we are trying to offer satyagraha.

And, why offer satyagraha today? Are we very weak? We have got a saying:

अशक्तिमान् भवेत् साधुः ।

That is not the position. We are not 'अशक्तिमान्' (powerless) today. We are powerful today and mere show of power would be enough to drive out the Portuguese from where they are. They, a small nation, hardly even as big as the older smaller States of Mewar and Jodhpur in Rajasthan, sitting at a distance of 5,000 miles from us are trying to thwart us in our desire to free our countrymen from the yoke under which they are suffering.

Sir, it is not that I do not approve of the action which is being taken by the Government. But, then, we should at some stage say: "Thus far and no further". My hon. friend Shri Gadgil when he was speaking said that we should wait, we should develop world opinion, we should suffer and then, only if we find that they do not come round to our views, we should take some action. I say, we cannot go on waiting till eternity. And, certainly not when we have got the power to do a particular thing. When we have got the power to wrest the particular possessions which still remain in the hands of the Portuguese, there is no reason why we should not exercise that power. Therefore, Kripalaniji when he was saying that he distinguished between war and war, I said: "No use. Even we do not want to make use of the word 'war'". The late Vallabhbhai Patel coined a very

nice word when Hyderabad was taken. He said it was 'police action'. Here we have to drive out people from our own territory; people who are living just near us; people who have usurped a part of our own territory and they go on saying so many things. Dr. Salazar has said very recently—I do not know how far that utterance is correct, but that is what we have read in the papers—that: "talk of anything about Goa, but not of yielding its sovereignty". Who is he to say that it is a question of sovereignty for him? The sovereignty over Goa is—the undisputed sovereignty of Goa—is that of the Indian nation and it is this that has to be established.

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

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have hardly spoken for four minutes.

Mr. Speaker: There is no time left. The hon. Prime Minister has to start at five o'clock.

An Hon. Member: It is a question of police action.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Then I would request the Prime Minister to give me four or five minutes more to speak.

Mr. Speaker: It is not in the hands of the Prime Minister to give the Hon. Member more time. It is a matter for the Chair to decide.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We have been able to liberate a portion of Goa and it was that Nagar Havelli which we had liberated last year. Nagar Havelli is in our possession—thanks to the Azad Gomantak Dal that we were able to liberate that particular area and that is still with us. But, unfortunately, even there we are afraid that lest the Portuguese might be annoyed with us we have not yet been able to march over that territory which is ours. The days are gone when we have to depend upon the good certificates from the people of Portugal in our own territory. As we treat this merely as our domestic affair it behoves us that we should not ask for certificates from

the International Court or from people outside our country. We have to decide the fate of our own country. Here we are enjoying liberty. We are all Indians here in this whole country. We are enjoying liberty. We are enjoying peace and we see with our own eyes that our own people in the Portuguese possessions are being made to suffer and made to suffer heavily. Are we going to tolerate this state of affairs? I, therefore, say that as far as the Government has gone, it may be good; but the Government should go still further and think in terms of wresting the property which belongs to us and which is being usurped by those who have no right to live there. They must be driven out at the earliest opportunity that we can.

5 P.M.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yesterday I made a statement before the House outlining the policy that Government was pursuing in regard to Goa. I must express my deep gratitude to Members who have spoken in this House today for their broad appreciation of this subject and their general acceptance of the policy of Government. There have been some criticisms, but, on the whole, the area of agreement is very large and the area of disagreement limited and narrow.

Now, there is no one in this House who requires any argument about the justification of India's claim to Goa. That is obvious. There is hardly any question that has come before this House which has had such unanimous approval or agreement. The only questions that have arisen are as to the steps that might be taken to give effect to India's claim. Even there—I will not say that all the Members of the House—so far as I can understand, it is by and large the opinion of this House that the methods should be peaceful. So we limit our approach to this problem considerably.

Now, although it does not require that anything should be said in justification of our claim to Goa, nevertheless, I shall venture to mention a few facts, perhaps more, if I may say so.

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for consumption by others who are not so wise as Members of this House are. There is, of course, the geographical argument. Now, the Portuguese Government claims that Goa is a part of Portugal. Sometimes that remark is made which is so illogical and absurd that it is rather difficult to deal with it. You are suddenly transported into a land where logic does not prevail. To say that Goa is a part of Portugal is something in the nature of a nursery tale or nursery rhyme about the cat jumping over the moon. It has no relation to facts and any kind of will, decree or law passed in Portugal is not going to make Goa a part of Portugal.

Then, a reference is made to a number of treaties,—treaties more especially with the British Government,—between the United Kingdom or England as it was then, and Portugal; and there is the NATO alliance. I think it has been made fairly clear by responsible people that the NATO alliance—whether we approve of it or disapprove of it is another matter—has little relevance to this question. It has been stated that under that alliance, a subject like Goa or indeed any other subject can be brought up for discussion, but that alliance is not by any means compelled to deal with such problems or go beyond its narrower periphery of action. We may, therefore, set aside the NATO alliance.

Then there are these treaties with the various British Governments. I think the first one is dated 1374. It is fairly a long time ago. These treaties began, as far as I can remember, with an attempt by the then King of Portugal to protect themselves against the then King of Castille, that is, Spain. This was soon after the Arabs or the Moors as they were called, were driven out of the Iberian Peninsula; and Portugal was rather afraid of Castille which was growing in strength. These treaties were also aimed against the Hollanders as they were called or the Dutch, who were spreading out. In

the course of these treaties all kinds of provisions were made about the right of Portugal to go and raise armies directly in England. This later treaty of 1660 might interest the House:

"That His Majesty of Portugal, or any one whom he may depute, shall be permitted to raise and procure in this Commonwealth,"

that is, England,

"soldiers and horses, to defend and secure himself against the King of Castille".

"And that the Military Force, which he shall be at liberty to levy do not amount to more than 12,000, namely, 4,000 out of each of the three Nations of England, Scotland and Ireland respectively".

Sitting here, I was—most naturally—following carefully all that was said, but sometimes, I picked up a volume of these ancient treaties to look through them to know what after all and where these treaties were. I am afraid this volume is as old as the treaty. It has gone to pieces. It was rather interesting reading—the archaic language of five or six hundred years ago.

Then we come to that famous treaty in which the port town or what is called the town and port of Boma was handed over at the time when King Charles II of England married the Portuguese princess. There are all kinds of references to the port of Boma and Colombo, and that is the whole background.

I am mentioning these rather irrelevant facts to indicate how that complete picture of the world ceased to exist many hundreds of years ago. After that, there were ancient treaties which were several times confirmed by subsequent treaties or something else was added to them, and there was a confirmation clause. In the treaty of 1661, when the town and port of Boma was handed over, there was a

secret clause. It is that secret clause to which reference is often made as it was under that secret clause that England promised to help and protect Portugal and her colonies in 1661. It might interest the House to know that in spite of these various treaties - I am not going into many other historical incidents - later in this country, I think in 1912, a little before the first world war, there were actually negotiations between England and Germany for a partition of the Portuguese Empire. The negotiations led to other events including a big war. But I merely mention this to indicate what value is attached to many of these ancient treaties. Of course, every constitutional lawyer and historian knows that any treaty or any agreement has to be interpreted in terms of the existing circumstances. If Portugal, for instance, today in terms of that treaty claims the right to raise an army directly in England, Scotland or Ireland. I have little doubt that the United Kingdom would refuse to acknowledge that fact, although there it is. So, it is rather absurd to talk about these ancient treaties in these terms. A treaty has to be seen in terms of the historical developments that have taken place since then. Apart from the historical changes that have taken place in the last four or five hundred years, - and they have been tremendous, - particular changes that have taken place recently, - relatively recently, - are quite enough for us, that is to say, historical developments which have taken place in India resulting in the independence of India. Of course, so far as independent India is concerned, it is in no way bound by any old or modern treaty between other countries to which we have not subscribed, so that in no event are we concerned with the treaty between Portugal, England and other countries. But quite apart from the fact that we are not bound, I am trying to indicate that nobody else is bound by them, because they have only to be construed in the light of other developments. These developments have been startling, developments resulting in independence of India. The Independence

of India was never conceived as the independence of a part of India, as the independence of India excluding certain areas which may be controlled by some other authority and certainly by some authority outside India. It is inconceivable that you can conceive of the independence of India big parts of India being held by an outside authority. The House will remember that long ago, over one forty or more years ago, sometime after the United States had established themselves as a strong nation, even then there was the fear of interference by European powers in the American continents and this led to the famous declaration by President Monroe of the United States. This was in 1823:

"The United States would regain as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition to itself the effort of any European power to interfere with the political system of the American continents."

That is to say any interference by any European country would be an interference with the American political system. I submit that in the existing conditions - I place my case quite clearly - that the Portuguese retention of India is a continuing interference with the political system established in India today. That need not be called a particular doctrine; it is just a recognition of the present fact. It may be that we are weak and we cannot prevent that interference. That is a sign of weakness, but that does not matter. The fact is that any foreign power trying to interfere in any way with India is a thing which India cannot tolerate and subject to her strength, it will be opposed. That is the broad doctrine I lay down. That applies in the existing conditions to the Portuguese retention of Goa and therefore, for a variety of reasons into which I need not go, - reasons if you like of national unity, national security and all that, - we cannot possibly accept such interference or such foothold, however small it may be. The

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Size has nothing to do with it, because if it is a foothold it is a foothold and it is an interference and a possible danger in the future, more so for a country which itself is tied up with all kinds of alliances. When it has that foothold, it means that is a foothold not of that country, but a group of countries with a large number of alliances, and therefore, all kinds of possible dangers and entanglements might arise.

I do submit that the case of India is regarded to Goa is as clear as any case that I can think of and it should not require really any tremendous arrangements to justify it. But various types of arguments are raised by the Portuguese Government and they are strange. Therefore I thought I could venture to repeat what I have said. Now again, I am not going into the old history of the Portuguese possession of Goa; but I think many Members will remember that this history is a very dark period of India's history. I am talking about a fact of a considerably early period. We have had dark periods in various parts of the country; I do not lay stress on it. But I mention it because Goa is repeatedly referred to as a shining light of European culture. Well, what European culture is, opinions may differ. I do not give my opinion; it may or may not be accepted. But I should like to put it to Europe itself and to the countries of Europe if they think that the culture represented Goa today, or even if I may with respect say by Portugal, represents the European culture at its highest and brightest in any field - political, social, economic or cultural.

Then there is this religious argument. Hon. Members belonging to the Roman Catholic church have spoken today in this House as they have spoken elsewhere. I do not think anything that will happen in Goa is going to affect our broad policy in regard to religious freedom; but the attitude that the Portuguese Government takes is just the attitude which is to make some people view this question from

a narrower point of view than we like then to, that is, the very thing it accuses us of trying to do, it does but I do not think that will affect us. That is another matter. Hon. Members know how many Catholics have taken part in this struggle for freedom in Goa and how many from outside Goa. Therefore, let us be clear. From every point of view this question of Goa has to be decided and there can be only one decision and that is, its merger with the Indian Union.

One hon. Member, may be Dr. Lanka Sundaram or perhaps Acharya Kripalani, said that the fact of Goa joining the Indian Union is not an arguable point. We do not go and discuss with the Portuguese Government as to whether Goa is to be part of the Indian Union or not. The only thing that we can discuss with them, - I have no doubt the time will come and it will be discussed - is the manner of doing it, the legal or other steps that have to be taken. That is why our approach has been throughout, both in the case of the French possessions and the Portuguese possessions in India, that the other party should recognise this basic fact, and also give us *de facto* possession of those areas and then the legal steps can follow at leisure. That is what exactly has happened in regard to the French settlements. Even now, strictly the legal and constitutional position is rather doubtful. But, *de facto* they are part of India. I have no doubt, - it may take 1 or 2 or 3 months - this House as well as the French Parliament will have to legalise this. *De facto* possession becomes *de jure* and they become formally and juristically part of India. We do not mind if there is some delay. We are prepared to accommodate the other Government concerned in these matters. But, where the basic right is denied, there is no question of argument. Any argument, any negotiation with Portugal denying that right is not possible.

There is another point that I wish to make clear. When we say that this is a matter of special concern to the

Goans, it does not mean that the matter is of lesser concern to Indians. What was said was in connection with certain types of movements and agitation that were going on. The future of Goa, that is, the union of Goa with India is a matter of special, intense, equal concern to every Indian as to every Goan. There is no difference in that matter.

We now turn to the question of what are the methods to be employed. Acharya Kripalani put a straight question as to whether our Government was pledged to non-violence. The answer to that is 'No, the Government is not.' As far as I can conceive, under the existing circumstances, no Government can be pledged to non-violence. If we were pledged to non-violence, surely we would not keep any Army, Navy or Air Force and possibly not even a police force: I do not know. One may have an ideal. One may adhere to a policy leading to a certain direction and yet, because of existing circumstances one cannot give effect to that ideal. We have to wait for it for some time. Acharya Kripalani reminded us of Mahatma Gandhi saying that the Polish defence against the German armies might also be called *satyagraha*. Also Gandhiji defended, in fact not only defended, but encouraged the Indian Army to go to Kashmir, to defend Kashmir against the raiders. It is surprising that a man like Gandhiji, who was absolutely committed to non-violence, should do that kind of thing. So that, even he, in certain circumstances, admitted the right of the State, as it is constituted, to commit violence in defence. It is true. Obviously, the Government of India cannot give up that right in the existing circumstances. Nevertheless, we have made it perfectly clear and we have based our policy on this that we shall use force only in defence, that we shall not provoke a war or start a war or adopt any aggressive tactics in regard to a war. It may be that sometimes it is very difficult to draw a line and be clear as to what is happening. I hardly speaking, this is our policy.

From that policy many things flow. Our armaments, our Army, Navy and the Air Force are strictly meant for defence purposes. That is to say, we arm our Army, Navy and the Air Force with a view to defence. There used to be an Expeditionary Force in the British times. We have none. We are not going to send any force anywhere else. There are weapons of war to strike at a long distance. We keep none of these. We have no intention of striking at a long distance. Our own conception in keeping the Army, Navy and the Air Force is defence, effective defence, strong defence, but defence. May be that defence may overstep somewhat in a conflict. That is a different matter. At any time we have to apply that approach to this question, to any of our activities wherever they may be, whether that activity is taking us away from that or in the right direction. At any time, I said. Much more so today, when, fortunately for us and for the world, there has been a rather remarkable turn for the better. One cannot say definitely what that turn is. One cannot precisely measure it. But, I think all of us will agree that there has been a great improvement in the general atmosphere of the world. Cold war, conflicts, hatred, etc.—they will not vanish away quickly. All these things are still there. Nevertheless, it does appear—I do not think this is wishful thinking—that humanity has taken a turn in the right direction. In that, many factors have worked. It would be completely wrong for anyone to say that this country or that country has brought it about. It is really because of the efforts of many countries and to a very small extent our effort also that all this thing is happening. In circumstances like these, more especially, we have to view every step that we take, even a small local step, in this larger context. I would have said, even without this larger context, following the general policy that we do, we should have considered this question of Goa and come to the conclusion that only peaceful methods should be employed. But, in this larger con-

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text, that becomes even more important.

Some hon. Members opposite talked about a limited war, Goa being small and India being big. That, I think, ignores the fact that the world is much more a unit today, far more for peace, than it ever was before. I do not say that it is impossible for even a country or for India to have a limited war: may be conceivably possible. It may yield results too. May I here say something about Acharya Kripalani's quoting me as having said that war has never brought any results. I do not think I have ever said that. What I have said is that whatever war may have done in the long past, it cannot bring results now. I have gone further and said that the last two great wars have certainly brought many results; not the results sought for, but something entirely different from what the people wanted. Victory is not a result. Victory is only a way to achieve a result. They brought victory to a certain set of powers, but also greater problems to the world. However, that is a different proposition. Whatever war may have done in the past, in the present state of affairs in the world I think it is right that any major war cannot bring the results aimed at. What it will bring no man knows today. And if you rule out a major war, as I think the world should, then you have to apply the same argument to a small war not because a small war is qualitatively the same thing—it is not—but, nevertheless, a small war helps also to keep up the atmosphere which creates a big war. It is a step in the wrong direction. Here we are fighting against these vague ghosts and phantoms which create cold war—sometimes real fears, sometimes unreal fears—on a certain level, on a certain political level, on a certain psychological level, moral level and all that. If we ourselves move away from that level and base ourselves on some kind of what somebody calls a police action or a limited war, then we are injuring all the larger causes that we stand for,

and possibly getting ourselves entangled into great difficulties. It seems to me it would be exceedingly unwise to take a step which not only is opposed to the basic policies that we have been pursuing but which may for reasons entirely practical and reasons of our national interest may create difficulties for us. When it is as certain as almost anything can be that in the course of time—I do not mean in the long course of time—it is quite inevitable that Goa becomes an integral part of India, are we to lose all the possible major benefits of pursuing a right policy by taking this risk, by doing something wrong according to that policy and at the same time taking a risk which might endanger us to some extent? Because, you cannot isolate these things. You have to see the full picture of the consequences of an action. If we have to consider what we have to do in Goa—or, be it in any other part of the world—we have not only to consider the step we have to take, but the successive steps we may have to take; the second, third, fourth, fifth, right up to the tenth and twentieth. No Government or no responsible person can take a step without thinking of the consequences or just leaving others to face the consequences. There are no others. The people of India are concerned. We have to face the consequences.

Now, then, it being admitted and settled that the policy we should pursue is a peaceful policy, it is open to us in the terms of that peaceful policy to do much. I need not go into details. Some Members referred to economic blockade and this and that. Obviously, it is open to us to pursue those policies, and many others.

Reference has been made to *satyagraha*, mass *satyagraha*, individual *satyagraha* and the like. To begin with, the Government of India or any government, does not talk or deal with *satyagraha* in that way. An Hon. Member suggested that the Government of India should lead the *satyagraha* movement and so on. But, if I may say so with all respect, in

the functions of the Government, as if the Government was an agitational body agitating for somebody against somebody else. No Government will perform *satyagraha*, can perform *satyagraha*. I do not know; I have made the statement. When I make that statement naturally I am thinking of *satyagraha* in the normal terms it has been performed. There may be some possible extensions of that move which are beyond my mind at the present moment. But, *satyagraha* as we know it has been performed within our country against a governmental apparatus. It may be performed against another governmental apparatus. But one government performing it against another government is, for the moment, not clear to me—how that is done.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): It is non-violent war.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): It is Ram Rajya war.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Therefore, let us not get mixed up. Many hon. Members who have had the privilege of being initiated into the *satyagraha* movement during this Goan campaign probably have had no previous experience of this, nor have they understood either the technique or the theory of it, always excluding of course some hon. Members opposite who have that knowledge. *Satyagraha*—I will not go into that matter, but it is an interesting subject which I should like to discuss on some other occasion here or elsewhere.

Another Hon. Member suggested that we should call upon the Portuguese Government to treat them as prisoners of war. It will not be correct that, while we or anybody can claim what I would call civilised treatment for anybody, and more so for peaceful people, peaceful *satyagrahis*, we should call upon them to treat it as a war. Who is at war with them—the Government of India or some local organisation has declared war against Portugal? You get hopelessly entangled in matters of this kind.

So far as our Government is concerned, we have nothing to do with *satyagraha*. If something wrong is done in our territory, we stop it. If no wrong is done well, we permit it to the extent that no wrong is done. That is the governmental viewpoint. You may view it, of course, from the public viewpoint apart from governmental. A party can view it; the Congress organisation may view it too as to what, under the circumstances, to do. It has a perfect right to do as other parties and organisations have a right. They may view it, but the Government cannot think, conceive of the question in terms of its patronising *satyagraha*. The most it can do is to, well, not interfere, provided it is within certain limits, provided it is non-violent and so on and so forth; provided also that it does not lead to a situation of violence on a big scale. That has also to be considered. Therefore, when one talks about mass *satyagraha*, it is not because mass *satyagraha* itself is wrong, but because the manner of doing it is likely to lead or may lead to unknown results and rather large-scale violence. It may cease to be *satyagraha*, or it may be compelled to turn in some other direction. If there were, I suppose, an adequate number of trained *satyagrahis* well, they might even indulge in mass *satyagraha* in a properly disciplined way. The House would remember that the arch-orient of *satyagraha* Mahatma—suddenly put a full stop to the whole movement and said "Only one man will go now". We are novices. We do not pretend to understand all these important points. But, one thing is clear—that, if we want a settlement of this question by peaceful methods, we should not do anything or we should try to avoid doing things which, though peaceful in themselves, lead to violent methods, because then you have to be prepared for that violence and you have to be prepared for the second and third step of violence. Whatever we do we must do with our eyes open and not in a confused way, doing something in a rather excited way and then hoping that something will come out of it.

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something good will come out of it. That, surely, is not a proper way for a Government to function or indeed for any organisation to function. Therefore, I submit that while Government will no doubt act on the policy enunciated—and in that enunciation of policy there are large areas of possible development—it should not be thought that whatever can be done has been done by Government. There are possibilities of much more to be done in a proper way; it takes a little time sometimes. And I think what Government has done or is likely to do can by no means be considered ineffective. It is effective, and it may be progressively more effective. That is the Government side of it. So far as the other side is concerned, Government cannot lay down anything except a negative side, because the public organisations have to consider that—whatever that may be; may be, my own organisation may consider it, and other people's also, but Government cannot; Government will only consider that that organisation functions within the limits that have been indicated.

One thing I should like to mention. There has been a so-called constitutional statute introduced or sought to be introduced by the Portuguese Government in Goa, Daman and Diu, evidently trying to create some impression on the people there. This constitutional statute is a very very feeble attempt at local reform, giving absolutely no authority or power. Briefly speaking, the position even after this will be that out of 23 seats in a new council which is elected under a very limited franchise, 11 will be elected, i.e. less than half; and the whole thing is very restrictive. And even this council does not get much power. In fact, all power remains in the hands of a handful of officials. Oddly enough, the position in Goa not only today but even after this constitutional statute will be that they will have less free-

dom,—if I may use the word in a limited sense—than Goa had under the monarchy in Portugal. It is extraordinary. They go on backwards there. Instead of there being some advance in loco' reforms, they have actually become more and more restricted.

I would again say that in considering these matters now—these or other matters—we cannot consider them from a purely narrow, local or even national point of view. Whether we will it or not, we have become parts of an international community which is spread out all over the world. If we remember that, and if we remember that every action of ours has reactions elsewhere just as other actions have reactions here, then perhaps we shall be able to judge these matters in the proper perspective.

Shri Kamath: On a point of clarification. May I ask whether Government are at least prepared to give medical, legal and transport facilities to individual and mass satyagrahis on the border? Government can do that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Perhaps I may give a parallel, but I would not give the parallel now. So far as this is concerned, it is the ordinary function of various authorities to give medical aid where necessary.

Shri Kamath: They are not giving it now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Medical aid or sometimes even legal aid. That is not the function of Government as such. Even local bodies there presumably give it. It is the function of any representative of Government who happens to be there to give medical aid or other aid; that is obvious. But when he talks about transport aid, it is rather extraordinary.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 27th July 1955.