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Magha 28, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES 516

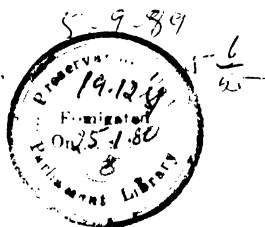
(Eleventh Sessions)



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LOK SABHA

Alphabetical List of Members

A

- Abdur Rashid, Bakshi (Jammu and Kashmir).
Abdul Wahid, Shri T. (Vellore).
Achal Singh, Shri (Agra).
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Akkamma Devi, Shrimati (Nilgiris).
Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
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Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
Alvares, Shri Peter Augustus (Panjim).
Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).
Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore).
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada).
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
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Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

B

- Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja).
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Badrudduja, Shri (Murshidabad).
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Banerji, Dr. R. (Bankura).
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Barpeta).
Barman, Shri P. C. (Cooch Behar).
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

B—contd.

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Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).
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Basant Kunwari, Shrimati (Kaisarganj).
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Brahm Prakash, Shri (Outer Delhi).
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).
Brij Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).

(ii)

B—contd.

Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).
Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri (Jhalawar).
Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Barackpore).
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Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampur).
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Chavan, Shri Y. B. (Nasik).
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Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).

D

Daffe, Shri (Miraj).
Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).
Daljit Singh, Shri (Una).
Dandeker, Shri N. (Gonda).
Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Ausgram).
Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).
Das, Shri Nayantara (Jamui).
Das, Shri Sudhansu Bhushan (Diamond Harbour).

D—contd.

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).
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Deo, Shri P. K. (Kalahandi).
Deo, Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh (Raigarh).
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Dorai, Shri Kasinatha (Aruppukottai).
Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).
Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamirpur).
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Tirukoilur).
Elias, Shri Mohammad (Howrah).
Ering, Shri D. (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract).

F

Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundanmal (Ahmednagar).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratabsinhrao (Baroda).
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Ganapati Ram, Shri (Machhlisahr).

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Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City Central South).
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 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur).
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H

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I

Imbichibava, Shri E. K. (Ponnani).
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J

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- L**
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L—contd.

- Laxmi Dass, Shri (Miryalguda).
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M

- Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon).
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 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan (Bhilwara).
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M—contd.

- Mehdi, Shri S. Ahmad (Rampur).
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 Mehta, Shri Jashvantraj (Bhavnagar).
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 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra (Puri).
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 More, Shri Krishnaji Laxman (Hatkanangle).
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 Muhammad Ismail, Shri (Manjeri).
 Mukane, Shri Yeshwantrao Martand-
 rao (Bhiwandi).
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 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).
 Munzni, Shri David (Lohardaga).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Baha).

M—contd.

- Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram).
 Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle).
 Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Muthiah, Shri P. (Tirunelveli).
 Muzaffar Husain, Shri (Moradabad).

N

- Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).
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 Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj).
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 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalapuzha).
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 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkhantha).
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 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).
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 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).
 Niranjana Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

O

- Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).

P

- Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).
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 Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Rasra).
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salempur).
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi (Phulpur).
 Panna Lal, Shri (Akbarpur).

P—contd.

- Pant, Shri Krishan Chandra (Naini Tal).
- Paradhi, Shri Bholaram (Balaghat).
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- Patel, Shri Chhotubhai M. (Broach).
- Patel, Shri Man Sinh P. (Mehsana).
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- Prithvi Raj, Shri (Dausa).
- Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).

R

- Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).
- Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
- Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).
- Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh).
- Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).

R—contd.

- Raja, Shri C. R. (Junagadh).
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- Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).
- Ram Singh, Shri (Bahraich).
- Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikramganj).
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- Ramabadrans, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).
- Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimbatore).
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- Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).
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- Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal).
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- Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).
- Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).
- Ranga, Shri N. G. (Chittoor).
- Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Cheerupurupalli).
- Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).
- Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).
- Rao, Dr. K. L. (Vijayawada).
- Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbubnagar).
- Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).
- Rao, Shri M. Thirumala (Kakinada).
- Rao, Shri P. Hanumanth (Medak).
- Rao, Shri Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
- Rao, Shri Ramapathi (Karimnagar).
- Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga).

R—contd.

- Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah).
 Rawandale, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).
 Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
 Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).
 Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajampet).
 Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).
 Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Markapur).
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 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool).
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 Roy, Shri Biswanath (Deoria).

S

- Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).
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 Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).
 Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).
 Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).
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 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).
 Sen, Dr. Ranen (Calcutta—East).
 Sen, Shri Asoke K. (Calcutta—North West).

S—contd.

- Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Seth, Shri Bishanchander (Etah).
 Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amrell).
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 Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
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 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).
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 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).
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 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).
 Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati (Raipur).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh (Jhajhar).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).
 Sidheswar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
 Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazari-bagh).
 Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgarh).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur).
 Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maharajganj).
 Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).
 Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).
 Singha, Shri Govinda Kumar (Midnapore).
 Singha, Shri Yagnya Narain (Sundergarh).
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 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).
 Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku. (Pondicherry).
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).
 Solanki, Shri Parvinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).
 Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).
 Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).
 Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).
 Subbaraman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).
 Swamy, Shri M. N. (Ongole).
 Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).
 Swamy, Shri M. V. (Masulipatnam).
 Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy Siddappa (Koppal).
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Assm—Autonomous Districts).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
 Thengal, Shri K. Nallakoya (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
 Thengondar, Shri Gopaldasami (Nagapattinam).
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).
 Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).
 Trivedi, Shri U. M. (Mandsaur).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).
 Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).
 Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittorgarh).
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvella).
 Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachander (Bidar).
 Venkaiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).
 Verma, Shri Kunwar Krishna (Sultanpur).
 Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath (Hoshiarpur).

V—contd.

Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
(Visakhapatnam).
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).
Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).
Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).
Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri N. M. (Seoni).
Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

Y

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).
Yadava, Shri Bhisma Prasad (Kesaria).
Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).
Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).
Yudhvir Singh, Shri (Mahendragarh).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

Panel of Chairmen

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
Shri Thirumala Rao
Shri R. K. Khadilkar
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.
Shri T. H. Sonavane.

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakhder

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

- Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.
Minister of Finance—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shrimati Indira Gandhi.
Minister of External Affairs—Shri Swaran Singh.
Minister of Railways—Shri S. K. Patil.
Minister of Law & Social Security—Shri Asoke Kumar Sen.
Minister of Defence—Shri Y. B. Chavan.
Minister of Steel & Mines—Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy.
Minister of Food & Agriculture—Shri C. Subramaniam.
Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals—Shri Humayun Kabir.
Minister of Communications & Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Minister of Education—Shri M. C. Chagla.
Minister of Labour & Employment—Shri D. Sanjivayya.
Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Ministers of State

- Minister of Works & Housing—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.
Minister of Commerce—Shri Manubhai Shah.
Minister of Civil Aviation—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.
Minister of Transport—Shri Raj Bahadur.
Minister of Community Development and Cooperation—Shri S. K. Dey.
Minister of Health—Dr. Sushila Nayar.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.
Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry & Supply—Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals—Shri O. V. Alagesan.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.
Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.
Minister of Irrigation & Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.
Minister of Planning—Shri B. R. Bhagat.
Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence—Shri A. M. Thomas.
Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry & Supply—Shri T. N. Singh.
-

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Dr. Mono Mohan Das.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture—Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development & Cooperation—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture—Shri D. R. Chavan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting—Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security—Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law—Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Sham Nath.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence—Dr. D. S. Raju.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry & Supply—Shri Bibudhendra Mishra.

Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications—Shri B. C. Bhagavati.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power—Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel & Mines—Shri Prakash Chandra Sethi.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment—Shri Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shri Rameshwar Sahu.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation—Shri Annasahib Shinde.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri D. Ering.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation & Power—Shri S. A. Mehdi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister—Shri Lalit Sen.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri S. C. Jamir.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel & Mines—Shri Doda Thimmaiah.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXXVIII. First day of the Eleventh Session of the Third No. 1 Lok Sabha

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 17, 1965/Magha
28, 1886 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at fifteen
minutes past Twelve of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the name of the Member who has come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shrimati Gopikatai Maretrao Kannamwar.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may introduce the Member to the House.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House Shrimati Gopikatai Maretrao Kannamwar who has been returned to Lok Sabha from Chanda constituency of Maharashtra in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Lal Shamshah.

Shrimati Gopikatai Maretrao Kannamwar (Chanda)

12.16 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our friends, namely, Shri E. Madhusudan Rao, Shri Badri Datt Pande and Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon.

Shri E. Madhusudan Rao was a sitting Member of this House from

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Mahbubabad constituency of Andhra Pradesh. He was also Member of the Second Lok Sabha. He passed away at Warangal on the 29th December, 1964 at the age of 47.

Shri Badri Datt Pande was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1937—46 and also of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1955—1957. He passed away at Almora on the 13th January, 1965 at the age of 83.

Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1946—47. He was assassinated on the 6th February, 1965 while he was travelling in a car from Delhi to his native place. He had participated in the freedom struggle and had served the State of Punjab as a Member of the Legislature first, then as a Minister and then as the Chief Minister.

Would any other Member like to make a brief reference? Last time I had promised that if a brief reference is to be made, it could be made. No.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while.*

12.17 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. Speaker: Secretary to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1965.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before you proceed to the day's business, may I on points of procedure seek guidance from you, and I request you to illumine what in my mind is dark at the moment?

Mr. Speaker: Could he wait for a little while more? The Secretary may first lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The day's business starts now.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He is in the dark. He must be helped.

Mr. Speaker: He will allow him to lay it on the Table.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will await your pleasure.

Secretary: I lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1965.

THE ADDRESS

The President: Members of Parliament, I welcome you once again to your labours in a new session of Parliament.

2. During the year which has just ended the nation went through its severest trial in recent years when the people lost their beloved leader Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, their friend, philosopher and guide. There were other stresses and strains also. We were greatly distressed by the serious loss of life and property unfortunately caused in South India by unprecedented cyclonic conditions. Relief measures were promptly taken. Some of our difficulties continue and we have to face them with courage and determination. At the same time the country has made significant progress in many directions.

3. Looking back on the past twelve months, notice can be taken of several achievements which should inspire hope and confidence. National income had increased at the rate of only 2.5 per cent. per annum during

the first two years of the Third Plan. In 1963-64, which an increase of 9.2 per cent in industrial output, the figure rose to 4.3 per cent. An increase of about 8 per cent in industrial production is expected during the current year.

4. Many public sector undertakings in which heavy investments have been made during the Third Plan, have commenced production. They include the Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi, the Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur, the Refinery at Barauni and the Machine Tool Factories at Pinjore and Kalamasseri. Although production in some of these establishments is still at a pilot stage, we can look forward to a steady increase in their contribution to our economic development in the years to come.

5. In power and transport, the country has been making steady progress. The number of electrified villages has gone up from 4,000 at the beginning of the First Plan to nearly 40,000. Power generation by the end of the Third Plan is expected to amount to 11.7 million k.w. as against 5.6 million k.w. at the end of the Second Plan. Shipping tonnage at about 1.4 million GRT has already exceeded the Third Plan target. Railways have adequate capacity to meet our current needs and further development is in progress.

6. New oil discoveries were made in Gujarat and Assam and India has secured rights of exploration in the off shore islands of Iran. New and workable deposits of uranium have been found and our reserves of uranium are substantial. A Plutonium Plant, entirely designed and built by the scientists and engineers of the Trombay Establishment is now in operation. The construction of Atomic Power Stations at Tarapur and Rana Partap Sagar has commenced. The use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes will steadily expand in the future based increasingly on indigenous supplies, technology and research.

7. Another significant feature has been the greater availability of certain consumer goods of interest to the common man. The production of mill-made cloth alone rose by another 210 million meters in 1964.

8. As you are aware, the production of foodgrains did not show any appreciable increase during the three preceding years. In a number of States the availability of foodgrains became inadequate and there were periods of deep anxiety. To meet the situation the import of foodgrains was increased and other measures were taken to ensure as equitable a distribution of the available supplies as possible. There has recently been some easing of the situation and food prices have registered some decrease. Government are keeping a close watch on the situation and they propose shortly to review the food distribution policy.

9. Apart from the measures adopted to deal with the food problem that emerged in recent months, a long term policy of increasing food production has been adopted. A number of steps have already been taken and some are in the process of implementation. The farmer has been assured of minimum prices which have been fixed at economic levels and an Agricultural Prices Commission has been set up to keep the situation under constant review. Special attention is being given to the timely supply of fertilizers and other requirements to the farmer. Quick maturing minor irrigation schemes will be implemented on a priority basis.

10. We are beginning this year with the biggest Kharif harvest on record. The Rabi crop also is expected to be appreciably better than in previous years. With these favourable trends and the efforts being made to increase production, our Government are taking all possible steps to achieve long term stability in agricultural prices. To guard against all eventualities, however, a programme of building up buffer stocks in the country out of domestic production and imports has

been formulated. The Food Corporation, which has been set up in the public sector, will help to ensure orderly marketing and check anti-social trends in the trading community.

11. In the industrial sector, although our past record is an impressive one, a fresh momentum is required. This is necessary not only in the interest of stability of prices, but even more for accelerated growth.

12. While higher production is the best answer to the threat of inflation, the monetary pressures on the price level and on our external payments cannot be ignored. Part of this pressure comes from unaccounted and undisclosed money. Stringent measures are being taken to unearth such money and there can be no relenting in this effort. At the same time, those who are prepared to mend their ways and make a full disclosure of their illegal earnings, should be encouraged to do so.

13. Further, our Government have already announced that there will be no more deficit financing. This will necessitate curtailment of public expenditure. The expansion of bank credits will also have to be kept in check. A tighter monetary discipline is essential not only to achieve stability of prices but also to secure a better balance between our imports and exports.

14. In recent months, Government have had to make substantially large repayments of loans and interest and also to pay large amounts for imports. This has led to a decline in our reserves of foreign exchange despite an increase of nearly 50 crores of rupees in our export earnings during 1964. Measures for remedying the situation are being considered by Government.

15. We are now engaged in the formulation of the country's Fourth Five Year Plan. This will be a crucial task. It will cover a vital period. A memorandum on the Plan has been considered by the National Development Council and has been laid on

the Table of Parliament. The most important objective of the Fourth Five Year Plan would be a substantially higher rate of growth with the most effective utilisation of resources. For this task, the Government propose to strengthen the machinery of planning. Emphasis in the Plan will be on agriculture, a balanced development of heavy and other industries, creation of large employment opportunities, advancement of the rural sector and narrowing down of social and economic disparities. Special attention is proposed to be given to schemes which will mature quickly. We have to aim at a minimum level of living for every family in this vast country. The implementation of such a Plan will need a dedicated and sacrificial response from all sections of society. I am sure such a response will be forthcoming under your guidance.

16. Public sector projects will be implemented with greater speed and they will be designed to give quick returns to the community in the shape of production and profits. Advance action in respect of many Fourth Plan projects will be taken in the course of this year. To meet shortages in the supply of cement, a Corporation for the production of cement has been set up in the public sector. The role of the private sector in the Fourth Plan will also be important. It will be Government's endeavour to provide reasonable facilities to the private sector to enable it to fulfil its assigned role efficiently and effectively.

17. The importance of accelerating the rate of growth in both agriculture and industry is heavily underlined by the increase in our population. Between 1951 and 1961, the population of the country increased from 360 million to 440 million. At the present rate of growth, the population will be 490 million by the end of the Third Plan and 550 million by the end of the Fourth Plan. Family Planning has become an urgent necessity for the nation. An integrated family planning service, involving family

planning and maternity and child welfare measures, has been evolved. About 12,000 Family Planning Centres have already been set up.

18. Sound planning is extremely important. It is, however, the result that matters so far as the common man is concerned and results can be obtained in a satisfactory manner only if the administrative machinery for the implementation of plans and policies functions with efficiency, speed and integrity. Improvement of the administrative machinery will, therefore, be one of the principal objectives of Government's endeavours.

19. The Government are conscious of the need to expand and improve the social services, particularly for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An Educational Commission has been set up to advise the Government on the national pattern of education at different stages. Steps are being taken to expand the housing programme through allotment of more funds and by co-ordinated action for which Housing Boards are being set up. It is also proposed to make land available at reasonable rates to lower income groups.

20. Our Government attach the greatest importance to the maintenance of industrial peace through the code of discipline and through the various instruments of negotiation, conciliation and adjudication which exist. Fullest attention is also being paid to measures to promote labour welfare by setting up new Wage Boards for industries and deciding on the recommendations of the Bonus Commission, and by the establishment of consumer co-operatives and fair price shops in industrial establishments and the expansion of the workers' education programme. It is unfortunate that industrial relations in certain sectors during 1964 were somewhat disturbed. It is our Government's earnest hope that both employers and employees will recognise the supreme importance of maximising output by working together with a sense of national purpose.

21. We are greatly distressed by the events in South India. We deplore the

acts of violence which have occurred and extend our deep sympathy to those who have suffered. Doubts about the language issue seem to have agitated the minds of the people there. We wish to state categorically that the assurances given by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and re-affirmed by our Prime Minister will be carried out without qualification and reservation. This is essential for the unity of the country. While Hindi is the official language of the Union, English will continue to be an associate official language. This will continue as long as the non-Hindi speaking people require it. We earnestly hope that this will allay the apprehensions of the people and lead them to return to their normal work. Members of Parliament will no doubt consider this whole policy which has been affirmed and re-affirmed often, in all its aspects, legal, administrative and executive. The Chief Ministers will be meeting at an early date to consider the situation.

22. The Chinese threat on our Northern borders continues unabated. To strengthen our defences, a Five-Year Defence Plan covering the years 1964 to 1969 is being implemented. New Divisions are being raised and equipped according to schedule. The output of Ordnance Factories last year was nearly double of what it was three years ago. Our Air Force is being expanded to provide better protection against hostile air attacks and ground and logistical support to our troops. Steps to strengthen our Naval defences have also been initiated.

23. The increase in defence expenditure imposes an additional burden on the community and diverts our resources from development. We are not engaged in an arms race with any country. At the same time, we are determined to be strong enough to repel any attack on our borders.

24. The explosion of a nuclear device by China has shocked peace-loving people all over the world. Another explosion in China may not be far off. We have decided that despite this development we shall not embark on the manufacture of atomic wea-

pons. We shall, instead, continue to strive for international understanding which will eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

25. Our relations with countries near and far, large and small, in the East and in the West, continue to be friendly. Only China continues to adopt a hostile attitude. There has also been unfortunately no improvement in our relations with Pakistan.

26. Non-alignment and co-existence remain the essential planks of our foreign policy. We have always firmly believed that peace is essential for the progress of mankind. It is even more necessary for the developing nations of the world who have to tackle enormous problems. For these reasons and because of our natural interest in our neighbourhood, we have felt greatly concerned over the recent events in South-east Asia. Our Government have suggested that a Geneva type conference should be held early, to arrest the dangerous trends which have been developing in Vietnam, in particular, so that a political solution to the problem can be found. We are also in touch with friendly countries in regard to this matter.

27. The election of Mr. Harold Wilson as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, of Mr. Kosygin as the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and of Mr. Johnson as the President of the U.S.A. have been significant events. All the three leaders are old friends of India. For the first time, a French Prime Minister has visited India and understanding between the two countries has grown as a result. The visits to our country of the Prime Minister of Ceylon, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, the King of Bhutan, Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Foreign Minister of Nepal bear testimony to the growth of friendship between India and her neighbours. We have also had the privilege of welcoming Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium, the President of the Republic of Iraq the President of the Supreme Council for

the Armed Forces of the Republic of Sudan, the President of Finland, the Prime Minister of Singapore, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait and the Premier of Mauritius.

28. Special mention has also to be made of the visit of His Holiness Pope Paul VI who came to Bombay in December, 1964 to participate in the Eucharistic Congress. In the spirit of our traditions, people belonging to all religions gave him a rousing reception during his short stay in the country.

29. As a nation fundamentally opposed to colonialism, we have rejoiced in the emergence of Malawi, Malta and Zambia as sovereign countries. Tomorrow, the Gambia will be a welcome addition to this list.

30. During the past year, I paid State visits to the U.S.S.R. and Eire. The warm reception I had in both these countries was an ample tribute to the goodwill that exists for India and her people in these countries.

31. The Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to the Conference of Non-aligned Nations at Cario. A fundamental unity and similarity of approach manifested itself in the Conference and gave overwhelming evidence of the continuing validity and relevance of the policy of non-alignment.

32. Twenty-two Bills are already before the Parliament for your consideration. Among the new Bills which the Government propose to introduce during the year, are the following:—

- (i) The Payment of Bonus Bill.
- (ii) The Factories (Amendment) Bill.
- (iii) The Import and Export Control (Amendment) Bill.
- (iv) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill.
- (v) The All-India Handloom Board Bill.
- (vi) The Seamen's Provident Fund Bill.

(vii) The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill.

(viii) The Patents Bill.

(ix) The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill.

33. A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year 1965-66 will be laid before you.

34. Members of Parliament, you have a full and strenuous programme ahead of you. The development of a prosperous socialist society and the expansion of friendly co-operation with other nations of the world remain the basis of our policies. Our objectives are known and our goals are clear. To their attainment you have to guide the nation with unflinching faith and firm resolve.

अभिभाषण

राष्ट्रपति : संसद के सदस्यगण, संसद के नए अधिवेशन का कार्यभार उठाने के लिए एक बार फिर मैं आप सबका स्वागत करता हूँ ।

2. हाल ही में जो साल समाप्त हुआ है, उसमें हमारा देश परीक्षा की एक ऐसी घड़ी से गुजरा जो पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सबसे कठिन कही जा सकती है। जनता ने अपने प्यारे नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को खो दिया; वे लोगों के मित्र, शुभचिन्तक और पथ-प्रदर्शक थे। इसके अलावा और भी बहुत सी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा। दक्षिण भारत में अशुभपूर्व तूफानों के कारण जान और माल की जो भारी हानि हुई, उससे हमें बड़ा दुःख पहुंचा। सहायता सम्बंधी उपाय तत्काल बरते गए। हमारे सामने अब भी कुछ ऐसी कठिनाइयां हैं जिनका मुकाबला हमें हिम्मत और मुम्नदी के साथ करना है। इनके बावजूद हमारे देश ने अनेक दिशाओं में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है।

3. पिछले बारह महीनों पर अगर हम नजर डालें तो हम देखेंगे कि कई क्षेत्रों में

हमें विशेष सफलतायें प्राप्त हुई हैं जो हममें आशा और विश्वास का संचार करती हैं। तीसरी योजना के पहले दो वर्षों में राष्ट्र की आमदनी केवल 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से बढ़ी थी। 1963-64 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 9.2 प्रतिशत की बढ़ती होने से आमदनी की बढ़ती के आंकड़े बढ़ कर 4.3 प्रतिशत हो गए हैं। चालू वर्ष के दौरान में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में लगभग 8 प्रतिशत तक की बढ़ती होने की आशा है।

4. तीसरी योजना के दौरान में पब्लिक सेक्टर के जिन बहुत से प्रतिष्ठानों में भारी मात्रा में पूंजी लगाई गई थी उनमें उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है। इनमें शामिल हैं : रांची का भारी इंजीनियरी कारखाना, दुर्गापुर का खनन मशीन का कारखाना, बरोनी का तेल शोधक कारखाना और पिजोर तथा कलामासेरी के मशीनी औजारों के कारखाने। हालांकि इनमें से कुछ प्रतिष्ठानों में उत्पादन अभी प्रारंभिक स्तर पर ही है, फिर भी हम यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि आने वाले वर्षों में इन कारखानों से हमारे आर्थिक विकास में सहायता मिलेगी।

5. बिजली और परिवहन के क्षेत्र में हमारा देश निरंतर प्रगति कर रहा है। पहली योजना के शुरू में जिन गांवों को बिजली दी गई थी उनकी संख्या 4,000 थी; अब वह बढ़ कर लगभग 40,000 हो गई है। दूसरी योजना के अंत में बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता 56 लाख किलोवाट थी; ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि तीसरी योजना के अंत तक वह बढ़ कर 117 लाख किलोवाट हो जाएगी। पानी के जहाजों का टनभार लगभग 14 लाख ग्रास रजिस्टर टनस पहुंच गया है जो तीसरी योजना के लक्ष्य से अधिक है। रेलवे में हमारी आज की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने की काफी क्षमता है और इसका निरंतर विकास हो रहा है।

6. गुजरात और असम में तेल की नई खोज की गई है और भारत को ईरान के तटवर्ती द्वीपों में तेल खोजने के अधिकार

मिल गए हैं। यूरेनियम के नए और उपयोगी भंडार मिले हैं और हमारे पास यूरेनियम के काफी बड़े रिजर्व हैं। एक प्लूटोनियम प्लांट चालू हो गया है। ट्राम्बे प्रतिष्ठान के वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों ने ही इसका डिजाइन तैयार किया और इसे खड़ा किया है। तारापुर और राणा प्रताप सागर में एटमी बिजलीघर बनाने का काम शुरू हो गया है। शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए एटमी शक्ति का प्रयोग भविष्य में निरंतर बढ़ाया जाएगा और वह अधिकधिक देश में बनी चीजों, देश के ही तकनीकी ज्ञान और अनुसंधान पर आधारित होगा।

7. एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात यह हुई कि ग्राम आदमी के काम आने वाली कई चीजें और अधिक मात्रा में मिलने लगी हैं। 1934 में मिल के कपड़े का उत्पादन 2100 लाख मीटर और बढ़ गया है।

8. जैसा कि आपको मालूम है, पिछले तीन वर्षों में खाद्य-सामग्रियों के उत्पादन में कोई खास बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई। कुछ राज्यों में खाद्य-सामग्रियों की कमी हुई जिसके कारण गहरी चिन्ता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई। इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए बाहर से ज्यादा खाद्य-सामग्रियां मंगाई गईं और ऐसे उपाय बरते गए जिनमें सुलभ सामग्रियों का, जहां तक हो सम्भित वितरण किया जा सके। हाल ही में स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है और खाने-पीने की चीजों की कीमतें कुछ गिरी हैं। सरकार हालात पर नजर रखे हुए है और उसका इरादा है कि निकट भविष्य में खाद्य-सामग्रियों के वितरण की नीति पर फिर से विचार किया जाए।

9. हाल के महीनों में खाने की सामग्रियों की जो समस्या उठ खड़ी हुई थी, उसका सामना करने के लिए जो उपाय किए गए, उनके अलावा खाद्य-सामग्रियों की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए एक लंबे धरसे की नीति अपनाई गई है। कई कदम पहले ही उठाए जा चुके हैं और कुछ पर अमल हो रहा है।

किसान को यह आश्वासन दे दिया गया है कि कीमतें एक निश्चित दर से नीचे नहीं गिरने दी जाएंगी और वे आधिक स्तर पर नियत कर दी गई हैं। कीमतों की स्थिति का निरंतर अध्ययन करते रहने के लिए एक कृषि मूल्य कमीशन नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है कि किसान को समय पर रासायनिक खाद मिल सके और उसकी अन्य आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो सकें। प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ऐसी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं पर प्रमत्त किया जाएगा जिन के परिणाम जल्दी निकल सकें।

10. इस साल के शुरू में ही खरीफ की ऐसी बड़ी फसल हुई है जैसी पहले नहीं हुई थी। आशा है, पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष रबी की फसल भी काफी अच्छी होगी। इन अनकूल परस्थितियों को देखते हुए और पदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए जो कोशिशें की जा रही हैं, उन्हें ध्यान में रख कर हमारी सरकार खाने-पीने की चीजों की कीमतों में लंबे अरसे तक स्थिरता रखने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय बरत रही है। फिर भी हर तरह के संभव परिणामों को ध्यान में रख कर, देश की पैदावार और आयात की हुई सामग्री में से रक्षित (बफर) भंडार बनाने का कार्यक्रम तैयार कर लिया गया है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो फूड कारपोरेशन स्थापित किया गया है, उस से मुच्चारू बाजार-व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने और व्यापारी वर्ग में समाज-विरोधी कार्रवाइयों को रोकने में सहायता मिलेगी।

11. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हालांकि हमारा पिछला रिकार्ड अच्छा रहा है, फिर भी उसमें नये सिरे से गतिशीलता लाने की आवश्यकता है। यह न केवल मूल्यों को स्थिर करने के लिए ही आवश्यक है, बल्कि अधिक उत्पादन के लिए भी।

12. मुद्रा-स्फीति के खतरे का सही जबाब अधिक उत्पादन करना है, फिर भी

मूल्य के स्तर पर मुद्रा के दबाव को और विदेशों में अपनी भ्रदायगी के प्रश्न को भी हम नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते। कुछ अंशों में यह दबाव ऐसे धन से उत्पन्न हुआ है जो खाते में नहीं दिखाया जाता और न उस का पता ही दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार के धन का पता लगाने के लिए कठोर उपाय बरते जा रहे हैं और इस कोशिश में कोई ढील नहीं दी जा सकती। साथ ही, उन लोगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए जो सीधे रास्ते पर धाने को तैयार हैं और कानून के खिलाफ की गई कमाई के बारे में पूरी जानकारी देने को तैयार हैं।

13. इसके अलावा, हमारी सरकार यह घोषणा पहले ही कर चुकी है कि हीन वित्त प्रबंधन (डेफिसिट फाइनान्सिंग) नहीं किया जाएगा। इसके लिए सार्वजनिक व्यय पर निश्चित रूप से नियंत्रण करना होगा। बैंक ऋण के विस्तार को भी रोकना होगा। मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने के लिए मुद्रा संबंधी अनुशासन को दृढ़ बनाना ही जरूरी नहीं है, बल्कि यह भी जरूरी है कि हमारे आयात और निर्यात में उचित संतुलन कायम रहे।

14. हाल के महीनों में, सरकार को ऋण और व्याज की भ्रदायगी के रूप में और आयात किए हुए माल के मूल्य के रूप में बहुत बड़ी रकम चुकानी पड़ी है। इससे हमारे विदेशी मुद्रा कोष में कमी आ गई, हालांकि 1964 के दौरान में हमें निर्यात से जो आमदनी हुई, वह पिछले साल की अपेक्षा लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपए अधिक थी इस स्थिति को सुधारने के उपायों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

15. इस समय हम देश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करने में लगे हुए हैं। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य होगा। ये वर्ष हमारे लिए निर्णायक होंगे। इस योजना से संबद्ध एक जापान पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद विचार कर चुकी है और इसे संसद पटल पर रख दिया गया है। चौथी पंच-

वर्षीय योजना का सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य होगा—उत्पादन की गति बढ़ाना और साधनों का पूरे प्रभावकारी ढंग से इस्तेमाल करना। इस काम के लिए सरकार योजना-तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने का विचार कर रही है। इस योजना में खेती-बाड़ी, भारी और अन्य उद्योगों के संतुलित विकास, गांवों की प्रगति ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक अंतर मिटाने पर जोर दिया जाएगा। ऐसी योजनाओं पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। जिनके नतीजे जल्दी सामने आएँ। हमें देखना यह है कि इस विशाल देश के हरेक परिवार का रहन-सहन एक खास स्तर से नीचे न गिरे। इस प्रकार की योजना पर अमल करने के लिए यह जरूरी होगा कि समाज का हर वर्ग समर्पण और त्याग की भावना से काम करे। मुझे विश्वास है कि आप का मार्गदर्शन पाकर जनता अपना सहयोग देती रहेगी।

16 पब्लिक सैक्टर की प्रायोजनाओं पर और तेजी से काम किया जाएगा और इस तरह कि इनके परिणाम उत्पादन और लाभ के रूप में जनता के सामने जल्दी आएँ। चौथी योजना की कई प्रायोजनाओं पर इस वर्ष से ही अग्रिम कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी जाएगी। सीमेंट की कमी दूर करने के लिए पब्लिक सैक्टर में सीमेंट के उत्पादन का एक कारपोरेशन स्थापित कर दिया गया है। चौथी योजना में प्राइवेट सैक्टर का काम भी महत्वपूर्ण होगा। सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर को सभी मुनासिब सुविधाएँ दी जाएँ ताकि वह अपना काम अच्छे और कारगर तरीके से कर सके।

17. देश की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि होने के कारण खेती और उद्योग दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन की रफ्तार तेज करना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। 1951 और 1961 के बीच देश का जनसंख्या 36 करोड़ से 44 करोड़ हो गई और अगर इसी रफ्तार

से आबादी बढ़ती रही तो तीसरी योजना के अंत में 49 करोड़, और चौथी योजना के पूरे होते-होते 55 करोड़ हो जाएगी। राष्ट्र के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि परिवार सीमित रखे जाएँ। परिवार परिसीमन नियोजन की सम्मिलित-मेबा तैयार की गई है जिसमें परिवार परिसीमन और जच्चा-बच्चा के कल्याण का ध्यान रखा जाएगा। लगभग 12,000 परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं।

18. ठीक योजनाएं बनाना तो बहुत जरूरी है ही लेकिन जहां तक जन-सामान्य का प्रश्न है, परिणाम का महत्व अधिक होता है और संतोषजनक ढंग से परिणाम तभी प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं जब योजनाओं और नीतियों पर अमल करने वाला प्रशासन-तंत्र तेजी, होशियारी और ईमानदारी से काम करे। इसलिए सरकार खास तौर से यह प्रयत्न करेगी कि प्रशासन-तंत्र में सुधार किया जाए।

19. सरकार सामाजिक सेवाओं का विस्तार तथा सुधार करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सजग है, विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप के विषय में सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए शिक्षा कमीशन बनाया गया है। अधिक धन निर्धारित करके और समन्वित कार्रवाई करके, भवन निर्माण, कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाने की दिशा में कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और इसी उद्देश्य से भवन-निर्माण बोर्ड स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। कम आमदनी वाले वर्ग के लोगों को मुनासिब दामों पर जमीन दिलाने की बात भी सोची जा रही है।

20. हमारी सरकार इस बात को बहुत महत्व देती है कि कारखानों में शांति बनी रहे और इस काम के लिए बातचीत,

समझौता और पंच फौज के उपलब्ध साधनों से काम लिया जाए। मजदूरों के कल्याण के उपायों पर भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इसी उद्देश्य से उद्योगों के लिए मजदूरी बोर्ड कायम किये जा रहे हैं, बोनस कमीशन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर फौजले किए जा रहे हैं, कारखानों में उपभोक्ता सहकार समितियों और उचित मूल्य की दुकानें खोली जा रही हैं तथा मजदूर शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 1964 के दौरान में कुछ सैक्टरों में औद्योगिक संबंध बिगड़ गए। हमारी सरकार को पूरी आशा है कि मालिक और मजदूर दोनों अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन का पहलू समझेंगे और देशहित को सामने रख कर, साथ मिलकर, काम करेंगे।

21. दक्षिण भारत की घटनाओं से हमें बहुत दुःख पहुंचा है। हम हिंसात्मक कार्रवाइयों की निंदा करते हैं और अपनी हार्दिक संवेदनाएं उनके प्रति प्रकट करते हैं जिन्हें क्षति पहुंची है। ऐसा लगता है वहां के लोगों के मन में भाषा के प्रश्न के प्रति कुछ संदेह उत्पन्न हुए जिनसे वे उत्तेजित हो उठे। हम स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जो आशवासन दिए थे और जिनकी पुनर्पुष्टि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने की है, उनपर पूरी तरह और बिना किसी शर्त के अमल किया जाएगा। देश की एकता के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। यद्यपि हिन्दी भारत संघ की राज-भाषा है, अंग्रेजी सह राजभाषा के रूप में बनी रहेगी। यह तब तक चलेगा जब तक अहिंदा भाषी इसकी आवश्यकता समझते हैं। हमें पूरी आशा है कि इससे लोगों की आशांकार्यें दूर होंगी और वे अपने सामान्य काम-काज पर लौट जायेंगे। इसमें संदेह नहीं कि संसद् के सदस्यगण इस पूरी नीति पर विचार करेंगे कि जिसकी पुष्टि और

पुनर्पुष्टि, उसके वैध, प्रशासनिक और कार्यकारी सभी पहलुओं के साथ, अक्सर की गई है। इस परिस्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए शीघ्र ही मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया गया है।

22. हमारी उत्तरी सीमाओं पर चीनी खतरा बराबर बना हुआ है। अपने वचाव के साधनों को मजबूत करने के लिए एक पंचवर्षीय रक्षा योजना पर काम हो रहा है जो 1964 से 1969 तक चलेगी। कार्यक्रम के अनुसार नए डिब्बों को तैयार और हथियारबंद किया जा रहा है। तीन वर्ष पहले हमारी आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रियां जितना सामान तैयार करती थी, पिछले साल उन्होंने उससे लगभग दुगना तैयार किया। हवाई सेना का विस्तार किया जा रहा है ताकि वह दुश्मन के हवाई हमलों से हमारी रक्षा ज्यादा अच्छी तरह कर सके, और फौजों को लड़ाई के मैदान में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने और सामान पहुंचाने में भी उनकी सहायता कर सके। नौसेना का मजबूत बनाने के लिए भी कदम उठाए गए हैं।

23. रक्षा पर खर्च बढ़ जाने से मुल्क के ऊपर अधिक बोझ आ पड़ा है। और विकास के साधनों को दूसरी ओर लगाना पड़ा है। हथियार बनाने में हम किसी भी देश के साथ होड़ नहीं लगा रहे हैं। साथ ही, अपने को मजबूत बनाने का हमारा पक्का इरादा है ताकि कोई हम पर हमला करे तो हम उसका मुकाबला कर सकें।

24. चीन के एटमी विस्फोट से दुनिया के सभी शांति-प्रिय लोगों को धक्का लगा है। हो सकता है, चीन जल्द ही दूसरा विस्फोट करे। हमने यह निश्चय किया है कि इस स्थिति के बावजूद भी हम एटमी हथियारों को बनाने का काम शुरू नहीं करेंगे। इसके बजाय हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझ-बूझ बढ़ाने की कोशिश

करेंगे ताकि एटमी लड़ाई का खतरा ही मिट जाय ।

25. दूर और पास के, बड़े और छोटे, पूरब और पच्छिम के सभी देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध दोस्ती के हैं । सिर्फ चीन ने हमारी तरफ दुश्मनी का रुख अख्तियार कर लिया है । बदकिस्मती से पाकिस्तान के साथ भी हमारे सम्बन्धों में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ ।

26. गुटबन्दी से अलगव और सह-जीवन हमारी विदेश नीति के दो बुनियादी सिद्धान्त हैं । हमारा हमेशा यह दृढ़ विश्वास रहा है कि इन्सान की तरक्की के लिए शांति बहुत जरूरी है । दुनिया के जो देश विकास की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं उनके लिए तो यह और भी जरूरी है क्योंकि उनको बड़ी बड़ी समस्याओं का सामना करना है । इन कारणों से, और कुदरतन पड़ोसी देशों में दिलचस्पी रखने की वजह से भी इधर जो घटनाएँ दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में हुई हैं, उनसे हमें बड़ी चिन्ता है । ऐसी घटनाएँ जो खतरनाक मोड़ ले रही हैं, खास कर वियतनाम में, उनको रोकने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि जल्द ही जेनेवा की तरह का कोई सम्मेलन बुलाया जाए ताकि इस समस्या का कोई राजनीतिक हल निकाला जा सके । इस मामले पर हम अपने दोस्त मुल्कों के सम्पर्क में भी हैं ।

27. मिस्टर हैरल्ड विल्सन का युनाइटेड किंगडम के प्रधान मन्त्री के रूप में, मि० कोसीजिन का सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ के मन्त्रिमण्डल के अध्यक्ष के रूप में और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में मिस्टर जॉनसन का प्रेजीडेण्ट चुना जाना बड़ी प्रथम घटनाएँ हैं । ये तीनों नेता भारत के पुराने मित्र हैं । फ्रांस के प्रधान मन्त्री ने पहली बार भारत की यात्रा की है, परिणामस्वरूप दोनों देशों में समझ-बूझ बढ़ी है । श्री लंका की प्रधान मन्त्री, बर्मा को क्रास्तिकारी परिषद् के चेयरमैन, भूटान के महाराज और नेपाल के महामहिम महाराजाधिराज और महारानी तथा विदेश

मन्त्री की भारत यात्राएँ इस बात की सबूत हैं कि भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों में दोस्ती बढ़ी है । बेल्जियम के महामहिम राजा और रानी, ईराक गणतन्त्र के राष्ट्रपति, सूडान गणतन्त्र के सैन्यदल के सर्वोच्च परिषद् के अध्यक्ष फिनलैण्ड के राष्ट्रपति, सिंगापुर के प्रधान मन्त्री, कुवाइत के युवराज और प्रधान मन्त्री और मारिणस के प्रधान मन्त्री का स्वागत करने का मौका भी हमें मिला ।

28. परम पावन पोप पाल षष्ठम् की यात्रा भी विशेष उल्लेखनीय है जो दिसम्बर, 1964 में यूकेरिस्टिक कांग्रेस के भाग लेने के लिए बम्बई पधारे । वे हमारे देश में कुछ ही दिन रहे, फिर भी, अपनी परम्परा के अनुसार सब धर्मों के लोगों ने उनका हादिक स्वागत किया ।

29. हमारा मुल्क उपनिवेशवाद का पूरा विरोधी है; इसलिए मलावी, माल्टा और जम्बिया की आजादी पर हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई । हमें प्रसन्नता है कि कल इस मूची में गंबिया का नाम भी जुड़ जाएगा ।

30. पिछले वर्ष सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ और आयर की सरकारों के निमन्त्रण पर मैंने उन देशों की यात्राएँ कीं । दोनों देशों में मेरा जो हादिक स्वागत हुआ, वह इस बात का सबूत है कि इन देशों में भारत और उसकी जनता के लिए बड़ी सद्भावना है ।

31. गुटों से अलग देशों का जो सम्मेलन काहिरा में हुआ उसके भारतीय शिष्टमण्डल का नेतृत्व प्रधान मन्त्री ने किया । सम्मेलन में जो बुनियादी एकता और एक तरह का जो रुख देखा गया उससे इस बात का भारी सबूत मिला कि गुटों से अलग रहने की नीति बराबर सही और ठीक रही है ।

32. संसद् के सामने 22 बिन हैं जिन पर आपको विचार करना है । साल के दौरान

में जो नए बिल सरकार सामने लाना चाहती है, उनमें से कुछ ये हैं :—

- (1) बोनस की प्रदायगी का बिल ।
- (2) फँक्टरी (संशोधन) बिल ।
- (3) आयात निर्यात नियन्त्रण (संशोधन) बिल :
- (4) भारतीय टैरिफ (संशोधन) बिल ।
- (5) अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड बिल ।
- (6) नौ-जन प्रावीण्य फण्ड बिल ।
- (7) चावल-पिसाई उद्योग (विनियम) संशोधन बिल ।
- (8) पेटेंट बिल ।
- (9) आय-कर (संशोधन) बिल ।

33. 1965-66 के वित्तीय वर्ष में भारत सरकार के आय-व्यय के अनुमान का एक व्यौरा आपके सामने रखना जाएगा ।

34. संसद् सदस्यगण, आपके सामने एक लम्बा चौड़ा कार्यक्रम है और उसे पूरा करने में आपको बड़ा श्रम करना पड़ेगा । एक सम्पन्न समाजवादी समाज का विकास और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के साथ दोस्ती और सहयोग का विस्तार हमारी नीति की बुनियादें हैं । हम क्या करना चाहते हैं यह सबको मालूम है और हमारी मंजिल साफ़ हमारे सामने है । वहाँ तक पहुँचने के लिए पक्के इरादे और पूरे विश्वास के साथ आपको राष्ट्र का पथ-प्रदर्शन करना है ।

12.18 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS
(Procedure)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): May I now ask you what is going to happen to the adjournment motion on the failure of the Government regarding the language question? You have sent a note say-

ing that the matter is under the consideration of the Speaker. I would urge you to allow this adjournment motion to be moved now.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I shall join her in this. It is a very vital matter. The Prime Minister has written to me that it could be debated on the President's Address. That will not be proper. It should not be diluted.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members would kindly recall the decision that this House had taken in 1962. We had decided that all notices received on the day when the President's Address is delivered will be taken up on the next day; the condition regarding urgency would be waived. They would be considered on the next day and not on the day when the President's Address is delivered to Members of both the Houses. The House had agreed to that procedure. If we have to make a change in that, that will be seen afterwards. The adjournment motions that have been tabled and in respect of which notices had been given will be taken up tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I submit in all humility one thing with due deference to the decision that was taken by the House in 1962?

The rules of procedure which govern the conduct of business are silent on the point. They refer to the discussion on the President's Address and other cognate matters, but there is no prohibition in any of the rules..

Mr. Speaker: I would submit to the House that I have not relied upon any particular rule. and Shri Kamath also says that there is no prohibition. I had agreed there, and, therefore, last time I had said that we might establish a convention, and the House had agreed to it. Therefore, we have established that convention, and I think the House will now try to observe that. If we want to change

it, that would be a different matter, and that can be taken up afterwards. But this time at least, we might go on with the convention we are having.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request again that in case a decision has been taken once and for all in 1962 with regard to this particular matter, the relevant rule might be amended?

Mr. Speaker: We shall consider that also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do I take it as an assurance that the adjournment motions given notice of by us for today on the tragic disturbances in Madras would be taken up tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: All notices that have been given for today would be taken up tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But then, there is another matter to which I would like to refer, and I hope you would permit me to raise it after the Secretary has laid the Bills on the Table of the House....

Mr. Speaker: He had agreed to wait.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not talking about this one, but there is another matter.....

Mr. Speaker: After this has been completed, he can raise it.

12.21 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 24th December, 1964:—

- (1) The Official Trustees (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1964.

(3) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(4) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1964.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 24th December, 1964:—

(1) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(2) The Food Corporation Bill, 1964.

(3) The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(4) The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 1964.

(5) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(6) The Provisional Collection of Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(7) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(8) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(9) The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(10) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(11) The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY COMPANIES

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing political contributions made by companies during the period from middle of 1961 to

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]
the 15th September, 1964. [Placed in
Library See No. LT-3756/65].

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (No. 1 of 1965) promulgated by the President on the 6th January, 1965, under provisions of Article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3759/65].

RULES UNDER UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): On behalf of Shri M. C. Chagla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—

- (i) The University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1255 dated the 5th September, 1964

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3757/65.]

- (ii) The University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and Conditions of Service of Members) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 3586 dated the 10th October, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3758/65.]

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION VARYING PROCLAMATION ISSUED EARLIER IN RELATION TO STATE OF KERALA

STATE LEGISLATURE (CONTINUANCE OF USE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE) ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay

on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 119 dated the 14th January, 1965, publishing the Proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, varying the Proclamation issued on the 10th September, 1964, in relation to the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3760/65.]

- (ii) The Kerala State Legislature (Continuance of the use of English Language) Act, 1965 (President's Act No. 1 of 1965) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3761/65.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, for the year ending the 31st March, 1964, (English and Hindi versions) along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3762/65].

12.24 hrs.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of

the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Press Council Bill, 1963.

PAPER LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER BENGAL FINANCE
(SALES TAX) ACT AS IN FORCE IN
DELHI

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): I beg to relay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.4(33)/62-Finance (E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th September, 1964, under subsection (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3762/65].

PRESS COUNCIL BILL—contd.

EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence tendered before the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Press Council Bill, 1963.

12.26 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FOREIGN EX-
CHANGE SITUATION

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave the indulgence of the House for making this statement on the opening day of the Parliament as I wish to take Honourable Members into confidence, at the earliest opportunity, about the extremely difficult foreign exchange position in which we find ourselves at present. Our foreign exchange reserves have declined more or less steadily during the current fiscal year. Some decline during the months of April-September, when export receipts are usually

low, is a normal feature of our balance of payments. The decline in reserves during April-September 1964, however, was almost twice as large as in the same period of 1963. What is even more disturbing, the decline in reserves has continued during the past 4 or 5 months when we should normally be gaining reserves in order to meet the requirements of the coming lean season for exports. On February 12, 1965, the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank stood at about Rs. 79 crores. As Honourable Members are aware, the Reserve Bank is required to hold as a minimum Rs. 200 crores of reserves in the form of gold and foreign securities. The Reserve Bank has been able, in fact, to abide by this requirement for some time only on the basis of a transfer to the Bank of gold which the Government had acquired over the years.

2. The recent decline in reserves is the result of a variety of factors. In view of shortages of foodgrains in the country and the pressure on prices, we have had to provide for larger imports of food and fertilizers against free foreign exchange. Payments on account of defence imports have also been increasing; and we have had to provide for larger repayment obligations in respect of the growing volume of our indebtedness abroad. While exports have been rising, the increase this year has not been as large as in 1963-64; and it has not been reflected fully in the receipt of foreign exchange. A part of the increase in exports has been to countries with whom settlements in trade and payments are made in rupees, and bring, therefore, no free foreign exchange. There is reason also to believe that export earnings have been slower in coming because of higher interest rates elsewhere. A part of the decline in reserves may, therefore, be short-term in character and may be expected to reverse itself over the coming months. Even so Honourable Members would appreciate that, given the low level to which reserves

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

have already fallen and the requirements during the coming months, the adoption of all possible remedial measures cannot brook any delay.

3. First and foremost, we have to reduce inflationary pressures in the economy. The strictest fiscal and monetary discipline has to be observed in the interest both of stability of prices and of improvement in the payments position. The Budget of the Central Government for the year 1965-66 will be announced ten days from now, and I do not wish to say anything about this at this stage. But it is clear that the financial operations of the Central and State Governments as well as those of public and private sector enterprises will necessarily have to be guided by the over-riding consideration of avoiding inflation. I have taken this up with the State Governments and I have no doubt that in the present grave situation I can count on their whole-hearted cooperation.

4. On the monetary side, several measures have been taken during the past year to bring about orderly increase in interest rates and to slow down the pace of monetary expansion. The Reserve Bank has just announced further measures to this end. The Bank Rate has been increased from 5 per cent to 6 per cent. Coupled with this, the terms governing the rates at which scheduled banks are eligible to borrow from the Reserve Bank have been made stiffer. Banks will be able to borrow at the Bank Rate only when their net liquidity ratio comes to 30 per cent or more as against 28 per cent at present. The borrowing rate of the individual scheduled bank will increase by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for every 1 per cent decline in its liquidity ratio below 30 per cent.

5. The Reserve Bank has also taken steps to make appropriate changes in other interest rates in the economy. Thus, banks have been asked to raise the interest rates on their term deposits as well as savings bank deposits.

The ceiling limit to the lending rates of banks has been raised from 9 per cent to 10 per cent. The Reserve Bank lending rate to cooperative banks would also now be higher by 1 per cent. Appropriate changes in other interest rates, including those paid and charged by Government and other financial institutions, are also being made. These measures should limit the expansion of bank credit and bring about an appreciable reduction in inflationary pressures in general by encouraging a greater flow of savings and a greater sense of economy in the use of scarce capital resources. The Reserve Bank will watch carefully the expansion of credit and money supply in the economy in the light of genuine requirements of growing production and will take whatever further measures that might be necessary in this regard.

6. In the present foreign exchange position, we have also to take every possible measure to bring about the utmost economy in imports. Import allocations for the current half year have already been reduced. However, some financial restraint for bringing about greater economy in imports is also necessary. I propose, therefore, to take advantage of the powers already available for this purpose. A notification is being issued to levy a regulatory customs duty of 10 per cent of the value of imports on all imports with the exception of foodgrains, fertilizers, pesticides, books and accessories for family planning. This notification will come into effect immediately.

7. We propose to review all commitments for Government imports against free foreign exchange with a view to achieving all possible economies in this regard. Import allocations in future will have to be based strictly on the success of the measures that we are now taking in bringing about a quick improvement in our reserves.

8. The Aid-India Consortium organised by the World Bank is to meet

in Parts towards the middle of next month to consider our requirements of assistance during the coming year. In view of our difficult payments position and the continuing shortage of imported raw materials and components, we propose to request the Consortium for maximum possible assistance for financing non-project imports and for providing immediate relief to our balance of payments in other ways.

9. Our export performance over the past two or three years has been a matter of some satisfaction. Given our needs, however, we have to make even more strenuous efforts to promote a further increase in exports. Higher exports inevitably imply some sacrifice of domestic consumption and investment. But in the context of our difficult foreign exchange situation, larger exports must take precedence over domestic requirements, however urgent. We shall continue, therefore, to explore all possible avenues for increasing our export earnings. We are reviewing all our export promotion measures with a view to take whatever additional steps that may be necessary to ensure a continuing increase in export earnings. Import entitlement licences against exports will be increasingly related to actual receipt of export earnings.

10. The measures we are now taking will take some time before their full effects are realised. In the meanwhile, it will be necessary for us to have some support from outside to tide over our immediate difficulties. I have, therefore, authorised our Executive Director on the Board of the International Monetary Fund to request that institution for a standby credit to the maximum extent possible. I cannot emphasise too strongly that accommodation from the International Monetary Fund is available only for meeting short-term difficulties. We have large outstanding repayment obligations amounting to 200 million dollars to the Fund in respect of the drawings we made at the beginning of the current Plan

period. Any accommodation that we may get from the Fund now will also have to be repaid over the next few years. Efforts to strengthen our balance of payments by utmost fiscal and monetary discipline as well as by vigorous export promotion and economy in imports will have to be maintained, therefore, over a number of years and indeed reinforced from time to time in the light of prevailing circumstances. It is only by continuous attention on the highest priority basis to this task of improving our payments position that we can avoid in future the kind of critical situation in regard to foreign exchange that we have faced so often in the recent past and are facing once again at the present moment. I have every confidence that Honourable Members would extend to the Government utmost co-operation in this task of restoring and preserving the external viability of the economy.

RE: PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

12.34 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise with considerable trepidation, but I think that on this unique occasion when both Houses have had the privilege of listening to the President's Address, this point should be cleared once and for all. All of us listened carefully, patiently and intently to the President's Address. It was however distressing at certain points, at certain stages, to hear the President slur over some phrases and perhaps omit certain words.

Mr. Speaker: Should we refer to these things?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why I said 'with some trepidation'. But may I invite your attention—I am not a stickler for rules or articles of the Constitution. I know there was some disability—to article 87 of the Constitution which lays down and

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

provides that the President shall deliver the Address. It would have been perhaps much better if, in these circumstances, the President's Address in the English language also, had been read out or delivered as it was done last year. I remember that the same difficulty came in, I would, therefore, request you to say whether in terms of the articles of the Constitution, it will be held, in spite of what has happened, that the President has delivered the Address in the English language also. We wish him a speedy recovery, and I hope his health will be resorted to normalcy ere long.

Mr. Speaker: The intention is that after such a solemn inauguration, we should not enter into any controversial matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not controversial.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not disagree on any points at least for today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no disagreement.

Mr. Speaker: I may differ with Mr. Kamath's interpretation; I would not like to disagree with him on this day

at least. Everything can be said when the Address is being discussed. We will take it up and Mr. Kamath can raise it then.

12.39 hrs.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) CONTINUANCE BILL*

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958 for a further period.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958 for a further period."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 18, 1965/Magha 29, 1886 (Saka).

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 17-2-65.