PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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(5th February, 1952 to 29th February, 1952)

Fifth Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1952

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CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers), Fifth Session, 1952

In Volume I,—

1. No. 2, dated the 6th February, 1952,—

   (i) Col. 23, line 33 *for* "to provide for" *read* "further to amend", and in line 2 from bottom *for* "further to amend" *read* "to provide for".

2. No. 5, dated the 12th February, 1952,—

   (i) Col. 309, *for* existing last line *read* "chancellories or in government, but"

   (ii) Col. 362, line 31 *for* **"Kamth"** *read* **"Kamath".**

3. No. 6, dated the 13th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग ३९१, पंक्ति १५ में "एम जुनही" के स्थान पर "जुल्म नहीं" पढ़ें ।

(ii) भाग ३९२, पंक्ति २५ में "वतक" के स्थान पर "वक्त" पढ़ें ।

   (iii) Col. 443, line 8 *for* "ony" *read* "only".

(iv) کالم ۴۷۲ آخری لائن کے شروع میں ۵۰ ملی ہیں ان کے متعلق ۵۰ پڑھیں —

   (v) Col. 529, *for* existing last line *read* "excess of such moisture as may reasonably be expected, by watering the".

   (vi) Col. 530, *insert* "both parties are protected. They pro-" as last line.

4. No. 8, dated the 15th February, 1952,—

   (i) Col. 648, *after* line 7, *insert* "this demand has come before the House today, that".

   (ii) Col. 658, line 32 *for* "OUTLAY" *read* "OUTSIDE".

   (iii) Col. 659, line 6 from bottom *for* **"Jagivan Ram"** *read* **"Jagjivan Ram"**

   (iv) Col. 676, last line *for* "liament" *read* "Parliament".

   (v) Col. 686, line 16 from bottom *for* **"Gapalaswami"** *read* **"Gopalaswami".**

5. No. 9, dated the 18th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग ८०३, नीचे से पंक्ति ४ में "जचित राम" के स्थान पर "अचित राम" पढ़ें ।

6. No. 11, dated the 20th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग १००७, पंक्ति ९ को "की जरूरत है" पढ़ें ।

7. No. 14, dated the 23rd February, 1952,—

   (i) Col. 1184, line 8 *for* **"Jagivan Ram"** *read* **"Jagjivan Ram".**

   (ii) Col. 1191, *for* existing line 4 *read* **"Clause 6** —*Contributions and matters*".

(iii) भाग १२२७, पंक्ति १० में "यत्य" के स्थान पर "खत्म" पढ़ें ।

8. No. 15, dated the 25th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग १२५४, पंक्ति २४ में "रती" के स्थान पर "तीर" पढ़ें ।

9. No. 19, dated the 29th February, 1952,—

   (i) Col. 1564, in the beginning of line 17 from bottom *insert* "voted".

   (ii) Col. 1612, line 3 from bottom *for* "purpose" *read* "propose".

(iii) भाग १६२४, पंक्ति '५ में "खउन" के स्थान पर "उस ने" पढ़ें ।

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdullah, Sheikh Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdus Sattar, Shri (West Bengal).

Achint Ram, Lala (Punjab).

Ahammedunni, Shri V. C. (Travancore-Cochin).

Aiyar, Shri Alladi Krishnaswami (Madras).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Madras).

Alexander, Shri N. (Travancore-Cochin).

Ali, Shri A. H. S. (Hyderabad).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Bombay).

Ambedkar, Dr. B. R. (Bombay).

Amolakh Chand, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).

Amrit Kaur, The Hon'ble Rajkumari (Madhya Pradesh).

Ansari, Shri Md. Ibrahim (Bihar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Madhya Pradesh).

Arya, Shri B. S. (Uttar Pradesh).

Asawa, Shri Gokul Lal (Rajasthan).

Awadesh Pratap Singh, Captain (Vindhya Pradesh).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Madras).

Ayyangar, The Hon'ble Shri N. Gopalaswami (Madras).

Azad, The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam (Uttar Pradesh).

B

Baigra, Shri Moti Ram (Jammu and Kashmir).

Baldev Singh, The Hon'ble Sardar (Punjab).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Uttar Pradesh).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (West Bengal).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Madras).

Beg, Mirza, M. A. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Beni Singh, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).

Bhagat, Shri Bali Ram (Bihar).

Bhagwant Roy, Kaka (P.E.P.S.U.))

Bhanu Pratap Singh, Thakur (Madhya Pradesh).

Bharathi, Shri L. Krishnaswami (Madras).

Bhargava, Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal (Ajmer).

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Punjab).

Bhatkar, Shri Lakshman Shrawan (Madhya Pradesh).

Bhatt, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram (Bombay).

Bhattacharya, Professor K. K. (Uttar Pradesh).

Birua, Shri P. C. (Bihar).

Biswas, The Hon'ble Shri C. C. (West Bengal).

Biyani, Shri Brijlal (Madhya Pradesh).

Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Assam).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Bihar).

Buragohain, Shri S. N. (Assam).

C

Chaliha, Srijut Kuladhar (Assam).

Chandrika Ram, Shri (Bihar).

Channiah, Shri T. (Mysore).

Chattopadhyay, Shri Mihir Lal (West Bengal).

Chaudhri, Shrimati Kamala (Uttar Pradesh).

Chaudhuri, Srijut Rohini Kumar (Assam).

Chettiar, Shri T. A. Ramalingam (Madras).

D

Dalel Singh, Lt. Col. Kanwar (Rajasthan).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (West Bengal).

Das, Shri B. (Orissa).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (West Bengal).

Das, Shri Biswanath (Orissa).

Das, Shri Jagannath (Orissa).

Das, Shri Nandkishore (Orissa).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Bihar).

D—*contd.*

Das, Shri Sarangdhar (Orissa).
Das, Shri S. N. (Bihar).
Deo, Shri Shankarrao (Bombay).
Deogirikar, Shri T. R. (Bombay).
Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Bombay).
Desai, Shri Khandubhai K. (Bombay).
Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao Shamrao (Madhya Pradesh).
Deshmukh, The Hon'ble Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Punjab).
Deshpande, Shri Purushottam Yeshwant (Madhya Pradesh).
Devi Singh, Dr. (Madhya Bharat).
Dharam Prakash, Dr. (Uttar Pradesh).
Dholakia, Shri Gulabshanker Amritlal (Kutch).
Diwakar, The Hon'ble Shri R. R. (Bombay).
Dixit, Shrimati Kalawati (Madhya Pradesh).
D'Souza, Rev. Jerome (Madras).
Durgabai, Shrimati G. (Madras).
Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Vindhya Pradesh).

F

Faiznur Ali, Moulvi (Assam).

G

Gadgil, The Hon'ble Shri N. V. (Bombay).
Galib, Shri Shaik (Madras).
Ganamukhi, Shri Annarao (Hyderabad).
Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Uttar Pradesh).
Gautam, Shri Mohanlal (Uttar Pradesh).
Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (West Bengal).
Ghule, Shri Murlidhar Vishvanath (Madhya Bharat).
Ghuznavi, Shri Abdul Halim (West Bengal).
Goenka, Shri Ramnath (Madras).
Gopinath Singh, Babu (Uttar Pradesh).
Govind Das, Seth (Madhya Pradesh).
Gowda, Shri G. A. Thimmappa (Mysore).
Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (West Bengal).
Guha, Shri Girja Sanker (Manipur and Tripura).
Gupta, Shri V. J. (Madras).
Gurung, Shri Ari Bhadur (West Bengal).

H

Hakim, Haji Gowherali Nuruddin (Bombay).
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K. (Mysore).
Haque, Al-Haj M. A. (West Bengal).
Hasan, Shri M. A. (Madhya Pradesh).
Hathi, Shri Jai Sukh Lal (Saurashtra).
Hazarika, Shri J. N. (Assam).
Hazarika, Shri Mahendra (Assam).
Heda, Shri H. C. (Hyderabad).
Hifzur Rahman, Shri Muhammad (Uttar Pradesh).
Himatsingka, Shri Prabhu Dayal (West Bengal).
Himatsinhji, Major-General (Saurashtra).
Hiray, Shri Bhaurao Sakharam (Bombay).
Hukam Singh, Sardar (Punjab).
Hussain, Shri T. (Bihar).
Hussain Imam, Shri (Bihar).
Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Uttar Pradesh).

I

Inait Ullah, Khwaja (Bihar).
Indra Vidyavachaspati, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).
Ismail Khan, Shri Muhammad (Uttar Pradesh).
Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Travancore-Cochin).

J

Jagjivan Ram, The Hon'ble Shri (Bihar).
Jain, The Hon'ble Shri Ajit Prasad (Uttar Pradesh).
Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Uttar Pradesh).
Jaipal Singh, Shri (Bihar).
Jajoo, Shri Sita Ram S. (Madhya Bharat).
Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Bihar).
Jangde, Shri R. L. (Madhya Pradesh).
Jayashri, Shrimati Raiji (Bombay).
Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Bombay).
Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bihar).
Jnani Ram, Shri (Bihar).
Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Uttar Pradesh).
Joseph, Shri Appikatla (Madras).

K

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Madhya Pradesh).

K—*contd.*

Kameshwara Singh, Shri (Bihar).
Kanaka Sabai, Shri R. (Madras).
Kannamwar, Shri M. S. (Madhya Pradesh).
Kapoor, Shri Jaspat Roy (Uttar Pradesh)
Karmarkar, Shri Dattatraya Parashuram (Bombay).
Kazmi Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Uttar Pradesh).
Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Uttar Pradesh).
Khaparde, Shri P. S. (Madhya Pradesh).
Kidwai, Shri Rafi Ahmed (Uttar Pradesh).
Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Uttar Pradesh).
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (Uttar Pradesh).
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).
Krishnanand Rai, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).
Krishna Singh, Thakur (Uttar Pradesh).
Kumbhar, Shri Ratnappa (Bombay).
Kunhiraman, Shri P. (Madras).
Kunzru, Pandit Hirday Nath (Uttar Pradesh).

L

Lakshmanan, Shri P. K. (Travancore-Cochin).

M

Mahammed Haneef, Moulvi (Orissa).
Mahata, Shri Kshudiram (Bihar).
Mahtab, The Hon'ble Shri Hare Krushna (Orissa).
Mahtha, Shri Sri Narayan (Bihar).
Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta (West Bengal).
Majumdar, Shri Suresh Chandra (West Bengal).
Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Uttar Pradesh).
Malviya, Shri R. L. (Madhya Pradesh).
Mallayya, Shri U. Srinivasa (Madras).
Man, Sardar Bhopinder Singh (Punjab).
Masani, Shri M. R. (Bombay).
Massey, Shri R. A. (West Bengal).
Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed (Jammu and Kashmir).
Mavalankar, The Hon'ble Shri G. V. (Bombay).
Meeran, Shri S. K. Ahmad (Madras).
Menon, Shri A. K. (Madras).
Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Travancore-Cochin).
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Hyderabad).
Mishra, Shri Jagannath (Orissa).
Mishra, Shri Mathura Parsad (Bihar).
Mishra, Prof. S. N. (Bihar).
Mishra, Shri Yudhisthir (Orissa).
Mishra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Uttar Pradesh).
Mohiuddin, Shaikh (Bihar).
Mookerjee, Dr. Syama Prasad (West Bengal).
Moulvi, Shri E. Moidu (Madras).
Munavalli, Shri B. N. (Bombay).
Munshi, The Hon'ble Shri K. M. (Bombay).
Munshi, Shri Pranlal Thakorlal (Bombay).
Musafir, Giani Gurumukh Singh (Punjab).

N

Naicker, Shri P. M. Audikesavalu (Madras).
Naidu, Kumari Padmaja (Hyderabad).
Naidu, Shri G. R. Ethirajulu (Mysore).
Naik, Shri Maheswar (Orissa).
Naik, Shri Shridhar Vaman (Hyderabad).
Nand Lal, Master (Punjab).
Nanda, The Hon'ble Shri Gulzarilal (Bombay).
Narayana Deo, Shri Krishna Chandra Gajapati (Orissa).
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Saurashtra).
Nausherali, Syed (West Bengal).
Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri (West Bengal).
Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Uttar Pradesh).
Nehru, The Hon'ble Shri Jawaharlal (Uttar Prasesh).
Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Bombay).
Nurie, Shri M. Y. (Bombay).

O

Obaidullah, Shri V. M. (Madras).
Oraon, Shri Theble (Bihar).

P

Pande, Dr. C. D. (Uttar Pradesh).
Pani, Shri Bijoy Kumar (Orissa).
Pannalal Bansilal, Shri (Hyderabad).
Pant, Shri Devi Datt (Uttar Pradesh).
Parmar, Dr. Y. S. (Himachal Pradesh).
Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay).
Pillay, Shri S. Sivan (Travancore-Cochin).

P—*contd.*

Poonacha, Shri C. M. (Coorg).

Potai, Shri Ramprasad (Madhya Pradesh).

Pustake, Shri T. D. (Madhya Bharat).

R

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Rajasthan).

Raj Kanwar, Shri (Orissa).

Rajagopalachari, Shri C. (Madras).

Raju, Shri V. G. (Madras).

Ramachar, Shri G. (Hyderabad).

Ramaiah, Shri V. (Madras).

Ramaswamy, Shri Arigay (Hyderabad).

Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Hyderabad).

Ramiah, Shri P. Kodanda (Madras).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Bihar).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bihar).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Punjab).

Ranjit Singh, Sardar (P.E.P.S.U.).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (Madras).

Rao, Shri Jamulapur Kesava (Hyderabad).

Rao, Shri M. Thirumala (Madras).

Rao, Shri M. V. Rama (Mysore).

Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava (Madras).

Rathnaswamy, Shri A. M. (Madras).

Rau, Shri N. Madhava (Orissa).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Bihar).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (West Bengal).

Reddi, Shri P. Basi (Madras).

Reddi, Shri Pidathala Ranga (Madras).

Reddy, Dr. M. Channa (Hyderabad).

Reddy, Shri Konda Venkat Ranga (Hyderabad).

Reddy, Shri V. Kodamdarama (Madras).

Rudrappa, Shri H. S. (Mysore).

S

Sadiq Ali, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).

Sahay, Shri Syamnandan (Bihar).

Saksena, Prof. Shibban Lal (Uttar-Pradesh).

Saksena, Shri Mohan Lal (Uttar Pradesh).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (West Bengal).

Sanjivayya, Shri D. (Madras).

Santhanam, The Hon'ble Shri K. (Madras).

Saprawnga, Shri Ch. (Assam).

Sardar Singhji, Shri (Rajasthan).

Sarwate, Shri V. S. (Madhya Bharat).

Satyanarayana, Shri M. (Madras).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Bihar).

Seth, Shri Damodar Swarup (Uttar Pradesh).

Shah, Prof. K. T. (Bihar).

Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Saurashtra).

Shah, Shri Manilal Chaturbhai (Bombay).

Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Uttar Pradesh).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Uttar Pradesh).

Sharma, Shri K. C. (Uttar Pradesh).

Shastri, Shri Harihar Nath (Uttar Pradesh).

Shiv Charan Lal, Pandit (Uttar Pradesh).

Shukla, Shri Ambika Charan (Madhya Pradesh).

Shukla, Shri Shambhu Nath (Vindhya Pradesh).

Sidhva, The Hon'ble Shri R. K. (Madhya Pradesh).

Singh, Dr. R. U. (Uttar Prdesh).

Singhania, Shri Padampat (Uttar Pradesh).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Bihar).

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Bihar).

Sinha, Shri Braja Kishore Prasad (Bihar).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Bihar).

Sinha, Shri Mahamaya Prasad (Bihar).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Bihar).

Sinha, The Hon'ble Shri Satyanarayan (Bihar).

Sitaramayya, Dr. B. Pattabhi (Madras).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Madras).

Sivaprakasam, Shri V. S. (Madras).

Snatak, Shri Nar Deo (Uttar Pradesh).

Sochet Singh, Sardar (P.E.P.S.U.).

Sohan Lal, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).

Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Bombay).

Sondhi, Shri B. L. (Punjab).

Sri Prakasa, The Hon'ble Shri (Uttar Predesh).

Srivastava, Dr. J. P. (Uttar Pradesh).

S—*contd.*

Subbiah, Shri J. H. (Hyderabad).
Subramaniam, Dr. V. (Madras).
Subramaniam, Shri C. (Madras).
Subramanian, Shri R. (Madras).
Sunder Lall, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).
Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Madras).

T

Tek Chand, Dr. Bakhshi (Punjab).
Tewari, Shri Ram Sahai (Vindhya Pradesh).
Thakkar, Dr. Keshavlal Vithaldas (Saurashtra).
Tiwari, Shri B. L. (Madhya Pradesh).
Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).
Tripathi, Shri H. V. (Uttar Pradesh).
Tripathi, Shri Kishorimohan (Madhya Pradesh).
Tyagi, The Hon'ble Shri Mahavir (Uttar Pradesh).

U

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Datt (Uttar Pradesh).
Upadhyaya, Shri Ram Chandra (Rajasthan).

V

Vaidya, Shri Kashinathrao (Hyderabad).
Vaidya, Shri Vinayak Rao Balashankar (Bombay).
Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Bombay).
Varma, Shri B. B. (Bihar).
Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Rajasthan).
Veerabahu, Shri M. C. (Madras).
Velayudhan, Shri R. (Travancore-Cochin).
Velayudhan, Shrimati Dakshyani (Madras).
Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras).
Vyas, Shri K. K. (Madhya Bharat).
Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Madhya Bharat).

W

Wajed Ali, Maulvi (Assam).

Y

Yadav, Shri Lakshmi Shankar (Uttar Pradesh).
Yashwant Rai, Prof. (Punjab).

Z

Zaidi, Colonel. B. H. (Uttar Pradesh).
Zakir Husain, Dr. (Uttar Pradesh).

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

The Speaker

The Honourable Shri G. V. MAVALANKAR.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. ANANTHASAYANAM AYYANGAR.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA.

Shrimati G. DURGABAI.

Shri PRABHU DAYAL HIMATSINGKA.

Sardar HUKAM SINGH.

Shri MANILAL CHATURBHAI SHAH.

Secretary

Shri M. N. KAUL, *Barrister-at-Law.*

Assistants of the Secretary.

Shri A. J. M. ATKINSON.

Shri S. L. SHAKDHER.

Shri N. C. NANDI.

Shri D. N. MAJUMDAR.

Shri C. V. NARAYANA RAO.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—The Honourable **Shri** Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education—The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam **Azad.**

Minister of Defence—The Honourable Sardar Baldev **Singh.**

Minister of Labour—The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health and Communications—The Honourable **Rajkumari Amrit** Kaur.

Minister of Works, Production and Supply—The Honourable **Shri** N. V. **Gadgil.**

Minister of States, Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar

Minister of Commerce and Industry—The Honourable Shri Hare Krushna **Mahtab.**

Minister of Food and Agriculture—The Honourable Shri K. M. Munshi.

Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research—The Honourable **Shri** Sri Prakasa.

Minister of Finance —The Honourable Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath **Deshmukh.**

Minister of Planning—The Honourable Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Home Affairs and Law—The Honourable Dr. Kailas Nath **Katju.**

Ministers not in the Cabinet

Minister for the purposes of agreement between the Prime Ministers of **India** and Pakistan of the 8th April, 1950—The Honorable Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of State for Transport and Railways—The Honourable **Shri K.** Santhanam.

Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting—The Honourable Shri **R. R.** Diwakar.

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs—The Honourable **Shri Satyanarayan** Sinha.

Minister of State for Rehabilitation—The Honourable Shri Ajit Prasad **Jain.**

Minister of State for Finance—The Honourable Shri Mahavir **Tyagi.**

Minister of State for Home Affairs—The Honourable Shri R. K. **Sidhva.**

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri **Dattatraya Parashuram** Karmarkar.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Major-General Himatsinhji.

Deputy Minister of Works, Production and Supply—Shri S. N, **Buragohain.**

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. Thirumala **Rao.**

Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Raj **Bahadur.**

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.)

OFFICIAL REPORT

Vol. I First day of the Fifth Session of Parliament of India No. 1

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 5th February, 1952

[THE PRESIDENT (Dr. Rajendra Prasad), *having arrived in procession with Mr. Speaker, took his seat on the Dais at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock.*]

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

राष्ट्रपति : संसद् के सदस्यो, असाधारण परिस्थितियों में हम आज यहां मिल रहे हैं। इस समय भी जब यह संसद् बैठने जा रही है, भारत की जनता की पसंद से और उस के आदेश पर नई संसद् बन रही है। पूरी तरह से संगठित होते ही नई संसद् का यह अहोभाग्य और जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वह इस महान् देश का शासन करे। किन्तु उस के बनने की प्रतीक्षा में ही हम बैठे नहीं रह सकते क्योंकि भारत के संविधान का यह विधान है कि संसद् की दो बैठकों के बीच में ज्यादा समय न बीते। साथ ही कई आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं जिन्हें वैत्तिक वर्ष के समाप्त होने से पहले ही तय करना जरूरी है। इस लिये यहां इन्हीं महत्वपूर्ण बातों और खास कर के अगले वैत्तिक वर्ष के खर्चे की मंजूरी के लिये लेखानुदान और चालू वैत्तिक वर्ष के लिये अनुपूरक अनुदान को स्वीकार करने के लिये हम मिल रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ऐसे दूसरे जरूरी अथवा विवादरहित विषयों को ही संसद् के इस सत्र के सामने रखेगी जिन्हें कि तय किया जा सकता है। इन परिस्थितियों में यह उचित नहीं होगा और हमारी सरकार का [यह प्रयोजन भी नहीं है कि वह आप के सामने ऐसे विवादग्रस्त विषयों को रखे जिन पर विचार स्थगित किया जा सकता है। ऐसे सब विधानों पर विचार करना नई संसद् का काम होगा।

दो वर्ष हुए जब हमारा संविधान जारी हुआ था और भारत के गणतंत्र का जन्म हुआ था। प्रजातंत्रात्मक संस्थाओं के इतिहास में अभूतपूर्व पैमाने पर साधारण निर्वाचन इस विशाल देश में संविधान के अनुसार हो गया है। भारत की जनता ने जो प्रतिज्ञा की थी वह पूरी कर दी गई है और जो कदम श्रद्धापूर्वक उठाया था वह सही साबित हुआ है। यद्यपि अभी तक साधारण निर्वाचन समाप्त नहीं हुआ तथापि जिस कुशलता के साथ यह बड़ा काम राज्य कर्मचारियों और प्रजाजनों के पारस्परिक सहयोग से संगठित और पूरा किया गया है उस की मैं प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूं और हमारे यहां के उन करोड़ों मतदाताओं को मैं श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं जिन्होंने शान्ति और व्यवस्था के साथ

[राष्ट्रपति]

अपने मत डालकर उस भरोसे को ठीक साबित कर दिया है जो उन के सम्बन्ध में रखा गया था। सारे देश भर में स्त्रियों ने स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग कर के जो गहरी दिलचस्पी और उत्साह दिखाया है उस से तो मैं और भी सन्तुष्ट हूं। हमारे प्रजाजनों की शक्ति और सद्बुद्धि पर आश्रित हमारे गणतंत्र की शान्तिपूर्ण और सहयोगात्मक प्रगति के लिये यह शुभ शकुन है।

जब कि इस महान् कार्य का भारत ने सफलता से सामना कर लिया है, मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि संसार में अब भी कशमकश की हालत बनी हुई है और कुछ देशों में, जिन से हमारे मैत्री सम्बन्ध हैं, संघर्ष और हिंसात्मक घटनाएं हुई हैं। मिश्र में जो घटनाएं हाल में घटी हैं और जिन के परिणाम-स्वरूप पर्याप्त विनाश और पीड़ा हुई है उन के लिये मैं अवश्य ही दुःख प्रकट करता हूं और अपनी मेरी यह उत्कट आशा है कि जो समस्याएं उस देश के सामने हैं उन्हें शान्तिपूर्ण रीति से सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रों के न्यायोचित अरमानों के अनुरूप हल कर लिया जायेगा।

पिछली बार जब मैं ने आप के सामने अभिभाषण किया था, मैं ने यह बताया था कि जिस युग में हम जीवित है उस की सब से प्रमुख बात एशिया के देशों का प्रादुर्भाव है। यह महान आन्दोलन आज भी चल रहा है और वह एशिया तक ही सीमित न रह कर अन्य देशों में भी, जिन्हें अब भी स्वतंत्रता हासिल करनी है, फैलता जा रहा है। ट्यूनीशिया में वही स्वतंत्रता की प्रेरणा लोगों को आन्दोलित कर रही है और स्वभावतः उन के साथ हमारी सहानुभूति है। मेरी यह उत्कट आशा है कि युगप्रेरणा पर, जो इन आन्दोलनों में व्यक्त हो रही है, रोकथाम नहीं लगाई जायेगी और शान्तिपूर्ण रीति से उस की पूर्ति हो सकेगी। आपकी और अपनी ओर से लीबिया के स्वतंत्र राज्य के प्रादुर्भाव का मैं स्वागत करना चाहता हूं।

नेपाल में इस नवस्वतंत्रता को अनेक कठिनाइयों से जूझना पड़ा है। वहां कुछ लोगों ने ऐसी बेवकूफी की जिस से उस राज्य का स्थायित्व भी खतरे में पड़ा। सौभाग्यवश वह असफल हुए और नेपाल सरकार उत्तरोत्तर सुधार के पथ पर चलते रहने के लिये कटिबद्ध है। जो बंधन भारत को नेपाल से बांधे हुए हैं वे नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री की इस भेंट से और भी दृढ़ हो गये हैं जो उन्होंने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से दोनों राष्ट्रों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली समस्याओं में से अनेक पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिये हाल में की थी। इस भेंट के और उस में कुछ बातचीत के फलस्वरूप दोनों देशों के लिये लाभकारी निर्णय किये गये हैं।

हमारे महान पड़ोसी चीन के विज्ञान, साहित्य और कला के क्षेत्र में प्रमुख स्थान रखने वाले सज्जनों का एक सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल भारत आया और हम सब ने उस का स्वागत किया और वे लोग हमारी सरकार के मेहमान रहे। शिष्ट-मंडल ने भारत में दूर दूर तक दौरा

किया और इस प्रकार दोनों देशों की पारस्परिक जानकारी को बढ़ाया जैसा करना कि पारस्परिक सद्भावना के बढ़ाने के लिये नितान्त आवश्यक है। हमारे लोगों की शुभकामनाएं और उन से मित्रता के लिये अपनी इच्छा को चीन के लोगों को प्रगट करने के लिये एक सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल चीन भेजने का हमारी सरकार का इरादा है।

मुझ आप को यह बताने में प्रसन्नता है कि हम ने ईरान, तुर्की और हिन्देशिया के साथ मैत्री की संधियां कर ली हैं। अफ़ग़ानिस्तान से वैमानिक यातायात का सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर लिया गया है। फिलीपीन से राजदूत के स्तर पर राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर लिये गये हैं और बंगकाक में भारतीय राजदूत और नई दिल्ली में थाई राजदूत का स्तर उठा कर दूत का स्तर कर दिया गया है। हम ने हिन्देशिया और थाईलैन्ड के वैमानिक बल के मिशन का स्वागत किया है। ईरान और अफ़ग़ानिस्तान से वैमानिक समझौते के लिये बातचीत चल रही है। जापान से शीघ्र ही शान्तिसन्धि हो जाने की हमारी सरकार की आशा है।

हमारी सरकार की यह हार्दिक कामना और अविचल नीति रही है कि सब देशों से मैत्री और शान्ति सम्बन्ध बनायें रक्खे जायें और मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि यह नीति सुफलदायिनी सिद्ध हो रही है। किन्तु मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि दक्षिणी अफ्रीका के भारतीयों की समस्या का कोई हल अभी नहीं निकल पाया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने इस समस्या पर फिर विचार किया है और तीन सदस्यों का आयोग इस समस्या के, जो न केवल भारत और पाकिस्तान वरन् संसार भर के लिये अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है, हल करने में सहायता करने के लिये नियुक्त किया है। जातीय असहिष्णुता और आधिपत्य पर आधृत कोई नीति वर्तमान जगत में न तो स्वीकार की जा सकती है और न सफल हो सकती है और उस का अनिवार्य परिणाम केवल संघर्ष होगा जिस से संसार की शान्ति संकट में पड़ जायेगी।

काश्मीर समस्या पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र अब भी विचार कर रहा है। मुझे आशा है कि इस समस्या का, जो चार वर्षों से चली आ रही है, शीघ्र ही अन्तिम हल निकल आयेगा। वह हल जम्मू और काश्मीर की जनता की इच्छा के अनुकूल ही हो सकता है। मुझे हर्ष है कि वहां जनता का प्रतिनिधान करने वाली संविधान सभा चुन ली गई है और शीघ्र ही उस राज्य के लिये संविधान निर्माण का काम आरम्भ कर देगी।

पश्चिमी भारत के अधिकतर भाग में तथा अन्य राज्यों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में वर्षा न होने के कारण देश की खाद्य स्थिति हम पर्याप्त चिन्तित कर रही है। अन्य देशों से अन्न लाने के लिये कदम उठाए जा चुके हैं। "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" आंदोलन का भी अच्छा फल हो रहा है और कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में इस को और अधिक जोर से चलाने का हमारा निश्चय है। हमारी सरकार ने "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" आंदोलन की जांच पड़ताल के लिये और उसे सफल बनाने के लिए पर्याप्त कार्यवाही की सिफारिशें करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है।

देश की आम आर्थिक स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है। थोक कीमत का इन्डेक्स

[राष्ट्रपति]

अप्रैल १९५१ के ४५७·५ औसत से गिर कर दिसम्बर १९५१ में ४३१·१ हो गया है। कई उद्योगों की जैसे रूई के कपड़े, पटसन, इस्पात, कोयला, नमक, चीनी, सीमेन्ट, विद्युत का सामान, रबर का सामान, मशीनी औजार, छोटे औजार, और डिज़ल इन्जिनों के उद्योगों की पैदावार में अच्छी वृद्धि हुई है। देश के अन्दर खपत के लिये कपड़ा मिलने के बारे में काफी रौनक हुई है। विदेशों से व्यापार में भी वृद्धि हुई है किन्तु विदेशों से व्यापार का संतुलन हमारे हक में नहीं है और इसलिये आयात और निर्यात में कमी-बेशी कर के उन के अनुपात को सुधारने की काफी जरूरत है।

कुछ नये उद्योग शुरू किये गये हैं जैसे कि लिनोलियम, स्वसंचालित कर्घे, धुनाई का यंत्र, अलूमीनियम पाउडर। गंधक के स्रोत ढूंढ लिये गये हैं और भारत को गंधक के बारे में आत्मनिर्भर करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। मशीनी औजार और टेलीफ़ोन तार के कारखानों का निर्माण कार्य आरंभ हो गया है, पैनीसिलिन बनाने का कारखाना भी बन रहा है पर फ़िलहाल पैनीसिलिन को बोतलों में भरने का यंत्र बम्बई में लगाया जा चुका है।

भारत में तेल शुद्ध करने के कारखानों की स्थापना के लिये कुछ विदेशी समवायों से मूआहदे कर लिये गये हैं।

सिन्दरी में स्थित खाद बनाने के कारखाने में पैदावार का काम शुरू हो गया है और यह आशा है कि इस वर्ष के आखे खत्म होने तक वह अपनी पूरी पैदावार करने लग जायेगा। हमारी खेती के लिये यह अत्यन्त लाभदायक होगा और इस से विदेशी मुद्रा में भी काफ़ी बचत होनें की आशा है।

समुद्री जहाज बनाने के विशाखापट्टनम् वाले कारखाने का प्रबन्ध एक नये समवाय के हाथ में लिया जा रहा है। इस समवाय में सरकार का निर्णायक भाग होगा। कच्छ में कंडला के नये बन्दर की आधारशिला अभी हाल में रखी गयी है। यह बन्दर, जिस का महत्व कुछ ही दिनों में काफी बढ़ जायेगा, सारे उत्तरी भारत की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करेगा।

विकास योजनाओं के लिये संयुक्त राज्य से ५ करोड़ डालर की सहायता मिलने के समझौते का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मुझे इस बात का विशेष संतोष है कि ये योजनाएं विशेषतया खाद्य उत्पादन का प्रोत्साहन करने के लिये तथा नीलोखेरी, फ़रीदाबाद और इटावा जैसी कम्यूनिटी योजनाओं के विकास के लिये है। फोर्ड प्रतिष्ठान से ग्राम्य सुधार के लिये समझौते का भी मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

श्रमिकों के कल्याण के क्षेत्र में भी प्रगति हुई है। प्लान्टेशन लेबर ऐक्ट और मिनिमम वेजेज़ ऐक्ट पर अमल किया जा रहा है तथा जबरन श्रम से कानूनी संरक्षण के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है। एम्पलोईज़ स्टेट इन्श्योरन्स ऐक्ट पर अमल शुरू करके इस दिशा में आरम्भिक कदम उठाया जा चुका है। कृषिक श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में जांच का काम खत्म होने वाला है और कुछ राज्यों में

खती में न्यूनतम मजदूरी के निश्चयन के लिये कार्रवाई की जा रही ह । श्रमिकों के लिये घर बनाने की योजना [क] और [ख] श्रेणी के राज्यों में भी लागू की जा रही है । एम्पलोईज़ प्रोवीडेन्ट फ़न्ड आर्डिनेन्स जो पिछले नवम्बर में जारी किया गया था एक महत्वपूर्ण आयोजन है जिस से औद्योगिक श्रमजीवियों के बुढ़ापे में और घर की रोटी कमाने वाले की असामयिक मृत्यु की अवस्था में मदद मिल सकेगी ।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि झगड़ों के निपटाने के लिये बातचीत करने के लिये स्थाई संस्था बनाने के सम्बन्ध में रेलकर्मचारियों से समझौता हो गया है । देश के कल्यान के लिये आवश्यक है कि हमारी यातायात व्यवस्था कुशलता से और बिना किसी रुकावट और बाधा के काम करती रहे [और हरेक झगड़ा मैत्रीपूर्ण बातचीत से निपटा दिया जाये । देश की यातायात की स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है । कमी के क्षेत्रों में अन्न के पहुंचाने के काम में रेलों का काम अत्यन्त प्रशंसनीय रहा है ।

कुछ मास पूर्व प्रकाशित पंच-वर्षीय योजना के मसौदे पर उस के प्रकाशन दिन से ही देश में काफी बहस हुई है और बहुत प्रकार की टिप्पणियां और आलोचनाएं आई हैं । योजना आयोग इन सब सुझावों पर बड़े ध्यान से विचार कर रहा है और अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में लगा हुआ है जिसे कि वह तीन महीनों में दे देने की आशा करता है । जनता के सब वर्गों में इस के बारे में जो गहरी दिलचस्पी पैदा हुई है उस से हमारी सरकार को बहुत प्रोत्साहन मिला है और उसे पूरा भरोसा है कि इस योजना के निष्पादन में देश की जनता का पूरा सहयोग होगा जिस से कि देश के मानवी और प्राकृतिक सम्पत्तिसाधनों का पूरा पूरा उपयोग हो सके और आर्थिक समस्याओं के हल करने में अधिकाधिक सहायता मिल सके ।

जैसा कि मैं कह चुका हूं संसद् इस सत्र में केवल परमावश्यक विधान ही हाथ में लेगी । इस आवश्यक विधान में ऐसे अध्यादेश जो संसद् के पिछले सत्र के बाद निकाले गये हैं और राष्ट्रपति— उपराष्ट्रपति-निर्वाचन विधेयक भी शामिल हैं। पंजाब-उदघोषणा जिसे संसद् ने ९ अगस्त १९५१ को अनुमोदित किया था छः महीनों के बाद खत्म हो रही है । इस को उतने समय के लिये फिर लागू करना है जब तक कि नई पंजाब विधान सभा की बैठक न हो ।

यह पांचवां और अन्तिम अवसर है जब मैं इस संसद् में अभिभाषण कर रहा हूं । आप के सामने मेरा प्रथम अभिभाषण दो वर्ष से कुछ दिन अधिक हुए ३१ जनवरी १९५० को भारत के गणराज्य घोषित किये जाने के तुरन्त बाद ही हुआ था । हमारे तरुण गणराज्य के, जिस की सेवा के लिये हम सब वचनबद्ध हैं, यह दो वर्ष पीड़ाओं और समस्याओं से भरे रहे हैं । आप ने इन समस्याओं का सामना साहस के साथ किया है और आप की कृति भारत के इतिहास का अंग बन चुकी है । इस ऐतिहासिक भवन में, जो इतनी स्मृतियों से भरपूर है, आप में से कुछ फिर आओगे और कुछ संभवतः न लौटोगे । किन्तु चाहे आप

[राष्ट्रपति]

का कार्य संसद् में हो अथवा अन्यत्र वह देश की सेवा के लिये ही तो समर्पित रहेगा। इस समर्पन की भावना से और राष्ट्रपिता की स्मृति के अनुप्राणन से ही तो हम अपने उस गरिमामय भाग्य के, जो हमारा आह्वान कह रहा है, उपयुक्त सिद्ध होंग। उस विभूति के संदेश को, जिन्होंने हमें स्वतंत्रता दिलवाई, हमें हमेशा याद रखना है—हमें याद रखना है भारत के सब लोगों में एकता और सद्भावना के संदेश को, वर्गीय विभिन्नताओं तथा जन्म, जाति और धर्म पर आधृत विभेदों के उन्मूलन के संदेश को, जो दलित या अधिकारवंचित हैं उन को ऊपर उठाने के संदेश को, तथा शान्तिपूर्ण और सहयोगमय भारत के, जो अपने सब नागरिकों को प्रगति की सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है, विकास के संदेश को। हमारे इतिहास का एक खंड समाप्त हो रहा है और दूसरा जल्द ही आरम्भ होगा। सद्बुद्धि और सहिष्णुता भावना आप का सहारा हो और मातृभूमि की सेवा आप के सब कामों को अनप्राणित करती रहे।

The President: Members of Parliament, we meet here today under unusual circumstances. Even as this Parliament assembles, a new Parliament is coming into being at the bidding and by the choice of the people of India. The governance of this great country will be the high destiny and charge of this new Parliament as soon as it is fully constituted. But we cannot wait till then as the Constitution of India demands that there should not be too great an interval between two meetings of Parliament. There are also urgent and important matters which have to be disposed of before the financial year ends. We are meeting here, therefore, to consider these important matters and, more particularly, to pass votes on account authorizing expenditure for a part of the next financial year as also to vote Supplementary Grants for the current financial year. My Government will bring forward such other urgent or non-controversial matters as can be disposed of in this session of Parliament. In the circumstances it would not be proper, and it is not the intention of my Government, to bring forward controversial matters whose consideration can be postponed. It will be for the new Parliament to consider all such legislation.

Two years ago our Constitution came into effect and the Republic of India came into being. In accordance with this Constitution, general elections all over this vast country have been held on a scale unprecedented in the history of democratic institutions. The pledge which the people of India took has been fulfilled and an act of faith has justified itself. Although the general elections are not over yet, I should like to express my appreciation of the efficient manner in which this vast undertaking was organised and carried through, by officials and non-officials acting in close co-operation, and to pay my tribute to the scores of millions of our voters who justified the faith that was reposed in them by voting in a peaceful and orderly manner. I am particularly gratified at the keen and intelligent interest that our womenfolk have displayed in these elections all over the country by exercising their right to vote freely. This is a happy augury for the peaceful and co-operative progress of our Republic, based on the strength and good sense of our people.

While India has faced this great task successfully, I regret that the general state of tension in the world continues and there have been conflicts and outbreaks of violence in some countries with whom our relations are friendly. I must express my sorrow at the recent developments in Egypt, which have led to much destruction and unhappiness, and express my earnest hope that the problems that face that country will be solved peacefully and in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples concerned.

On the last occasion when I addressed you, I pointed out that the most significant feature of the age we live in is the emergence of the countries of Asia. That great upsurge continues and it is not confined to Asia but spreads to other countries whose people have yet to attain freedom. In Tunisia that same urge for freedom animates the people and our sympathies must naturally go to them. I earnestly hope that the spirit of the age, as exemplified in these movements, will not be hampered and will find fulfilment by peaceful methods. I should like to

welcome on your behalf and mine the emergence of the independent State of Libya.

In Nepal this new freedom has had to contend against many difficulties and some people have been unwise enough to try to endanger the stability of the State. Fortunately they met with failure, and the Government of Nepal is determined to pursue its course of progressive reform. The bonds that tie India to Nepal were strengthened by a visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal to my Prime Minister to discuss many matters of mutual concern. As a result of this visit and the conversations that took place, decisions were taken to the advantage of both countries.

A Cultural Delegation, consisting of eminent men in science, literature and the arts, from our great neighbour, China, paid a welcome visit to India and were the guests of our Government. The Delegation toured extensively in India and thus added to the knowledge of each country of the other, which is so necessary to the growth of mutual understanding. It is my Government's intention to send a Cultural Delegation to China to convey to the people of China the good wishes of our people and their desire for friendship.

I am glad to inform you that we have concluded Treaties of Friendship with Iran, Turkey and Indonesia. An air link with Afghanistan has been established. Diplomatic relations at legation level have been established with the Philippines; and the Indian Legation in Bangkok and the Thai Legation in New Delhi have been raised to Embassy level. We have welcomed in India Air Force Missions from Indonesia and Thailand. Negotiations for Air Agreements are taking place with Iran and Afghanistan. My Government hopes to conclude a Peace Treaty with Japan soon.

It has been my Government's earnest desire and consistent policy to cultivate friendly and peaceful relations with all countries and I am glad to say that that policy is bearing fruit. I regret however that no solution has yet been found for the problem of Indians in South Africa. The United Nations have again considered this problem and appointed a Three-Man Commission to help to settle this problem, which is of vital importance not only to India and Pakistan but to the world. Any policy which is based on racial intolerance and domination cannot be accepted or succeed in the modern world and must lead to conflict, which might endanger the peace of the world.

The Kashmir issue is still being considered by the United Nations. I hope that this problem, which has already lasted for over four years, will find a final solution soon. That solution can only be in accordance with the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir State. I am glad that a Constituent Assembly, representative of the people, has been elected and will soon commence the work of framing a new Constitution for the State.

The food situation in the country is still causing us grave concern owing to the failure of rains over a large part of Western India and some areas in other provinces. Steps have been taken to import food from abroad The "Grow More Food" campaign is yielding good results and it is proposed to continue it intensively in selected areas. My Government is appointing a committee to enquire into the working of the Grow More Food campaign and to recommend comprehensive measures for its effective working and intensification.

The general economic situation of the country shows some improvement. The wholesale price index fell from 457·5 in April 1951 to 433·1 in December 1951. There has been a substantial increase in production in a number of industries, *e.g.*, cotton textiles, jute, steel, coal, salt, sugar, cement, electrical goods, rubber goods, machine tools, small tools and Diesel engines. There has been considerable improvement in the supply of cloth for internal consumption. There has also been an increase in foreign trade, but the balance of trade is still unfavourable to us and there is need for ensuring better adjustment between imports and exports.

Some new industries have been started, such as Linoleum, automatic looms, carding machines and aluminium powder. Sources of sulphur have been located and efforts are being made to make India self-sufficient in sulphur. The construction of a Machine Tools Factory and a Telephone Cables Factory has been begun. A Penicillin Factory is being constructed; meanwhile a Penicillin Bottling Plant has been set up in Bombay.

Agreements have been arrived at with some foreign companies for the establishment of Oil Refineries in India.

The great Fertiliser Factory at Sindri has started production and it is hoped that it will be in full production by the middle of this year. This will be of great help to our agriculture and is expected to bring about a considerable saving in foreign currency.

[The President]

The management of the Visakhapatnam Shipbuilding Yard is being taken over by a new company in which Government will have the controlling interest. The foundation-stone of the new Port at Kandla in Kutch was recently laid. This port, which is likely to grow rapidly in importance, will serve the whole of northern India.

I welcome the Agreement with the U.S.A. for aid amounting to 50 million dollars for development projects. I should like to express my special gratification that these projects are particularly meant to encourage food production and the development of community schemes such as Nilokheri, Faridabad and Etawah. The Agreement with the Ford Foundation for rural development is also very welcome.

Progress has been made for the welfare of labour. The Plantations Labour Act and the Minimum Wages Act are being implemented and action is being taken for legal protection against forced labour. A beginning has been made in the implementation of the Employees State Insurance Act. The Agricultural Labour Enquiry is nearing completion and action is being taken in some States for the fixation of minimum wages in agriculture. The Industrial Housing Scheme is being extended to Part B and C States. The Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, which was promulgated last November, is an important measure for providing assistance to the industrial worker in his old age and to the family in the event of premature death of the bread-winner.

I am glad to note that an agreement has been arrived at with Railwaymen for the setting up of a permanent negotiating machinery for dealing with disputes. The welfare of the country demands that our transport system must work efficiently and without interruption or obstruction and that any dispute should be settled by friendly negotiation. There has been a considerable improvement in the transport situation in the country. The part played by railways in the movement of foodgrains to deficit areas has been very creditable.

Since its publication a few months ago, the draft Five-Year Plan has been widely discussed throughout the country and many comments and criticisms have been received. The Planning Commission is giving careful consideration to the suggestions made and is now engaged in drawing up its final report which it hopes to complete in about three months time. My Government feel greatly encouraged by the wide interest aroused among all sections of the people and are confident that the people of the country will participate fully in the implementation of the Plan, so that the country's human and material resources might be utilised to the fullest extent and the maximum contribution made towards the solution of our economic problems.

As I have already stated, this session of Parliament will undertake only urgent or non-controversial legislation. This essential legislation will include such Ordinances as have been issued after the last session of Parliament and the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Bill. The Punjab Proclamation which was approved by Parliament on the 9th August 1951 expires after six months. It is necessary to renew this till such time as the new Punjab Assembly meets.

This is the fifth and the last occasion when I am addressing this Parliament. My first address to you was delivered a little over two years ago, on the 31st January 1950, soon after the Proclamation of the Republic of India. These two years of this young Republic of ours, to whose service we are pledged, have been full of travail and difficult problems. You have faced these problems with courage and the work you have done is now a part of the history of India. Some of you will come back to this historic chamber which is so full of memories, and some of you may not return. But whether your labour lies in Parliament or elsewhere, it is dedicated to the service of this country. It is only in this spirit of dedication and with the memory of the Father of the Nation to inspire us that we can be worthy of the high destiny that beckons to us. Let us always remember the message of him who brought us our freedom, the message of unity and goodwill among all the people of India, of the abolition of class distinctions and of those based on birth, caste or religion, of the raising of those who have been suppressed or disinherited, and of the evolution of a peaceful, co-operative India which gives opportunities of progress to all her citizens. A chapter of our history ends and a new chapter will soon begin. May wisdom and tolerance of spirit be with you and the service of our Motherland ever inspire your efforts!

After the President had left the Chamber, copies of his Address in Hindi and English were, as directed by the Speaker, distributed to the Members in the House