Monday, February 20, 1956

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1956

(17th February to 15th March 1956).

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.
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GIPN—S3—66—Lok Sabha—23-3-57—840
LOK SABHA

Monday, 20th February, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dr. M. M. Das: The Government of India have accepted most of the recommendations made in the resolutions, though not all, passed at the Lucknow Devnagiri Script Reform Conference and they have recommended to the State Governments for accepting those recommendations which have been accepted by the Government of India.

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member may remember that there was a Committee which considered this question of key-board for the Hindi typewriters and teleprinters. This Committee evolved a key-board for Hindi typewriters and they have published their findings. They have invited comments on the key-board suggested by them. The comments have been received and they are under consideration by that Committee.

Dr. M. M. Das: The original question is about the steps that have been taken by the Central Government for co-ordinating the activities in the various States. Therefore, I think this question does not arise out of it.

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Dr. M. M. Das: The original question is about the steps that have been taken by the Central Government for co-ordinating the activities in the various States. Therefore, I think this question does not arise out of it.
Dr. M. M. Das: These comments are under the consideration of the Committee and I think it is premature to give the details of it on the floor of the Lok Sabha.

Shri Boovaraghansamy: May I know the amount of expenditure incurred so far in the propagation of Hindi?

Dr. M. M. Das: There are various items of expenditure recommended by the Government of India for propagation of Hindi especially in non-Hindi speaking States. I have not got the detailed information about the total expenditure at present at my disposal.

Shri P. T. T. T.: Dr. M. M. Das: When the Board for Scientific Terminology for Hindi was set up all the State Governments were requested by the Central Government to co-operate with this Board and to desist from setting up a separate State body for this purpose, and if there was any State expert body which was already set up for this purpose the State Governments were requested to send its proceedings to the Central Government to have those resolutions approved.

MINERAL OIL

*74. Shri Bansal: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the terms offered to Standard Vacuum Oil Company for exploration of Oil in West Bengal;

(b) the period of lease granted to them for oil prospecting; and

(c) whether any Indian concern has offered to carry on oil exploration on terms as agreed to between the Government of India and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company?

(Shri K. D. Malaviya):

The Minister of Natural Resources

(a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) No lease has yet been granted.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri B. D. Pande: May I know the public interest which is involved in oil?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I did not hear the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He asks: what is the public interest in oil?

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether similar agreements entered into with other companies were kept as a secret? I was told that those documents were released to the public and to the Lok Sabha. May I know why this particular item alone comes under this category of secret documents?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The general practice is that all business arrangements between the Government and such companies are not made public.

Shri Bansal: Is it not a fact that a large number of agreements entered into by the Government of India with a number of foreign concerns including the oil refineries have been made public?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of any similar agreements arrived at between the Government and private companies having been disclosed before time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is it then,—I am asking the hon. Minister,—possible for the Parliament to find out whether the terms and conditions entered into by the Government are good or desirable?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What I say Sir, is that the terms of the agreement for the exploration of oil in West Bengal have not yet been disclosed by the Government.
Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is the general practice not to disclose the terms of such agreements . . .

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The general practice is not to disclose the terms of the agreement for such oil exploration because other companies will start making unnecessary enquiries. Therefore, it is not in the public interest to disclose such agreements prematurely.

Shri Bansal: May I know whether it is not a fact that even our steel agreements entered into with Messrs. Krupp and Demag and with the Russians have been published and copies of those agreements laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha? Is it not a fact that the agreement entered into with the refinery companies have been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha? How is it then that the Government think that the disclosure of any agreement for oil exploration alone will be against the public interest?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It has been decided by the Government that so far as the oil exploration is concerned such agreements as are arrived at between particular foreign companies and the Government should not be disclosed in the public interest because while negotiations are going on with other companies it will not be proper for us to disclose all those specific terms which are agreed upon between one company and the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order. May I know if the hon. Minister's opinion is that after all the agreements are entered into with the foreign companies they will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. Then it will be possible to disclose the agreements.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no use pursuing the matter.
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Shri Feroze Gandhi: This is the first time it has happened.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy: Sir, it is a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know the point of order and I am going to give my ruling.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I have nothing to add to what I have already said, that is, when agreements are being arrived at between private companies and the Government it is not proper and not in the public interest to disclose the agreements arrived at between one company and the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A point of order has been raised as to whether it is open to the Government not to disclose any particular item of a contract, particularly with respect to an oil company, as in this case, and to withhold information from the Lok Sabha. The hon. Minister says that the negotiations are going on and some of them have been finalised and that there are some other negotiations yet to be finalised. He says that therefore it is not in the public interest now to disclose those facts to the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha is no doubt sovereign, but it is equally the privilege of the Government of the day, which enters into negotiations and agreements, to decide as to what matters and at what stages they ought to be placed before the Lok Sabha. Under these circumstances, it is in the public interest not to disclose them. If any hon. Member feels that information must be given, this matter may be brought up at a later stage and then we may consider whether for all time the matter has to be withheld from the Lok Sabha or only during particular stages.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no intention of withholding the matter from the Lok Sabha. I am not acquainted with the details of the matter but, as my hon. colleague said, at the present moment they are carrying on some negotiations and they are inter-related and it would be disadvantageous if these negotiations or if any part of them were to be published now. But undoubtedly all these matters will be laid before the Lok Sabha at the proper time.

Shri Bansal: I just rise to a point of correction. It is not correct that the negotiations with these concerns are going on now. In fact, the agreement with this company is there for the last two years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But this may influence the other agreements with respect to the other concerns.

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive

*75. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 96 on the 1st March, 1955 and state the position with regard to the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the remaining States?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has since been introduced fully in P.E.P.S.U. and partially in Punjab. The question is still under consideration in Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore.

As regards the Part C States, the question will be considered after decisions have been taken on the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether, in view of the provisions of article 50 of the Constitution which emphasises the desirability of separating the judiciary from the executive at as early a stage as possible, the Government will take steps to expedite this separation process?

Shri Datar: This is a question for the State Governments to consider and take a decision upon. But still, the Central Government has been requesting them to take a decision as early as possible.
Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that many of these State Governments have resisted the proposal to separate the judiciary from the executive, or, is it the indifference and apathy of the Central Government which is responsible for the unconscionable procrastination in this matter?

Shri Datar: No, Sir. The Central Government is not responsible for any procrastination at all, nor are the State Governments in a mood to resist this particular reform. In fact, in the majority of States, it has already been fully implemented and in certain States it has been partially implemented and three other State Governments are considering the question now.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the Governments of West Bengal and Orissa have given any reasons for not introducing this reform immediately?

Shri Datar: So far as the Government of Orissa is concerned, they have appointed a Committee to examine the implications of this proposal, and so far as West Bengal is concerned, they are considering the question and are trying to see if some amendments to certain Acts are essential.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what is the position in Part B States?

Shri Datar: This question is common to both Part A and Part B States. A number of Part B states have already introduced it.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that many of these State Governments have resisted the proposal to separate the judiciary from the executive, or, is it the indifference and apathy of the Central Government which is responsible for the unconscionable procrastination in this matter?

Shri Datar: No, Sir. The Central Government is not responsible for any procrastination at all, nor are the State Governments in a mood to resist this particular reform. In fact, in the majority of States, it has already been fully implemented and in certain States it has been partially implemented and three other State Governments are considering the question now.

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Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what is the position in Part B States?

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REINSURANCE CORPORATION

*76. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the idea to set up a Reinsurance Corporation has been given up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have any alternate proposals to meet the same object, if so, what is it; and

(d) when the new scheme will be put into operation?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what is the specific object of forming this Reinsurance Corporation and what advantages are the Government thinking of creating in this respect?

Shri M. C. Shah: Today, the Indian insurers are re-insuring with the foreign companies and therefore there is drain of foreign exchange and in order to avoid that drain the Reinsurance Corporation is being set up.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know, in view of the recent announcement of the Government to nationalise life insurance, whether the Government have made any changes in the original proposal of having a Reinsurance Corporation?

Shri M. C. Shah: Life insurance business is not concerned with the Reinsurance Corporation. It is with regard to general insurance that the Reinsurance Corporation is to be established.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what will be the composition of this Reinsurance Corporation and how long will it take for the Government to set it up?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is not that the Government is going to set up the Corporation. A sub-committee of the Executive Council of the general insurers was asked to make a report on this Reinsurance Corporation. and already the matter is before the Executive Council. No decision has yet been finally taken.

DEFENCE SERVICES PERSONNEL

*78. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:
(a) the number of Defence Services personnel sent for training to the Imperial Defence College, London during 1955; and

(b) the number of successful trainees who have returned so far?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Two Service Officers and one Civilian officer were deputed to attend the Imperial Defence College Course during 1955. All of them completed the course successfully.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Defence Ministry sends its officers every year for such training, or whether there is any special occasion for special training?

Sardar Majithia: No. The vacancies are offered and they are accepted. As a matter of fact, practically every year, we have been sending two or three officers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the special feature of this training? Are these facilities available only in the Imperial Defence College, London, or, can such facilities be provided in our country also?

Sardar Majithia: The Imperial Defence College has been running this course for the last so many years and we find it advantageous to take that training.

Shri G. S. Singh: May I know why there are a number of civilian officers who have completed this course were employed in Ministries other than Defence, and the reasons therefor?

Sardar Majithia: There are civilians who have completed this course and are not employed in the Ministry of Defence, because this is a training which comes in handy not only for the Ministry of Defence but for the other Ministries as well.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether Government have received any complaints, officially or otherwise, that there is an invidious distinction shown towards trainees from this country as against those from other commonwealth countries and that trainees from this country are debarred from appearing for, or from joining, certain cadet classes, whereas trainees from other commonwealth countries are not so debarred?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has any Government other than that of the commonwealth or that of the United States, made an offer to us to accept our officers either as students in their National Defence Academy or as observers?

Sardar Majithia: I do not know how the National Defence Academy comes in, because this is only a training for young boys for a career in the Army, Navy or the Air Force.

Shri Joachim Alva: In the Defence Colleges?

Sardar Majithia: If it is Defence Colleges, it is a different matter. As I said, wherever we find it advantageous to us to accept certain vacancies, we do accept them.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Question 101, which deals with the same subject as Question 79, may also be taken up along with Question 79.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the Minister agreeable?

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

INTER-UNIVERSITY YOUTH FESTIVAL

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

(a) whether the Universities which sent representatives for participation in the Inter-University Youth Festival in October, 1955, met the expenditure of the teams themselves or they were given Central aid; and

(b) the total amount of Central aid given, if any?
Oral Answers
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Oral Answers

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The universities did not incur any expenditure. Total expenditure on travelling, board and lodging of participants was borne by the Central Government amounting to approximately Rs. 2.7 lakhs.

(b) Does not arise.

INTER-UNIVERSITY YOUTH FESTIVAL

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

(a) the total expenses incurred on account of the Inter-University Youth Festival held in Delhi during 1955; and

(b) what were the objectives of the festival?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) An amount of Rs. 2.7 lakhs was sanctioned to conduct the festival. The accounts have not yet been finalised but all the major bills amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs have been paid.

(b) To provide a platform for better appreciation and understanding of different social, cultural and aesthetic patterns existing in the country among students belonging to different parts of the country.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether there was a condition that only university students below a certain age would be allowed to participate in the Inter-University Youth Festival?

Dr. M. M. Das: The age limit was 14 to 22 years.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know why the Government are conducting this festival only in Delhi and whether, in view of its importance, Government have any proposal to conduct this festival at different places instead of confining it to one place?

Dr. M. M. Das: The experience of the two festivals that have been held up till now shows that it is convenient to hold them in a central place like Delhi. Moreover, there is no proposal at present to hold the festival at any other place.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that on account of certain differences in the conduct of this festival, the Adviser to the Government of India, Mr. Sondhi, was forced to resign?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not a fact. The Honorary Adviser to the Government of India, Mr. Sondhi, resigned, so far as I know, on grounds of health. But I cannot commit myself, because I am not sure.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that no expenditure was incurred, but according to the Government circular issued by the Education Ministry 75 per cent of the railway fare is given by the Education Ministry. May I know whether in this case, the fare was paid by the Government or by the students themselves?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member has misunderstood me. Probably he has not caught me properly. The universities did not incur any expenditure at all. All the expenditure was incurred by the Government of India in this case.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether certain universities did not participate in this festival and if that is so, may I know whether there is any special reason for it?

Dr. M. M. Das: In the last festival, the following universities did not take part: Madras, Mysore, Roorkee, Allahabad, Venkateswara, Visva Bharati and Jamia-Millia. Of these, Madras University informed us that the Syndicate of the university did not permit the participation of the university on account of their academic session being on. Venkateswara University informed us that they were
too young to send up the team. The Allahabad University could not participate on account of internal trouble in the university. The other non-participating universities advanced no reasons.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there is any special committee for this purpose or is it done by the Department of the Government of India?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said already that the festivals were organised by Mr. Sondhi, Honorary Adviser to the Government of India, Youth Welfare. It is a Government Department.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether along with this Inter-University Youth Festival, another sports festival was also conducted and if not, why?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think there is an Inter-University Sports Board which is dealing with the sports matters within the universities.

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY

*80. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering the question of raising the age limit of candidates for admission to the National Defence Academy; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence Organization (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The present age limits had been approved in 1953 for a period of 2 years and were to be reviewed thereafter. The question is now under consideration.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether Government have received any representation from the Maharashtra Militarisation Board asking for a revision of the age limit?

Shri Tyagi: Yes. A representation had been received from them.

Shri Gidwani: May I know what action has been taken on it?

Shri Tyagi: I have already said that the matter is under consideration.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know the per capita expenditure per cadet and also the State-wise admissions of cadets in this Academy?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry I do not have these details with me.

Shri Gidwani: Shri Sondhi, the Honorary Adviser to the Government of India, Youth Welfare, is the person who is responsible for the organisation of the festivals. It is a Government Department.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether along with this Inter-University Youth Festival, another sports festival was also conducted and if not, why?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think there is an Inter-University Sports Board which is dealing with the sports matters within the universities.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS TO CENTRAL SERVICES

*82. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several cases Union Ministries and Departments make temporary appointments to the Central Services for periods exceeding one year without consulting the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There have been cases of appointments being made by Government to posts without consultation
with the Union Public Service Commission on the expectation that such posts would not continue for more than one year. Some of them have, however, continued beyond this period and references to the Union Public Service Commission made thereafter. Certain instances of this nature have been pointed out by the Union Public Service Commission and suitable provision is, therefore, being made in the revised Consultation Regulations to avoid their recurrence.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission has taken serious objection in its report to this procedure and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to this?

Shri Datar: It is true that the U.P.S.C. have made a reference to this irregularity and therefore, Government propose to revise their rules so as to make it possible that in every case where a temporary appointment is made, the matter has to be immediately communicated to them. Also, every six months every such case has to be reviewed and lastly, when the appointment is likely to last longer, the Ministries have been requested to make a reference to the U.P.S.C., even when a temporary post is being held by a particular person.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: In the last session I put a similar question and the Government replied that figures were being collected. May I know whether the Government have so far collected the figures in respect of the Ministries where such appointments have been made without reference to the U.P.S.C.? Are the Government prepared to lay those figures on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that such appointments have to be made and sometimes they go beyond one year. But, it would be found that during the period 1-1-1953 to 31-8-55 out of the 1875 appointments, 246 were continued beyond one year and this figure has come down in the subsequent year to 19, as the hon. Member will find from the recent report of the U.P.S.C.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether these appointments are made after inviting applications from all over the country or are they made by receiving nominations from the Employment Exchanges and whether in the latter case, it is confined to the Delhi Employment Exchange?

Shri Datar: It depends upon the nature of the particular appointment. Generally we ask for nominations from the Employment Exchanges. Where no nominations are made, it is because Government consider that after all the appointment is going to be temporary and for a short period.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact, as set forth in this Fifth Report of the U. P. S. C. for 1954-55, that as long back as December, 1954, it was stated in the Rajya Sabha on behalf of the Government that Government was evolving a formula in this respect and now after 15 months has that formula been evolved or not?

Shri Datar: I have given just now the provisions of the formula that Government are going to consider in this respect.

Shri Kamath: Only consider, not yet finalised?

Shri Datar: It is nearing completion.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there are a number of cases where the U.P.S.C. differed from the Ministries in making those appointments when reference was made to them about appointments which were carried beyond one year?

Shri Datar: If it is a post facto reference, they will point out the circumstances under which the Government had to make that particular appointment. If that appointment has to
last beyond one year or has actually lasted beyond one year, we ask for their approval. If they do not approve of it, then a new appointment is made.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether these temporary appointments are usually responsible for not making appointments to the posts which are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

Shri Datar: Even in respect of temporary appointments, the claims of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are taken into account.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any enquiry is made into cases where initially appointments are made temporarily for one year and then they are extended beyond one year, whether there was a genuine belief in the first instance that really they were wanted for one year or it was only a manoeuvre to get those men employed and then carry on with them?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that there is no manoeuvre in such cases. After the last question had been asked, I did make an enquiry into this matter and I found that in all these cases the appointments were continued for reasons which could not be anticipated earlier.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that several officers who have been superannuated have been re-employed in service for temporary periods without consulting the U.P.S.C.? May I also know the total number of officers who are re-employed after superannuation in posts carrying a salary of over Rs. 1000 per month?

Shri Datar: I cannot give the figure. I would not accept the insinuation that such appointments are made in very large numbers.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the insinuation?

Shri Boovaraghassamy: The hon. Minister just now said that they are recruiting people for temporary appointments partly through the Employment Exchange and partly directly. What percentage of the people are being appointed through the Employment Exchange and what percentage directly by the Ministries?

Shri Datar: In most of the cases, we depend on the nomination by the Employment Exchange, where they are not in a position to make any nomination, then, Government have to consider.

Shri Kelappan: May I know in how many cases the nominees have not been approved by the Commission and they had to be sent out?

Shri Datar: I have not got those figures here.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government is in a position to assure us that they have not over-ruled the recommendation of the U.P.S.C. in any of these cases of temporary appointments?

Shri Datar: That is our policy not to over-rule their advice or recommendations.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether any such temporary appointments have been made permanent in Class I Service?

Shri Datar: If they have to be made permanent, the U.P.S.C. has got to be consulted.

SMUGGLING FROM GOA

*83. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of contraband goods seized while being smuggled into India from Goa during 1955-56 so far; and

(b) the action taken against the smugglers?
The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The description and value of the contraband goods seized while being smuggled into India from Goa during 1955-56 (upto 31st December, 1955) are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>No. of persons involved</th>
<th>Value of goods seized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3,752 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12,05,073 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,615 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precious Stones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewellery</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,941 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>1,75,464 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>392</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,89,845 Rs.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since a variety of articles have been seized, it is not easily possible to state the quantities in detail under each description. The quantity of gold seized is 8,625 tolas.

(b) Suitable penalties prescribed under the Customs Law, including confiscation of the smuggled articles, were imposed by competent officers of Customs.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there has been any increase in the seizures during 1955-56 as compared with 1954-55 or there has been any decrease?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think in both the respects, number of seizures and value of goods seized, there has been a considerable decrease. I can give the figure. The value of goods seized in 1953-54 was Rs. 31 lakhs and in 1954-55, Rs. 21 lakhs, whereas this year, it is Rs. 13 lakhs up to 31st December.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether these culprits belonged to only one nationality or they were of different nationalities?

Shri A. C. Guha: We can seize these articles only on our frontiers. So, I presume most of them were Indian nationals.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether smuggling has increased or decreased after the Goa struggle started and after restrictions have been imposed on movement?

Shri A. C. Guha: We think that smuggling has considerably decreased because of stringent measures taken both on land and sea.

Shri Kelappan: May I know if it has come to the notice of the Government that gold to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs has been seized in Malabar?

Shri A. C. Guha: That has nothing to do with this question. I think gold of the value of Rs. 19 lakhs or something like that has been seized somewhere in Malabar.

śli जोशि राज्यपाल: में स्कूला चोखाला है कि गोवा की सीमा पर चरे के कारण बीजों का स्माल (चोरी ही छे खाना का राजा जाना) कम हो गया है या ज्यादा हो गया है।

श्री एच. सी. गुहा: बहुत कम हो गया है।

LOANS FROM WORLD BANK

*84. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans actually drawn from the World Bank during 1955; and

(b) the names of the projects or institutions for which such loans have been drawn?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) $ 7.42 million (i.e. Rs. 3.53 crores);

(b) Damodar Valley Corporation and the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total amount of loan demanded?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This amount of 7.42 million dollars is for three loans: Bokaro Konar Project, Damodar Valley Corporation second loan
and the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited. The total for these three loans is, Indian Iron and Steel Co. 31.50 million dollars, Damodar Valley Corporation 10.50 million dollars and another 16.72 million dollars.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what is the total amount of the loan authorised in 1953-54 and whether this was fully utilised by our Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot give the total of this. The total amount of loan authorised so far from 1949 to 1955 is 124.92 million dollars.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total amount of loan proposed to be drawn during the current year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: 1956?

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Yes.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether negotiations for a fresh loan have been started and if so, what is the amount that the Government of India will require during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: These are two questions. As for the first,—fresh negotiations,—at present there is only one project under consideration. This is with respect to the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project. The foreign exchange content of this is 23 million dollars. As for the Second Five Year Plan, we expect that the Bank Mission will visit India early this year to have a general review of the projects. About specific loan agreements, they will come after the report of the mission.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it not a fact that since the establishment of this Bank, a major portion of the loans from the Bank have gone to European countries and not to India or countries in South-East Asia and if so, may I know whether the Government propose to bring it to the notice of the Bank this imbalance and lop-sidedness in their policy?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will refer the hon. Member to the annual meetings and reports of the International Bank. Every year, the Governors from India and other countries point this out to the Bank. It is expected that in future, every year, the percentage of the loan granted to the backward and Asian countries will be more and more. It is a fact that bulk of the loan goes to the more advanced countries at present.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know, in respect of the loan which has been given to the Indian Iron and Steel Co., the time when repayment will begin and whether it will be the India Iron and Steel Co. which will pay or it will be underwritten by the Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As for the specific terms of the loan, this information has been given more than once in the House. If the hon. lady Member gives notice, I shall give it again. As for the payment, it will be made by the company itself.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know the interest we pay on these loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The rates of interest have also been given before. They vary in each case, from 4% in one case to 4.78% in another which is the highest. But generally the rate is round about 4%.

पिक्चुड़े वर्गों का विकास

*५४. का अवधारणा: क्या गूहा कार्य संस्था १३ अगस्त, १९५४ को दिये गये तारीख्य उसका संक्षिप्त मामला ७२२ के उपर के संबंध में यह कहा करारे थे कि:

(५) क्या पिक्चुड़े वर्ग आयोग हो रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पिक्चुड़े वर्ग तथा पिक्चुड़े वर्गों के विकास के बारे में कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है; 

(६) यदि है, तो क्या उस नियंत्रण की एक प्रति संघ के टेबल पर रखी जायगी?
Shri Datar: That is the very reason. The report is very important and has to be considered by all the States, and that is the reason why the matter is taking such time.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission while formulating schemes under the Second Five Year Plan for the amelioration of the backward classes and the backward areas?

Shri Datar: The process of consideration is going on in consultation with the State Governments.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know why the Commission's report has not yet been submitted to Parliament for discussion and may I also know whether it is the intention of the Government to simply shelve it to avoid increase of representation of the backward classes in the services?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why all this? The hon. Member may put the question why there is delay.

Shri Datar: There is no desire to shelve the report at all. In fact, we have already sent out copies to the State Governments. They are considering it and we are awaiting their recommendations.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether any revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is contemplated by the Government on the basis of the Commission's report?

Shri Datar: That also is under consideration as has been made clear in the President's Address.

Shri Veeraswamy: What is the time-limit given to the States for expressing their views to the Central Government?

Shri Datar: As the report is a very important one, we have asked them to supply us with their reactions as early as possible. This is not a case where a time-limit can be put in.
INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY.

*87. Shri C. D. Pande: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the negotiations in connection with the transfer of India Office Library by U. K. Government to India stand; and

(b) the stand taken by the U. K. Government and the line of approach that the Government of India has adopted in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) The U. K. Government are of the view that the Library should remain intact in the U. K. The Government of India have suggested to the U. K. Government that a Committee should be set up to go into the question of the ownership, the composition and the future location of the Library.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if this deadlock remains unresolved owing to the attitude of the British Government or the Pakistan Government?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is no deadlock at all. The matter is being considered.

With your permission, I may explain the present position. Recently the Minister of Education had been to the United Kingdom in June-July, 1955, and had discussions with the British Government about the question of the India Office Library. The British Government were of the view that the Library should remain intact in the United Kingdom. It was later suggested to the United Kingdom Government that a tripartite fact-finding commission could be set up to go into the question of the ownership, the composition and the future location of the Library. Recently the question was again discussed by the Minister of Education and the Prime Minister with the Earl of Home, the British Commonwealth Secretary, who had been in Delhi in October, 1955. A note on the issue of the India Office Library was handed over to him to which he promised to send a reply after consulting other members of the British Cabinet. In continuation of that note, we, i.e., the Education Ministry, have also sent another note on the India Office Library to the Ministry of External Affairs who would transmit it with an aide memoire to the Government of the United Kingdom through the Indian High Commission in London.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether any legal advice was sought in this matter, and if so, what was the advice?

Dr. M. M. Das: Everything that was considered necessary has been done.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether a suggestion came forward from the United Kingdom Government that duplicate copies of the original manuscripts could be made and could be placed in India?

Dr. M. M. Das: I want notice of the question.

Shri Kamath: Has the Minister had any talks with his counterpart in Pakistan on this subject and has the Pakistan Government agreed that in the event of transfer of this Library, it may remain in India itself, or does Pakistan insist that the books should also be partitioned and divided?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Education Ministers of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi in May, 1955, to consider this question. The two Ministers agreed that as the Library belongs to the Governments of India and Pakistan as successors of the Government of undivided India, the question of the disposal of the Library was the concern of the two Governments and had to be settled by them. With regard to the disposal of the Library, the Education Ministers considered various ways of dealing with the problem and decided to continue their discussion later.
Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether the India Office Library was one of the items in the inventory that was drawn up at the time of partition?

Dr. M. M. Das: I want notice.

SMALL SAVINGS

88. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the total small savings collections made in the First Five Year Plan upto 31st December 1955, State-wise?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): A statement showing the net collections of Small Savings, state-wise, during the First Five Year Plan, upto the 31st December, 1955, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 28.]

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Is this statement correct?

Dr. S. Malaviya: Shri Bibhoti Mishra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the total small savings collections made in the First Five Year Plan upto 31st December 1955, State-wise?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): A statement showing the net collections of Small Savings, state-wise, during the First Five Year Plan, upto the 31st December, 1955, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 28.]

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Is this statement correct?

Shri D. C. Guha: I think under the present economic structures in the country, it is natural that most of these collections will be coming from the urban areas. But as I have stated in reply to an earlier supplementary, we are taking certain steps so that there may be some collection from the rural areas.
that whatever steps we may take for having collections in the rural areas, yet the collections will mostly come from the urban areas. Still, we consider that efforts for collections should be made in the rural areas, and some organisation should be set up in the rural areas for that purpose.

Revision of Gazetteers

89. Shri S. M. Ghose: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 498 on the 14th December, 1955 and state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Committee set up for preparing a plan for the revision of Gazetteers; and

(b) the names of the members of the said Committee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) To prepare a detailed plan and framework for the revision of Gazetteers.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 29].

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The question refers to the preparation of a plan for the revision of gazetteers. May I know whether Government have set a target date for the actual publication of the gazetteers?

Dr. M. M. Das: No; no such date has been fixed.

Oil Survey under Colombo Plan

90. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received any help from any member of the Colombo Plan countries for surveying oil potentialities;

(b) if so, wherefrom;

(c) the nature of help received; and

(d) where the surveys were carried and with what result?

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

(b) Canada.

(c) Aeromagnetic Survey over Jaisalmer area.

(d) The survey is likely to start by the beginning of March, 1956, that is, next month.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any special Division has been set up for carrying on such survey, or whether the survey team that will come from Canada will be allowed to carry on the survey on its own?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government have not yet set up any special Division for aeromagnetic survey. The arrangement is between the Government and the Colombo Plan authorities, so, it is not for us to make any arrangements.
Dr. Ram Sobhag Singh: In what way is this arrangement between the Government and the Colombo Plan countries different from that made with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company for carrying on oil survey in this country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Canadian Government have contracted with some aeromagnetic companies; they will bring their aeroplanes and magnetometers, and they will survey the area of Jaisalmer for us.

Dr. Ram Sobhag Singh: What are the terms offered to these aeromagnetic companies, and in what way are those terms different from those offered to the Standard Vacuum Oil Company and some other companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This survey has been arranged under the Colombo Plan; so, we have not to pay anything.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether this plan also envisages the training and association of Indian personnel for learning this particular prospecting?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, generally such arrangements are made under which our people will be associated with the survey.

Shri Joachim Alva: When experts are sent out for oil prospecting, do Government make enquiries about the association of such experts with monopolistic combines like the Shell Company or the Standard Vacuum Oil Company?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question is specifically confined to aeromagnetic survey under the Colombo Plan in the Jaisalmer area. The arrangements that are being made for oil prospecting are much more comprehensive than those for aeromagnetic survey.

Shri Bansal: From the Statement I find that the expert will get Rs. 95 per day, and the interpreter will get Rs. 65 per day. Besides they will get free boarding and lodging in the country, and they will have free insurance and free travelling. May I know whether Government have calculated how much all these will come to per month (gross)?
Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government have given consideration to the propriety of these terms, and they consider that they are quite reasonable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the amount that is likely to be spent?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not calculated in terms of insurance, allotment and all that.

Shri Bansal: May I suggest that the Minister takes it from me that it will come to Rs. 25,000 per month? Now, may I know whether on such high terms these experts were not available in any other country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know whether these figures will total up to Rs. 25,000 per month; I shall make calculations and find out whether the hon. Member is right or not. But as I said, the terms offered to these experts are quite reasonable, and perhaps they are the cheapest also.

Shri Bansal: May I know whether attempts were made under the Colombo Plan to get these experts from any other country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not think that we could have got so many experts from any foreign country under the Colombo Plan for oil exploration.

Shri Bansal: May I know whether there is some understanding with the Soviet authorities that these terms will form the basis of any future expert advice from that country, that is, if in future we require any further experts, these terms should form the basis for our getting those experts?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir.

Shri Kelappan: May I know how many interpreters there are, and whether all of them are Russians?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are four interpreters.

Shri Kelappan: Are all of them Russians?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 864 on the 18th August, 1955 and state:

(a) the progress made till the end of January, 1956 in the setting up of the Silver Refinery Project; and

(b) when the plant will start working?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) All the Civil and Electrical Engineering works are scheduled to be completed within about a month from now.

(b) Agreement with the Contractors for the erection of the Plant and Machinery is expected to be executed shortly and the Refinery is likely to start production in about 14 months thereafter.

Grants to Universities

Shri S. C. Singhal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the over-all grants given to the Delhi University, and the Aligarh Muslim University during the four years ending 31st March, 1954; and

(b) the purposes for which they were given?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexe No. 31.]

Indian Military Mission for Egypt

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Military Mission is going to visit Egypt shortly; and
(b) if so, the object of the Mission?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir. It left on the 14th instant.
(b) Return goodwill visit.

CENTRAL LEATHER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*93. Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Russia proposes to send scientists to work in the field of leather research to get them acquainted with the method of work adopted in the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras; and
(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to it?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No such proposal has been received.
(b) Does not arise.

SYNTHETIC RICE

*94. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:
(a) whether the proposed synthetic rice plant has been set up at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore;
(b) if so, the cost of the plant; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (c). No. The machinery has been fabricated and is awaiting shipment from an Italian port. Since the design specifications evolved by the Central Food Technological Research Institute were original, considerable time had to be spent by the manufacturers to manufacture the equipment.
(b) The cost of the plant is about 1.5 lakhs of rupees.

CYCLONE IN TAMIL NAD

*95. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the extent and nature of help that the Centre rendered to the Madras State on account of the Cyclone in Tamil Nadu last year?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Complete information in this respect is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course. A statement showing the details of assistance rendered by the Government of India, as per the latest information available, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexe No. 32.]

CYCLONE IN TAMIL NAD

*96. Shri Boovaraghasamy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the value of Central Government properties which were lost and damaged during the recent cyclone in Tamil Nadu?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement showing the extent of damage caused to property by the cyclone has been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexe No. 33.] It has not, however, been possible to obtain separate figures in respect of Central Government property and the value of the damage thereto.

HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

*97. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:
(a) the date on which the National Archives of India took charge of the office of the History of the Freedom Movement Board and opened a branch; and
(b) the progress of work done since then?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Afternoon of 31st December, 1955.
(b) The materials already collected are being classified and indexed and further records are being traced and collected.

**Canadian Aid**

*Sardar Iqbal Singh:* Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 696 on the 9th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any intimation has been received in regard to the aid proposed to be given to India by Canada during the next financial year;

(b) if so, the amount; and

(c) how it will be distributed on the various projects?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. K. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

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

**All-India Services**

*Shri Bansal:* Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken in the direction of instituting All-India Services in respect of Engineering, Economic, Medical and Health Cadre personnel?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The State Governments who were consulted about the formation of new All India Services in connection with the recommendation to this effect in the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission are not in favour of the proposal. It is, therefore, not proposed to pursue the matter at present.

**National Council for Rural Higher Education**

*Shri Radha Raman:* Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the composition and functions of the proposed National Council for Rural Higher Education; and

(b) when it will start functioning?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A copy of the Government Resolution is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 34].

(b) The Council is expected to start functioning shortly.
Lok Sahayak Sena

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Written Answers

20 FEBRUARY 1956

Written Answers

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Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons trained by the Lok Sahayak Sena (National Volunteer Force) during 1955;

(b) the number of training camps held for this purpose and the period of training; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred during 1955?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi):

(a) 58,236.

(b) 127 camps, each of 30 days' duration, were held up till the 31st December, 1955.

(c) Rs. 52 lakhs approximately.

Population Data

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(a) whether the Reports on the Sample Census of Births and Deaths throughout India published as Census of India Papers Nos. 1 and 2 of 1955, have since been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the decision taken about the further progress of the scheme for the Improvement of Population Data; and

(c) if not, the time it will take to come to a decision?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) to (c).

It has recently been decided to set up an inter-departmental Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis to go into the entire field of improvement and coordination of population and vital statistics, particularly, to review the programmes already on hand, to formulate a programme of work and to advise from time to time on the planning and execution of new schemes. This Committee will, amongst other things, consider these reports also.

Naval Dockyard Apprentices School, Bombay

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

(a) the total number of apprentices at the Naval Dockyard Apprentices School, Bombay during 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) the number of apprentices trained in each category during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). During 1951-52, 209 General Apprentices and 105 Trade Apprentices were under training, making a total of 314. During 1952-53, 260 General Apprentices and 140 Trade Apprentices, making a total of 400, were under training. None of the Apprentices had completed their training during the period.

Monuments in Punjab

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have sanctioned a special grant for repairing the ancient monuments and archaeological sites of national importance in the Punjab in view of the damage done to them in the recent floods?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Shri M. M. Das): No. Sir. No damages were caused to the monuments in Punjab by the floods.

Iron Ore Deposits

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India have found any large-scale iron ore deposits in Tehri Garhwal; and
(b) if so, whether their exact location and the quantity likely to be available have been ascertained?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No Sir, only some very thin bands of iron ore have been met with and these are not of any economic importance.

CANTONMENT LANDS

30. Shri Ram Dass: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Cantonments whose lands have been transferred to Municipal Boards or Committees; and

(b) the reasons for such transfers?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) So far an area of 50-190 acres from Delhi Cantonment has been transferred.

(b) This area had been included in the Cantonment only during the last war, and as a result of a recent review was found to be surplus to the requirements of the Services.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN MOHINDERGARH DISTRICT

31. Shri R. K. Gupta: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of iron ores, lime stone and sand glass deposits are found in Mohindergarh District, Pepsu; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake the survey of this area?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached [See Appendix I, annexure No. 35].

WELFARE PROJECTS IN P.E.P.S.U.

32. Shri R. K. Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Welfare Extension Projects started in Pepsu so far;

(b) the total number of places and villages covered by these projects;

(c) the names of the villages of District Mohindergarh in Pepsu where these projects have been started; and

(d) the amount spent on these projects during 1955-56?

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

(b) Places covered Villages covered

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(c) Dadri Project with centres at Boudkalan, Shanipur, Imлотa, Dhanj, Kalyana, Jhojukalan and Rawalndh.

(d) This information will be available after the close of the present financial year.

ALMORA CANTONMENT BOARD

33. Shri B. D. Pande: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual income and expenditure of the Almora Cantonment Board;

(b) the number of private-owned houses within the Almora Cantonment and the number occupied by the Military personnel on rent during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to abolish the Cantonment and retain only the Military barracks and premises?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The average annual income and expenditure based on the last 3 years' figures is as follows:

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(b) There are 26 private owned houses in Almora Cantonment. None of them was occupied by military personnel on rent during the last three years.
No, the retention of the Cantonment is necessary in the interest of the military personnel stationed there.

**MILITARY PENSIONS**

34. Shri Eswara Reddi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions for Military pensions rejected by Government since armistice of the Second World War;

(b) the total amount involved; and

(c) the main reason for their rejection?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No statistics are maintained of the number of "petitions for military pensions" rejected by Government on various counts from time to time since 1945, nor have all the records relating to such rejections been maintained. It is, therefore, not possible to ascertain this number.

(b) This does not arise in view of answer to clause (a).

(c) Claims to pensions (which include service, disability and family pensionary awards) have been or are rejected only when the prescribed conditions for the grant are not fulfilled.

N. C. C.

35. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of girl cadets who received training at the N.C.C. (Girls Division) camps during 1955-56; and

(b) the number of N.C.C. (Girls Division) camps held during the same period?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 3,558.

(b) 29.

**FOREIGNERS IN INDIA**

36. 

Shri Ibrahim: Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners whose names have been registered in India during 1955; and

(b) the names of countries to which they belong?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**RUSSIAN STUDENTS**

37. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Russian students studying in various Universities in India; and

(b) the rules and regulations if any, that they have to observe during their stay in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) None, so far as the Government of India are aware.

(b) Does not arise.

**HINDI TYPE-WRITER**

38. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount spent so far on the scheme of evolving a standard key board for the Hindi Type-writer?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Rs. 3,900 approximately.

**RIFLE CLUBS**

39. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Rifle Clubs functioning in our country at present; and

(b) the assistance given to these Clubs?
The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The number of Rifle Clubs functioning in the country except the States of Andhra, Madras, Madhya Bharat, Travancore-Cochin, Himachal Pradesh and Kutch is 198. Information in respect of these States when received will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) In addition to the aid mentioned in reply to Starred Question No. 1646 answered on 24th December, 1954 and Starred Question No. 2470 answered on 21st April, 1955, the Government of India have made a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the National Rifle Association in connection with the 4th National Shooting Championship Competitions held in January, 1956.

The State Governments have also been advised

(i) to offer facilities to Rifle Clubs for training of members in the use of .303 bore rifles;

(ii) to adopt a liberal attitude in granting licences for target shooting weapons and requisite ammunition to members of the rifle clubs who intend to participate in any such Competition; and

(iii) to give other possible encouragement and facility to Rifle Clubs for practising for Competitions.

40. K. S. Mahajani: Vya sikhana manchi 2 February, 1956.1956 the number of cases registered under the Excise Act since the 1st January, 1956;

(b) the number of such cases decided and those still pending; and

(c) the total amount of fine involved in all the cases?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). The statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix, I, annexure No. 36.]

41. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under the Excise Act since the 1st January, 1956;

(b) the number of such cases decided and those still pending; and

(c) the total amount of fine involved in all the cases?
43. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any step has been taken for the geological survey of the Ghagra basin?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir, as the Ghagra basin lying within Indian territory is entirely in alluvium.

44. Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
(a) the number of persons who came to India from Diu—a Portuguese held territory—on temporary permits during 1955; and
(b) how many of them have been prosecuted or are liable to prosecution under the Registration of Foreigners’ Act?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information asked for is not readily available. It is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

45. Shri Ram Dass: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:
(a) the number of Military Personnel of the three wings of the Defence Services who retired or were made to retire in 1953, 1954 and 1955 before completion of their service entitling them to pension; and
(b) the reasons for their premature retirement?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

46. Shri Ram Dass: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
(a) the number of women constables in the Delhi Police Service; and
(b) the duties assigned to them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 17.
(b) A list of duties assigned to the women constables is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 38].

47. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:
(a) the number of cases of gold seizures during the past three months;
(b) the quantity of gold so seized; and
(c) the main routes of these smugglers?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The number of cases of gold seizures during the months of November and December, 1955 and January 1956 was 230.
(b) 64,153 tolas.
(c) The main routes were (i) from the Middle East and Africa to the West Coast of India by sea; (ii) from the Far East to Calcutta by sea and (iii) from Goa and West-Pakistan by land.
WELFARE INSTITUTIONS IN P.E.P.S.U.

48. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions in Pepsu which have been given grants-in-aid by the Central Social Welfare Board during 1955-56 so far for the welfare work;

(b) the amount given to these institutions separately; and

(c) the number of applications for grants-in-aid which are still under consideration?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is attached [See Appendix I, annexure No. 39].

(c) Nil.
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[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 Noon

DEATH OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hon. Members must have read with deep sorrow the sad news of the premature death of Acharya Narendra Deva, which appeared in the papers this morning. He passed away at Erode, near Madras, yesterday at about 4 p.m. He had a frail body and was a chronic sufferer from asthma. He devoted himself to the service of the country and to the various causes which were dear to his heart without any regard for his life. He knew no rest and never spared himself. According to the reports that had been received just a few days ago, he was said to be improving. So we were all the more shocked when we got the sad news quite unexpectedly and suddenly.

Acharya Narendra Deva was one of the foremost leaders of our country. He was an accomplished representative of the generation which is passing away. He was an erudite educationist, a man of great culture and one who had many interests, but whose supreme passion was for the service of the country and the uplift of the masses living in this land. He gave of his best during the whole of his life to the country. He worked indefatigably in spite of his physical handicaps for more than 50 years. I had the privilege of studying with him in the same college and we used to live in a common hostel more than 50 years ago. Since then, we had been associated with each other in many activities. He was a warm-hearted man, a great gentleman, almost a saint, who worked for others with unique selflessness and never hurt anybody. He was a great speaker. He was a very good advocate, but he gave up the Bar and joined the Kashi Vidyapith in 1920 at the call of Mahatma Gandhi, and since then steadily and zealously pursued the goal which he had set before himself in his early youth, of securing the emancipation and freedom of the country. Kashi Vidyapith occupies an honoured place in our educational sphere. Many of the young men trained by him are holding positions of responsibility in the country. Several of them are today discharging the duties of Ministers and quite a goodly number are Members of Parliament and State Legislatures. He did what history will ever keep for the inspiration and guidance of those who want to lead a noble life to befriend every good cause and to devote themselves selflessly to the service and uplift of others and to the ennoblement and refinement of life.

We have lost a great man and we can do no more than offer our respectful condolences to the members of his bereaved family and to pray that the heritage that he has left for us may be well preserved and we may benefit by the inspiration which his example will always hold out to us and others who will come after us.

I shall feel grateful if you will convey to the members of the bereaved family the sincere and heartfelt condolences of the Lok Sabha.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (Calcutta North-East): Permit me to associate myself and the Party I represent in the Lok Sabha with the sentiments of deep sorrow which have already been expressed by the Home Minister. Some of us have been in the Congress Socialist Party, of which Acharya Narendra Deva was a founder and leader, but that, I think, is the least part of the story. Acharya Narendra Deva was one of those participants in our national movement whose names have become something of a legend, and that happened not because of any very spectacular and
Death of Acharya Narendra Deva

20 FEBRUARY 1956

Business Advisory Committee

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[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

obtrusive qualities but because of sheer character. He had erudition and that peculiar integration of spirit which make for real personality, and that is why he had a position in the country which hardly anybody else can fill in the present context. I feel also that he had another quality which is characteristic of the culture of our country, and that was the quality of detachment. And that is why we have found him never in the vortex of power politics. He was in political life, but not quite of it, and that was perhaps why there was lent to his character a certain quality of dignity and graciousness which we miss very often in our political life.

I wish to associate myself and my Party again with the expressions of condolence which have fallen from the lips of the Home Minister.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): It is difficult for me to give expression to my sorrow at the sudden death of my leader and colleague. We worked in the Congress for many years. Inside and outside jail we have been in constant association with each other. We have enjoyed life together, we have suffered together, and when he left the Congress and afterwards I left the Congress with much regret, because our views about the reconstruction of the country after independence were different, we joined together. He was always a tower of strength to our Party. He was a most sincere patriot and he was a great scholar. With that great scholarship of his was combined deep humility. It was very difficult to make him angry. He was a friend of all. Even though his views were different from others yet he gave his courtesy and his friendship to all. I, therefore, associate myself with all that has been said by the hon. Home Minister and my friend Prof. Mukerjee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I fully associate myself with all the sentiments expressed by the hon. Home Minister, Shri Mukerjee and Acharya Kripalani and I trust the Lok Sabha fully agrees with those sentiments. The country has lost a great personality and a very great patriot. With all his erudition he was simple. He was a gentleman every inch. He dedicated and devoted his life for the cause of the country. His sacrifice and service are immense. Posterity, I am sure, will remember him for a long long number of years. He was such a gentleman and such a pure soul that I am sure, his soul will have an abiding place in Heaven.

In token of our respect I request the Members to stand in silence for a minute.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RESULTS OF BYE-ELECTIONS

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the results of bye-elections held since the First General Elections 1951-52 up to the 31st July, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-31/56].

AMENDMENTS TO ESTATE DUTY RULES

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (3) of section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, a copy of the Notification No. 14[F. No. 124155-E.D., dated the 1st February, 1956, making certain further amendments to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953.

[Placed in Library See No. S-32/56]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

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

“That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th February, 1956 subject to the modification that instead of one hour, two hours may be allotted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th February, 1956 subject to the modification that instead of one hour, two hours may be allotted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill.”

The motion was adopted.
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Motion on Address
20 FEBRUARY 1956
by the President

RELEASE OF TWO MEMBERS FROM DETENTION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 14th February, 1956 from the Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Orissa, Cuttack:

“We have to inform you that His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singhdeo and Shri Sarangadhar Das, Members of the House of the People were arrested on a charge under Section 188, 1 P.C. and were detained in Cuttack jail under orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Cuttack. On a petition made to this Court under Art. 226 of the Constitution of India in O.J.C. No. 25, of 1956 by the said members, the Court after hearing the same, have been pleased to direct their release unconditionally on the 13th February, 1956.”

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Lok Sabha will now take up the debate on the President’s Address. Before I call upon Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad to move his motion of thanks to the President, I have to announce that under Rule 21, I fix the time limit for speeches. It shall not ordinarily exceed 15 minutes with the exception that for the leaders of groups 30 minutes or a few minutes more may be allowed and the Prime Minister who, I think, will reply to the debate on behalf of Government may, of course, take a longer time.

This motion is made after the President’s Address to thank the President for his speech.

The motion is for the Members of Lok Sabha to deeply express their gratitude to the President for delivering his Address on 15th February, 1956.
प्रमहंस के भाषार पर हम यह भी बाहर हो फि दिलीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में हम २५ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर गए हैं भारुया विवाह है कि हमें इस में भी सफलता मिलेगी। प्रमहंस मंजिले ने कहा है।

We can do this and the best reason for saying so is my enormous faith in the Indian people.

गानी हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं और मेरा ऐसा कहने का मुख्य कारण है भारतीय जनता में मेरा खट्टा विवाह। इस लिए मेरा ऐसा विवाह है कि दिलीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम प्रमहंस राष्ट्रीय भाषा में २५ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर सकते हैं।

प्रमहंस मंजिले के इस विवाह की शक्ति हम ६२२ सांस्कृतिक योजना और ४५० राष्ट्रीय वित्तवार सैद्धिक में हैं, जो हमें अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए नए धारणामतों के लिए आगे चलने का समर्थन करते हैं। हमारे एक माननीय मित्र ने एक संशोधन चरण है जिसमें उन्हें कहा है कि हमें इस काम में भी भी कोई सफलता नहीं मिली है।

जब से हम बाहर हैं फि भाषा हम योजनाओं की सफलता की साहब उस किताब की प्राच्यों में देख सकते हैं जो जब प्रथम वलतादेश इन्हें चीज़ें देखें तो फिर हमें भूख होता है।

सार्दार हुकुम सिंह (in the Chair)

समाबेसः जी, हम मानते हैं यह सब के साथ हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हम ने प्रमहंस पंचवर्षीय योजना में बात कर पड़ गए हैं यह सांस्कृतिक भी है। जब कि पश्चिमी योगी के रूप में प्रमहंस भ्रान्तिगण के समन्वय में पूरे २०० वर्ष या उस से भी विभिन्न से, धार बहू भी भ्रान्तिगण उपलब्धियों की प्रभाव की आश्चर्य के स्तर के बारे पर।

जब कि उस को प्रमहंस महान कामयाबी के लिए मारी मूल चुकाना पड़ा, हमारा देश प्रतिभाविक एवं जनताविक तरीकों से लोगों का जीवन स्तर उन्नात करना के प्रयास कर रहा है। यही कारण है कि हमने प्रमहंस पंचवर्षीय योजना के फलस्वरूप प्रमहंस राष्ट्रीय भाषा में वहाँ २५ प्रतिशत वृद्धि का तकनी रखा था जहाँ ११ प्रतिशत वृद्धि का तकनी रखा था। प्रभुंजी
मो होमनार्स 20 फेब्रुअरी 1956

भारतीय अधिकारी मैंने आपकी पत्रिका की बुद्धि हीरे के लिए प्रशंसा की है | ज्ञान के माध्यम से तो हमें अनुभवकर्ता सफलता प्राप्त हुई है | इस में 29 शिराती की बुद्धि हीरे है | 1950 में जहां हमारे यहाँ शिराता का उत्सव 150 लाख टांबा वह बड़ा कर प्रयत्न 650 लाख टांबा हो गया है | जब हम इस वृद्धि को देखते हैं तो हम यह भी नहीं मिल सकते कि इस मामले में नई धाटी के साथ क्या होगा जो मैं भी हमारी बुद्धि सदा प्राप्त करेंगे | इन जोनानों के नाम से हमारे देश के यथार्थ ध्यान में बनाए है।

मात्रका नंगल, हामोरार धारी योजना, प्रभुराज्य, हृदराकुड ने न केवल हमारी जीवन को उत्पादन शासन को बदाया है, बल्कि उन प्रतीति राज्यों के प्रभावी मानदेवों को मुक्त कर उनके संपूर्ण विश्व के धारांकित विषयों के लिए धारा की सीमाओं को तोड़ने के लिये बहुत योगदान किया है और उन समुद्देश विधानों के भावनाओं को एक नव-ध्यान कोवि की पलिटिक्स में मुख्तारा है।

भारत का न्याय का प्रभाव मतलब शक्ति तुम्हारे हाथ है। प्रोफेसर डीमोक्रेस जिनसे तेरा साहित्य है।

मुरुराजी, गाँव गोली, डॉ. ने रहेंगा तो, बिहार का संदेश में तात्कालिक अंग से हैं।

युवा अनीतल मूर्चा देश के बड़े पार्वतीय हैं, बड़ा गंभीर है, नव-ध्यान योजना, नया सत्ता है।

में समाप्त हूँ कि जो कुछ भी हमने किया है उसमें हमें अनुभवकर्ताता सफलता मिली है | इन बड़ी धाराओं के साथ हमें नये सिवाय से मौजूद और भी भूमिका है, जिन के कारण योजना देश को 1950 लाख एकड़ प्यासी भूमि शासन करता।

1948-51 में सर्वाधिक क्षेत्र में बौद्धिक के रहस्य में बृहस्पति के साथ हमें एक दृष्टि हुई जिसे अनुभवकर्ता सफलता प्राप्त की। प्रथम पंचवीं योजना के प्रधानमंत्री, डॉ. ने इस नियोजन का शिक्षा विकास एवं शिक्षण के लिए विद्यालयों का नेता विद्या ने उत्सव धारावर्धन कर दिया है। और भावात्मक सफलता प्राप्त की। प्रथम पंचवीं साधन के प्रधानमंत्री, डॉ. ने इस नियोजन का शिक्षा विकास एवं शिक्षण के लिए विद्यालयों का नेता विद्या ने उत्सव धारावर्धन कर दिया है। प्रथम पंचवीं साधन के प्रधानमंत्री, डॉ. ने इस नियोजन का शिक्षा विकास एवं शिक्षण के लिए विद्यालयों का नेता विद्या ने उत्सव धारावर्धन कर दिया है।
Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnia): May I suggest that if those who do not understand Hindi here are to understand Hindi, the speaker must speak a little more slowly?

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member who is speaking to speak more slowly and I would also request hon. Members to speak in subdued voice because there are so many voices coming here which make it difficult to follow the hon. Member who is now speaking.

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जिस तरह सुगोश्लावियों उदयोगों को जलाने में—उन के विधिन ध्येय संवाहन में—
मजदूरों का हाथ है; जिस का उल्लेख हमारे प्राचीन मंत्री ने भ्रमण में राष्ट्रीय कार्यों के प्रभावशाली के प्रभावशाली किया था, 
हम चाहते हैं कि उसी तरह हिंदी पंचकृतीय योजना में हमारे मजदूरों को क्यों कि प्रभाव ज्ञानी पीढ़ी एक करके इस देश के नव-निर्माण में 
प्रभाव के संचालन ध्येय संवाहन कर रहे हैं; उदयोगों के 
प्रभावशाली के प्रभावशाली किया जाय, 
इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि हमारी हिंदी 
पंचकृतीय योजना प्रभाव पंचकृतीय योजना के 
क्षण प्रभावशाली एवं विस्तार है; किसी 
स्वास्थ्य ही साथ हम प्राप्त करने का क्रियात्मक कारक 
करने कात्यायिक हैं। हमारी सरकारके पुराने इम्परियल बैंक को राज्य बैंक बना दिया है 
बैंक धीरज-बीमा व्यवस्था का राज्याधिकार 
किया है। हम प्राप्त करते हैं कि जब भी देश 
की क्रियात्मक प्रकरण, सरकार प्राप्त बैंकों का धीर 
हिंदी-व्यवस्था का भी राज्याधिकार 
करती।
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): It is with genuine pleasure that I second the motion moved by my friend, Shri Azad. The President has given a very thought-provoking statement about affairs at home and abroad which calls for thinking of great national issues and seeking solutions on national lines.

First of all the position with regard to Pakistan has improved in certain respects, with regard to trade and traffic, but the continuous exodus of population from East Pakistan is a matter of great concern. Whole families, men, women and children, are moving away from East Pakistan seeking refuge in India. It is not easy for people to give up their hearths and homes and move out elsewhere. It must be presumed that the conditions prevailing there are not favourable for these people to continue there. We hope things will improve and this sad spectacle of people moving away from where they should be would stop.

Then there is the question of Portugal and India’s attitude towards Goa. The claim of Portugal to Goa is neither reasonable nor just; nor is there any logic. Even the legal point which they claim depends on a treaty three centuries old. Portugal is like a third rate lawyer defending a hopeless case, quoting a long overruled decision. It is unfortunate that the Secretary of State of the United States should have come forward with a statement that the colonial possessions of Portugal are provinces of Portugal. We have taken exception to it. It gives us the idea that colonialism is still lingering in the minds of the most advanced western countries. It is no doubt the atomic age, but this certainly is a century of Asia and Africa and the sooner the western powers realise this home truth, and the sooner this colonialism is wound up the better for the world.

There is then the Baghdad Pact. It has not merely split the Arab nations but we see the fearful spectacle of armaments being piled up in that region. The situation there is deteriorating and, what is worse, the cold war has been brought to our very doors. We have been opposing these military pacts and we have lodged our protest against those also.

With regard to the military pacts, the SEATO in the first instance and later the Baghdad Pact, no one of us can help thinking that these are inroads into Asian sovereignty and independence, and are damaging to the Asian hopes of economic progress. We have lodged our protest and we shall continue to lodge our protest.

Then there is the continued non-recognition of the People’s Republic of China when their place in the U.N. is a rightful one. This is a dangerous spot too. There is again the difficult situation that is arising in Vietnam and Laos. Difficulties have been thrown in the way of international commissions working peacefully. We hope these difficulties will be got over and the international commissions will be allowed to function undisturbed and do their duty.

These, Sir, I submit, and many other problems are national issues and they must be treated and dealt with on national lines. They, therefore, by their very nature underline the need for lending full support to the Government in dealing with these problems.

The noblest contribution of India to the life and thought of modern times is the Panch Shila. It is the most enduring contribution of our illustrious Prime Minister to a troubled and much harassed world. It is an inspired contribution. The source of inspiration is the Father of the Nation. It is the projection of Gandhism into international affairs. It is heartening to note the increasing number of nations, big and small east and west, who have subscribed to it. It is even more heartening to note that the Bandung principles which are conceived in the spirit of Panch Shila are being made use of by no less a power than the great Soviet Union in its approach to the U.S. Let us
hope, Sir, that this Panch Shila will plant itself across the Atlantic, in the hearts of the great American people.

Sir, we are still being referred to sometimes as neutralists, neutrals, uncommitted areas and the like. The suggestion seems to be that we are "do nothings", a "cat on the wall". That is far from truth. They forget the tremendous positive role that we are playing in world affairs. We are irretrievably and permanently committed to the maintenance of world peace. That is why our leader Shri Krishna Menon so ably urged before the Tenth Assembly of the U.N. that we believe in collective peace and not aligning with armed groups. We believe in peaceful coexistence and not in what Sir Winston Churchill said: "peace by mutual terror". We have been consistently following this policy in thought, word and deed. That is why we have been consistently opposing all military pacts. We have been consistently urging renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. We have always stood for a total ban on atomic weapons. We have even urged reconvening of the General Assembly in order to deal with the disarmament case. We believe that disarmament is a necessary and preliminary step to the renunciation of war.

Sir, our unmitigated opposition to colonialism and to racialism in any shape or form is also another aspect of the same objective. We have supported freedom movements all over the country and that too is another aspect of our stand point. We believe in universalising the U.N. 16 more nations have been admitted and our thanks are due, in a generous measure, to our delegation which went to the Tenth Assembly for helping to extend this are of human brotherhood. Let us hope that this year our delegation will play an even more helpful part in bringing more nations in and also to see that the representatives of the people's Republic of China take their seat in the U.N. which is their rightful due.

The Bandung Conference is a historic landmark in African and Asian affairs. For the first time 29 nations of Asia and Africa gathered together. It is heartening to see that one of the recommendations made at the Bandung Conference, namely, for the formation of an International Finance Corporation, has taken shape already, and the other recommendation, namely, for the creation of a Special United Nations Fund for the Economic Development of Backward Nations, popularly known as SUNFED, was also seriously debated in the U.N. We trust that if only the rich and the powerful nations of the world bestow their attention on these two measures they would be doing a great service to the world in helping the backward areas to come forward and march on to prosperity. The world may well remember that the nations which represented at the Bandung Conference constituted about two-third of the world's population and to improve the people of such a large area it behoves the great nations to bestow greater attention on these two matters which were urged at Bandung Conference.

It is a matter of immense pleasure for me to refer to the fact that one of our brilliant scientists Dr. Bhabha was called upon to preside over the International Conference for the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. This is a landmark in the human history for it is here that for the first time the scientists from all over the world came, met, discussed and read papers. Hundreds of papers were read on atomic secrets, and we are told that thirty volumes of 300 pages each on atomic energy and peaceful uses thereof will be published shortly. This colossal material on the closely guarded secrets of the mighty atom is a distinct and tremendous gain for humanity. We trust, Sir, following that Conference, an International Atomic Energy Agency will be set up to further the ideals that were adumbrated at that conference and that that agency will be linked up with the U.N. so that the backward nations which are power-starved and which are otherwise incapable of developing rapidly might be benefited by the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This, I submit, will be more useful than forming military pacts or holding army manoeuvres in Bangkok or elsewhere.

We are indeed happy to have so many distinguished visitors—Heads of States, Prime Ministers, Ministers, savants and saints, in our country. We have been hosts to a number of cultural and student delegations and not the least of the ECAFE itself. All these have contributed to a better understanding between nations, cementing the bonds of friendship and creating an unexhaustible fund of goodwill.
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): What about cultural delegations?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I mentioned it. You did not follow perhaps. Papers have said—and it is heartening to see—that the Secretary of State of the U.S.A. will shortly be visiting this country. There is no doubt India will give him a hearty welcome. I hope, and nothing will please us more than to be told, that it will be a prelude to the visit of the President of the United States himself to this country. I believe I have broadly covered the main points with regard to foreign affairs.

Turning now to home affairs, I would briefly refer to the necessity for administrative changes which are conceived to be in terms of the reorganisation of States. It is unfortunate that it took a linguistic turn. We have been witnessing, I am sorry to say, the exhibitions of linguistic midsummer madness and violence in most parts of the country. Lives were lost. Valuable property was destroyed. For a moment, we forgot that we belong to one nation; that we are one country; that we are governed by one Government and we owe allegiance to one Constitution; that we have a historic past and that we have a glorious future. We forgot all that. We descended to the level of claiming a portion of territory here or a sub-taluk there and of claiming even corridors as if one State is foreign to another. The whole thing is unfortunate, and it is right that the President has called upon us to have tolerance, patience and forbearance.

On the 20th December last, if the Lok Sabha will remember, the Prime Minister referred to the suggestion of creating a zonal scheme, and the Lok Sabha universally acclaimed it, and the reaction of the country has been very good. The Prime Minister suggested that the zonal councils may be in the first instance only advisory. But what has been the reaction elsewhere? The Chief Ministers of Andhra, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin suggested that it would not be enough to have only advisory councils but we must invest them with powers. That shows the States are prepared even to surrender some of the powers to the zonal councils.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: No; they meant that the powers should vest in the Centre.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It was only yesterday that the Deputy Chief Minister of the Andhra State....

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Yesterday?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes; said that the surplus waters of the Godavari and the Krishna would be spared to Tamilnad. This shows the way in which the mind of State leaders is working. These zonal councils will certainly have to play a large part and I hope greater attention will be paid to these zonal councils than to State boundaries. These are happy auguries, and I am sure the Centre also will part with certain powers to these zonal councils so that the five zonal councils that have been suggested will be able to tackle all matters of inter-State importance, such as river-valley projects, power and irrigation projects, inland waterways, roadways and so on, and also the exploitation of minerals which will help to develop all regions of the country. That way lies the integration of the country so that the country may march forward to higher heights of prosperity.

We are coming to the end of a great adventure and that is the first Five-Year Plan. It has been a very successful adventure. It has been far beyond our expectations. Hon. Members will recall to their minds the situation that prevailed in May, 1952, when we assembled here for the first time. There was shortage of everything everywhere: shortage of food, of cloth and of even drinking water in the South. That was the gloomy situation in the country, but the country has moved forward and the success of the Plan has been much beyond our expectations. It is good that we are beginning our second great adventure, greater than the first—the second Five-Year Plan—under the auspices which are more prosperous than when the first adventure was started. You cannot now cross the country, whether you travel by road or rail, even ten miles without coming across some work, some developmental work, either it be digging of canals or wells or laying of roads or construction of buildings, hospitals, schools and so on, anywhere in the country. That shows the country is vibrating with new energy and trying to go forward and improve the lot of the common man. It behoves all of us, every one of us here and outside, to carry this message of
the Second Five-Year Plan to the remotest village, to every nook and corner, and to elicit the sympathy of the people to see that the Second Five-Year Plan is a greater success than the first and so that this country may move forward to greater happiness and greater prosperity and attain a position which is even more glorious than now.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on 15th February, 1956."

It has been seconded. I find there are a good number of amendments as well. I would request the hon. Members who wish to move their amendments to hand over the number of their amendments to the Secretary at the Table within 15 minutes and if the amendments are otherwise, admissible they will be deemed to have been moved. The motion and the amendments will be taken for discussion now.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): I suggest, with great respect, that moving me amendments now would make the Lok Sabha know exactly what amendments are moved, so that the Members may know the points under discussion.

Mr. Chairman: Within 15 minutes I will get those numbers and I will announce them.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, While we join with the Treasury Benches in thanking the President for his Address, we wish that a fairer picture had been placed before the country, of our achievements in the past and a fuller picture of the future plans of the Government concerning the problems that face the country. The Address, as you know, is characterised by a sense of smug satisfaction at our great achievements in the international and the national fields. There is little effort at critical study or self-analysis. As usual, the Address begins with the important role we have been playing in reducing tensions, but because of want of co-operation of the power blocs is left high and dry, having spent its best efforts and a good deal of its money which it can utilise for better purposes. Yet it cannot be denied that we have achieved some reputation in international affairs. However, this has not given us any advantageous position so far as our vital interests are concerned.

The President, in his Address, has mentioned with satisfaction the renewal of rail traffic and the liberalisation of the visa arrangements between India and Pakistan. In both these matters, more than India, Pakistan is the gainer. But the crucial questions remain unsolved. At present the most crucial question is the influx of Hindu refugees from East Bengal. Month by month the influx has been increasing. At the beginning of 1954 it was in the neighbourhood of 6,000. By December 1954, it had increased to 25,000, and by March last year, it had increased to 27,000. I have not got the latest figures, but I believe the influx has been fluctuating between 20 and 25 thousands per month. At the time of the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact,
it was pointed out that there was a deliberate attempt on the part of Pakistan to create in East Bengal conditions that would oblige the Hindus to migrate to India and this would not only affect a better population balance as between the West and East Pakistan, but also adversely affect our economy. We were assured that no such thing would happen after the Pact, but Pakistan is again at its game. We would have liked to know what policy, if any, the Government propose to adopt to tackle this problem which periodically upsets our economic calculations. No country is allowed to create conditions that would oblige its citizens to take refuge in a neighbouring country in such great numbers as to upset latter's economy.

Then, there is the question of Ceylon and the naturalisation of Indian settlers there. This question remains yet unsolved. The question of Goan is there. For the solution of this question, many of our brave comrades recently laid down their lives and many more are rotting in jails under inhuman conditions. Though the President has mentioned this problem, he has not indicated how the Government propose to solve it.

Further, Sir, however brilliant our international policy may be, it has not been able to stop the formation of military pacts. These threaten our peace and security. The South-East Asia Pact and the recently formed pact in West Asia are a menace to us. That they are a menace is clear from the fact that the Congress President recently said that India will have to increase its expenditure on armaments to safeguard itself against these pacts. The President has no doubt talked of these pacts, but he has not shown us the way out; he has not shown us what the Government propose to do to check the formation of such pacts. Also while these pacts in the East—in Asia—are mentioned their formation in the West is ignored. It is not one power bloc that is responsible for these pacts, but the other also is rivalling it.

Of course, it is good to say that we have said that we will solve every international problem through goodwill. We have advised others also to do likewise. We believe that this can be done. As believers of goodwill, we have decided to extend our friendship to the good and the evil alike. Like the old religious mystics, we judge nobody. We believe that judgment belongs to God.

We rejoice with the Rashtrapati at the success of the freedom movements in the colonial lands in Asia and Africa. This colonialism is transoceanic. But, while we rejoice at its disappearance another movement is taking place elsewhere that revives a new variety of colonialism. This is the movement of nibbling at one's neighbours and swallowing them up quietly. I do not know whether the old oceanic colonialism was worse or the present colonialism is worse.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): The present is worse.

Acharya Kripalani: While we condemn the one, we should also take note of the other; that is also likely to disturb the peace of the world in the future. However, it is not in peaceful times, even though such times are disturbed by war tensions, that the foreign policy of a Government can be tested. It is only when the cold war begins to get hot, that we will be able to assess the efforts that our Government has put forward at easing tensions in the world.

There is another sphere in which we can judge very correctly the policies of our Government, and that is the home front. What has been the accomplishment there of our Government? The greatest test and the most sensitive thermometer for measuring advance at home is that of the living standards of the masses of our people living in the villages. What these poor men need is very little. In the words of the Father of the Nation, they need two square meals a day, a modest house in hygienic surroundings, the rudiments of basic education for every child that is born and elementary medical assistance in sickness. They also want freedom from fear of the patwari and the policeman and the constant illegal demands that are made on them. Our masses in the villages do not ask for a motor car in every house, or a radio or television set or a refrigerator. Nor do they demand university education for their children. Nor do they aspire to get the services of specialists when they are ill. Their needs are modest; their demands are more modest. The performance of any Government in India will be judged not in terms of the grandiose schemes or plans to raise the national income, but in satisfying the most primary and elementary needs of our teeming population living in the villages. It is quite possible for the national income to increase and the poor may still remain poor and be
with us always. This has actually happened after the First Five-Year Plan. Production and national income, we are assured, have increased. So also has unemployment. This makes not only for poverty, but ignorance and low standard of living. Nay, it brings about frustration in our people. It works for physical and mental deterioration of our people. When we go to the villages, this is what we see.

The Presidential address tells us as if it were an axiomatic truth of economics that "we have a long way to go before we reach our objective of socialistic pattern of society". It will come, we are told, when the standard of living has increased and when "the national income has been raised to an adequate level". This a confusing misconception. Whether it is the deliberate desire to hoodwink the public or it is due to gross ignorance, it is not for me to say. America has, by all standards, more than an adequate level of national income and vast production. Yet, there is no socialism in that country. When Russia went communist, it had neither an adequate standard of production nor national income. Yet, it did not take it long to establish socialism. Three years back, China had less production than India and lesser national income. Yet, that did not stand in the way of the leaders of the People's Republic in establishing a socialistic pattern immediately they got into power. If India is to wait till it attains higher standards of production and national income adequate in terms of the U.S.A. and England or even the less developed countries in the west, it may have to wait till the Greek calends for its socialism. Historically, communism and socialism were practised even by primitive tribes who had no great standards of living or of national income. The fundamental idea behind socialism, I say for the education of Congressmen, is that all wealth is socially produced and must, in justice, be equitably distributed. This is all that is meant by socialism.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): Is it to be distributed among Congressmen?

Acharya Kripalani: It may be distributed among the Hindu Mahasabhaite.

If this is not done, and some individuals and groups are living on the fruits of the labour of others and the poor are being exploited, surely there is nothing to prevent an equitable redistribution of wealth in India at its present level of production and national income. When that is done, you have shown your bona fides and then efforts for increasing production and national income may be jointly put forward. Both the things may go on simultaneously. Then, efforts to increase national income and production will be more successful. The poor people know that whatever they produce will be equitably distributed. This is what happens in a good family. The nation should arrange its affairs even as a good family arranges them, if it aspires to be based on an equitarian and a socialistic basis.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, IN THE CHAIR]

Take for instance the disparity between the lowest and the highest incomes in India. It is many many times more than in Western countries. The villager gets at the most Rs. 20 per month. It is even lower than that, but take it as the lowest income; and the highest income, modestly estimated—in Government services—is Rs. 4,000 per month. It is two hundred times more than what the poor man gets. Neither the intelligence nor the educational difference between those who have the highest income and those who enjoy the lowest income justify such a wide gulf. In America the difference between the lowest and the highest incomes is about ten times. In Israel, a newly established country, it is not more than three times.

Shri M. P. Mishra: In Russia it is 50.

Acharya Kripalani: Well, let us go to Russia.

It is this that made the Father of the Nation to prescribe for India the highest salary to be paid in Government service at Rs. 500 per month. Why did he do this? Because he was thinking of establishing a socialistic pattern of society. Considering the extent of inflation, this Rs. 500 may be increased to Rs. 1,500 or even Rs. 2,000 but only if the lowest income is proportionately raised. Unless it is raised to Rs. 100 at least, you cannot raise the highest income to Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000. Even that would be disproportionate. Socialism apart, this gulf between the highest and the lowest income is not being narrowed in spite of the rise in national income due to the First Five-Year Plan. This is the achievement of our Government critically analysed. Therefore, we have little reason for complacency. If conditions are to improve, we will have
to think of economic processes, of production, exchange, distribution and consumption of goods not in material terms as is being thought of in the plans, but in human terms. If we do so, in a country like India with its vast population, the emphasis will have to shift from large-scale to small-scale industry capable of absorbing the man-power of the country which is lying waste.

I am not expert at figures. I only deal with facts. The Second Five-Year Plan is as yet in the realm of figures and not facts which can be sensed, measured and judged. Therefore, I leave it to my learned friends Shri Asoka Mehta and Prof. Mukerjee to dabble in the jugglery of figures that can prove or disprove anything one likes.

With your permission, I will now refer to something that is uppermost in the thoughts of all of us, even though it has little to do with the condition of our masses and their welfare. This is the problem of the redistribution of the States in the Indian Union. The President in his Address has merely touched upon the problem without indicating the way in which the mind of the Government is working. It is a subject surcharged with needless emotion. Even life-long friends have to part company if they happen to differ on this question. The controversies let loose by this question have recently led to tragic events which throw an unfavourable light not only on the patriotism of the upper and educated classes who occupy the position of leadership, but also on our professions of non-violence and peace. We have proclaimed to the world that all questions, even international questions, can be solved through non-violence and that they are capable of being so solved. But here in our country we cannot settle our own internal disputes peacefully—disputes which in any democracy are settled without the use of violence. It would appear that our non-violence, as our charity, does not begin at home. It is something that is intended for export and we know in export it pays very good dividends!

Why is it that our people who so recently remained non-violent under the greatest provocation given by a tyrannical and a dictatorial Government in Goa, cannot remain non-violent in dealing with each other? I am afraid there has been some defect in our moral education.

From the dawn of history up to the advent of Gandhiji, all our spiritual leaders have emphasised the need of loving the enemies. They were so preoccupied with this question of loving the enemy that they forgot to tell us to love our friends. Therefore, wherever we have differences with each other, we seek to settle them through violence. Mark how non-violent we were in Goa. I feel that the wise men of China did better than our own wise men. They advised: "Love your friends and be just to your enemies." It is this emphasis on the love of the enemy that makes our conduct to appear to the foreigner as hypocritical, that we enunciate principles on which we never work. I remember when Bapu was repeatedly invited to preach his message of non-violence in other countries, his answer always was: "I must first make good here in my own country," but our present policy is that we must make good in foreign lands because our Swaraj has been attained not at home but abroad!

Who is responsible for the fury that was let loose in some parts of the country? The Prime Minister has more than once said that he is prepared to accept responsibility for what happened. As usual, it is difficult to know the meaning of his words. Is he thinking in terms of making penance for others?

I suppose he does not believe in vicarious penance.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): No, not yet.

Acharya Kripalani: Is he then conscious of some blunder that his party and his Government have committed which has brought about this holocaust? We know that he does not believe in pur factory penances and prayashchittas for blunders committed. Otherwise, just like some others, he would have gone on a fast unto death. However, a person conscious of his mistakes does not confess them in such a challenging manner; he is humble. But humility is not one of the virtues from which our Prime Minister is known to suffer. What then does he mean? Evidently, he is replying to some critics. However, this challenging attitude does not solve our problems. There is no doubt that mistakes have been committed. But who committed these mistakes?

At the Congress session, the Home Minister accused the Opposition parties. He said that they had taken advantage
The Congress, after Independence, repeatedly promised to Karnataka and to Andhra that they will give separate provinces on linguistic basis. Committees were appointed. Even a very high-powered committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and the Congress President was appointed; and the committee consisting of these three highest dignitaries in the land went into the question and submitted their report. But nothing was done. And why nothing was done? The people had a suspicion that the Maharashtrian demand for Samyukta Maharashtra stood in the way of Andhra and Karnataka. This may or may not be correct. But that was the impression created. The separation of Andhra was postponed, till the demand was backed by a good man fasting unto death. This was followed by violence, loot and arson. This was a bad way of submitting to a demand that had been considered by the Congress as just and legitimate. It was a wrong way of doing a right thing. It gave the people an idea that our Government would yield only to violent pressure.

Anyhow, after having granted a separate Andhra, to avoid confusion, Government appointed an impartial commission to go into the whole question of reorganisation of States, and make their recommendations. This was welcome to all the sections of the people. Nobody doubted the integrity of the Commission or their ability. Nobody said that even when the commission's report was out, each party would have its pound of flesh. If they had only declared that whatever be the findings of the commission, they would have what they want, then there would have been no need for the commission; they remained silent. They accepted the commission, and they accepted also that it was impartial. They also did not say that they would create confusion if the commission's recommendations went against their cherished desires.

We thought that the appointment of the commission would bring about peace. But before the appointment of the commission, and also during its tours of enquiry, things happened that vitiated the whole atmosphere and made peaceful approach impossible. What were these happenings? In many places, minorities were denied a fair deal. They were denied the rights of a common citizenship guaranteed in the Constitution. In some States, domicile rules were introduced, such as have not been introduced by any even for foreigners in India. The members of the Congress executive and Cabinets in different States waged themselves against each other and issued inflammatory statements. There were riots in certain parts of the country, but the Congress High Command and the Central Cabinet did nothing in all these matters. If the authorities remain so mute and silent, you cannot expect the atmosphere to improve.

When the commission’s report was out, their recommendations did not receive from the Government the consideration that they ought to have received. The authorities were surprised by some of the recommendations made. They assured the public that the recommendations were not the last word, and that modifications can be brought about. This resulted in widespread agitation that took ugly forms.

When the report of the commission was considered in Parliament, it was not the Opposition Members who made the most impassioned and violent speeches, but Congressmen. A top-ranking Congressman and an ex-Minister declared on the floor of the House that if Bombay was not made part of Samyukta Maharashtra, then the issue will be decided in the streets of Bombay. The Maharashtra PCC passed resolutions repudiating the decisions of the Congress High Command about Bombay. It called upon all legislators whether in the Centre or in the States to resign. In Utkal, I am sorry to say, the PCC passed a resolution asking the MLA’s and M.P.’s to resign. The resolution also said that unless Government revived their decision about a bit of disputed territory containing about a lakh of population, “it would be impossible for Congress leadership to carry on the administration.” At this meeting, most of the Ministers were present, including the Chief Minister of Orissa. The same evening, the Chief Minister at a college union meeting is reported to have said that the youth should not only think in terms of discipline, but also think in terms of recklessness. These
[Acharya Kripalani]

were the words of a Chief Minister! When some student leaders met the PCC Secretary he is reported to have told them that there would be a deadlock in the Government and the students should act to strengthen the State Government with whatever action possible. Naturally, the police and the authorities thought that they had not to check the rioting that took place and the stoppages of trains and the destruction of public property.

With all these facts undisputed, and admitted to throw the blame upon the Opposition parties is strange indeed; I say it is false, and I repudiate it. I throw it back in the face of those who make such charges against the Opposition. I have no doubt that if only the Congress Government had accepted the recommendations of the commission and left the question of necessary modifications to Parliament, then the Opposition parties alone could not have whipped up this ugly agitation. Rather in the Opposition parties were individuals who, not caring for party decisions, warned the country of the consequences of any agitation that might be started on this question and advised acceptance of the Report.

Even so, I am not prepared entirely to blame the Congress and its Government. The Opposition parties have to bear their share of blame and shame. They showed as little regard for the unity of the country and for democracy as the Party in power. We are all to blame for what has happened. I believe the leadership and the upper classes who today consist of the educated, have failed the country. History is repeating itself. At all critical times, it is the higher classes that have failed the country and brought about the loss of freedom. Today it is the ambitions and rivalries of the upper and the educated classes, with whom lies the leadership, which are the cause of what is happening. As I said on the last occasion, the question of redistribution of States has little to do with the weal and woe of the starving and ignorant masses. It has much to do with power politics and loaves and fishes of office. If we the educated and the politicians give the proper lead, our people will surely follow. We raise the slogan 'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai' and our people repeat it. And they repeat it more sincerely than we do. We say, 'Hindi Russi Bhai Bhai' and we get the response we expect. Are we not strong enough to say, are we not honest enough to say, are we not patriotic enough to say 'Hindi Hindi Bhai Bhai'? It is Sir a sad state of affairs. If we, the leaders are united, people will not fail us.

Let us see what is the position today. From day to day Congress decisions have been changing. Today it is that Bombay will be the winter capital and commercial capital of India. I think that we would all like to avoid the winter in Delhi and go and enjoy the warmer climate of Bombay.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad) And a little trade also in the Commercial capital.

An Hon. Member: That is for the Ministers to do.

Acharya Kripalani: But the next day the decision is that Bombay will be an independent State and its future status will be decided hereafter. Eternal talks are going on between the High Command and the Akali leaders—they are interminable. And what will happen to Andhra is also unknown (Interrupt). In all humility, I submit that Central Government and the Congress Party appear to be confused, and in their confusion, they accept anything that is suggested in order to ford over the present difficulties. The latest proposal is about the formation of multilingual zonal States.

Shri Kamath: And regional Councils.

Acharya Kripalani: They are very clever at coining new words. No thought is given to the complexity of this proposal. It is thought that if only the Congress leaders at the top in the different linguistic areas are united on zonal States, the proposal will present no difficulties and we will live happily ever after. The psychological, the administrative, the linguistic and many such difficulties that stand in the way of the smooth working of zonal States are conveniently ignored or brushed aside. It would also appear that the authorities do not feel the need of consulting other political parties. Apart from that, they do not see the need of consulting the people even. 'The Congress is the nation; if the Congress is united, the unity and prosperity of the country is assured.' This, I must submit, is a very shortsighted, nay, a very perverse, policy that is being followed by the Party in
power. The Congress and the Government, from the beginning, have made one great mistake.

Shri Kamath: Blunder.

Acharya Kripalani: It is that of altogether ignoring other parties. But how can the Congress take the Opposition into confidence? They think that those who have the temerity to differ from the Congress are not only the opponents of the Congress but are the enemies of the country. Their every movement is to be watched.

May I, Sir, give a personal example? Whenever I have taken short distance ticket, the ticket examiner has come and politely asked me about my health and then said that he wanted to see my ticket.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur). That is the experience of all who sit on this side.

Acharya Kripalani: Being familiar with these things under the foreign, imperial rule, I smiled, because he does not see the tickets of others who are in the compartment. Then I ask him, 'Are you doing this in connection with your everyday duties as a railway employee or have you been asked by the police?' He smiles. He says, 'You know, we have got to do it'. When I take a long-distance ticket, of course the Government knows because generally there is reservation and everything is known to the police.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not purchase ticket now.

Shri Kamath: And no reservation.

Acharya Kripalani: As there is no reservation, they do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can they not find out from the pass where the hon. Member is going?

Acharya Kripalani: Recently I went to Meerut, to my Ashram, and the same thing happened. He asked me:

"हृदय जी, धारा की तपस्सी कैसी है? धारक धारा दुबले लगाने हैं। धार में धार का टिकट देख सकता हूँ?"

It is not that they do not know me. They know me. They also know that I am not a person likely to travel without ticket. They also know that no ticket is necessary because I have got a free pass.

This is not all. Whenever I make a speech, police reporters come to record it. The speech may be in connection with social reform, it may be in connection with village industry. Recently I made a speech in connection with bhoo-dan, which has nothing to do with politics, bhoo-dan which is supported by every ambitious politician in the Congress.

An Hon. Member: Progressive.

Acharya Kripalani: I accept the correction and a posse of police reporters came, as usual in imperial times with their tables and chairs and dominated over the meeting, when we were all sitting on the ground.

An Hon. Member: They want buddhidan.

Acharya Kripalani: My Bihari friends know it, because it was reported in the Press also. I told these reporters, 'What are you reporting here?' I want this Government to quit, and I have said so on the floor of the Lok Sabha, when I was a member of the Congress, when I was not in Opposition. It is our democratic right to say that the Government be demolished if it does not come to our expectation. There will be no democracy if there was no eternal criticism going on in the country. (Interruptions). I say, why waste money on these CID people? Why not send them to catch thieves, robbers and murderers who are going free in this country today?

After the last session I went to Poona. My host told me that the house was being watched by two CIDs. I went out and enquired from those men—the men were pointed out to me—and I said: Why are you here? They said: Sir, we have been asked to observe your movements. I said: Are there not thieves and robbers where your services can be better utilised; do you consider the ex-General Secretary of the Congress and the ex-President of the Congress to be a thief and robber? I say this is politically wrong; it is morally immoral. I say it is vulgar. But these things are being done.

I do not put any claims as a leader of the Opposition. But, I have been the General Secretary of the Congress for
[Acharya Kripalani]

more than a decade. I have been the President of the Congress at a time when that position was considered the highest honour that the country could bestow upon any of its citizens. And, if today this is the treatment that I get what must be the treatment that ordinary Members of the Opposition must be getting? Is there any reasonableness left in this Government; is there any sense of decency left in the Government if they do these things? We protested even against these things when foreigners were practising them.

In my opinion, if the reorganisation of the States has to be done on any reasonable basis, the present is not the time for it. The general atmosphere in the country is so surcharged with passion, is so excited that a cool consideration of the problem is impossible. I would, therefore, humbly request that, for the time being, we should drop the question and concentrate our attention on the basic issues that confront us and these, as I have said, are the poverty of our people and their abysmal ignorance. After some time, when the atmosphere is calm and people consider it, can without being excited by parochial and partisan passions, we can sit together as friends and as those who have the best interests of the country at heart and find out a solution that will not only benefit the country but will also be generally acceptable. I will, therefore, make an earnest appeal—to whom shall I make the appeal, the responsible persons are absent; ... .

Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Distt.— North-East) : Durwasa does not appeal but he gives only shrap, (अश्राप)

Acharya Kripalani : This is all the impression that has been made upon an old congressman by my impassioned appeal. None is so blind as those who will not see and none so foolish as those who will not understand. I would, therefore, make an earnest appeal not only to the Government—he would not wait to hear what I have to say; my friend, may I tell him that I am not addressing only the Opposition. I would, therefore, make an earnest appeal not only to the Government but to the opposition parties and the people of India to drop the question of the reorganisation of the States for the time being till a calm atmosphere has been created and people can think coherently and, if I may say so, honestly, without passion and without anger.

Swami Ramannanda Tirtha (Gulberga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Address of the President is a document which enumerates the achievements of the Government in a simple and forthright manner. It is not couched in ambiguous terms but it states facts in a very clear manner. I should say it is quite unassuming in its enumeration. It cuts a note of cautious optimism though it is not oblivious to the handicaps and the defects that have been left in the whole course of events. It is bound to elicit appreciation on the part of every Member of this Lok Sabha though criticisms are bound to be levelled against some aspects of it.

I am not going to dilate upon the foreign policy of this Government nor upon the impact which it had on the councils of the world. The very fact that there is an increasing appreciation of our foreign policy is something which proves the correctness of the attitude of peaceful democracy which we have adopted in solving the problems of the world. The admission of 16 nations to the United Nations Organisation is an achievement which conclusively proves the effectiveness and the correctness of our foreign policy.

I have to refer to a matter or two very briefly with an anxiety to know how the matters stand. The question of Goa is still unsolved. Whether it is a province of Portugal or a colony—the great Foreign Secretary of the USA has said that it is a province of Portugal. If I understand it correctly, it should mean that the people of Goa and other Portuguese territories in India have not the right to liberate themselves from the Portuguese Empire. If that is so, what has the Government done in repudiating this statement of the great statesman of the USA? Sir, it is no use simply saying that the statement of Dulles is wrong. I do not find anything in this Address which shows even in the remotest degree that the problem of Goa is nearer the solution. I would like to know from the Government, except for what it has done in enforcing economic sanctions and the economic blockade, which perhaps has resulted in greater miseries to the people of Goa, what further steps the Government has taken in order to bring the solution of the Goa problem nearer home? Is it that those who feel keen about this problem have only to reconcile themselves to the inevitable and wait for the
day when through the good counsels of
ternational statesmen the problem
could be solved? I wish the Govern-
ment comes forward with a clearer
unciation of policy in this respect
fully knowing that only peaceful meth-
ods can be employed in the solution of
this problem. It is at the same time
perfectly right for us to know what
concrete steps the Government is taking
for liberating these Portuguese terri-
tories from the clutches of that empire.

2 P.M.

I would like to refer to two more
points. The Second Five-Year Plan is
on the anvil. We have completed one
stage of the journey and are embarking
upon the second one and perhaps a
more fateful one as the President has
aptly stated. Though the targets of the
First Five-Year Plan have been approxi-
mately reached, we have got an ambiti-
ous programme of work, and it is no
use minimising the magnitude of the
plan which we visualise. What is the
social gain and the quantum of the re-
moval of inequalities that we visualise?
After all, the increase in production or
addition of certain quantum of mate-
rial in the land is not going to give us
the satisfaction of having ushered in a
just social order, by whatever name we
call it. The inequalities are growing and
if the Second Five-Year Plan does not
guarantee the removal in some substan-
tial measure of these inequalities, I have
to say that we will lose faith not only
in democratic planning but in democra-
cy itself. Therefore, it is of vital im-
portance for all of us to see that the
defects that were found out in the work-
ing of the First Five-Year Plan do not
continue in the Second Five-Year Plan.
What is this social gain? I am one who
has to travel a lot in the countryside.
If there is any gain, social or otherwise,
it may be restricted to the urban areas,
but so far as the rural areas are con-
cerned, the benefits accruing from the
First Five-Year Plan have not been felt.
In all realism I have to state that the
feelings of the achievement of the First
Five-Year Plan have not been found in
the rural areas. What is the cause? The
cause is that the administrative machi-
nery has a method of its own to func-
tion. The democratic approach, the
mass approach, the people's approach
has not yet been sufficiently cultivated,
and I would urge upon the Government
to see that if the Second Five-Year
Plan is to be a model of success, the
defects in the functioning of the admi-
istrative machinery will have to be
done away with. I do not want to carry
this point further because we have got
ample opportunities while discussing
the Second Five-Year Plan. The people's
co-operation and enthusiasm is there in
the fullest measure but that wanes and
dampens as there is no effective response
or adequate response on the part of the
administration.

One word more and I shall have finish-
ed. I do not want to take the time of the
Lok Sabha in matters which are not
important, but let me say that we are
pledged to a democratic and peaceful
method, a democratic approach for the
solution of all problems, internal and
international. So far so good. But one
thing all of us have to remember is that
the State machinery, the administrative
machinery, is only a small part of the
democratic functioning. Whether we
sit on this side of the House or the
opposite, it is for us to cultivate this
spirit of democratic approach and make
the people appreciate it and imbibe it.
The responsibility of the Government
now in this respect is more than ever
because after all, if the people come
to feel that justice is denied or justice
is delayed, they will lose faith in a
democratic approach of life. Therefore,
I would urge upon the Government to
solve the problems so that justice may
be carried to the people's hearts and no
misgivings or misconceptions or mis-
apprehensions are left that by peaceful
methods justice cannot be achieved. Let
us once for all cease to think in terms
of bullets, brickbats and acid
bulbs; neither the people nor the Gov-
ernment can feel glorified if violent
methods are pursued. I do not wish to
blame this section of the people or that.
I am not one who would feel enthused
over the rash achievements of any sec-
ton of the people, but after all, if de-
mocracy is to function in an atmos-
phere of bullets and brickbats, whether
on the part of the Government or on
the part of people, that is a sad day for
this infant democracy.

Lastly, I would join issue with my
learned friend, Acharya Kripalani, who
has counselled us—the people, the Gov-
ernment, the Opposition, one and all
and sundry—to postpone the question of
the reorganisation of the States to
a future date, I do not know for how
long, but as he himself has stated, till
the tempers are cooled down. I call it
a counsel of despair. I do not think that
because certain crimes are com-
mitted by a section of the people the
national problems have to continue unsolved. That is the failure of the leadership; that is the failure of the people as a whole and democracy as such. We have to solve the problem, the problem of the reorganisation of States. If we have failed in some measure and in certain aspects let us rectify the mistakes. Let us not talk in terms of violent methods. As one who has something to do with the formation of the Maharashtra State, I completely and fully condemn the acts of violence committed in Bombay.

Shri Kamath: By the Government also.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: At the same time, I feel sorry that the Government also has used the bullets—whether proportionately or not is a matter for investigation. But as one who has something to do with the formation of the Maharashtra State, I say this. I do not want to say what the Government should do or should not do. But people have to be cautious. I wish to state on the floor of the Lok Sabha that only by the democratic methods of persuasion and conversion and argumentation and conviction, the problem of Bombay has to be solved.

Shri Ram Sharan (Jiita Uracharbadh—Parshvanath)

Rashtrapatni Praplanam: The problem of the formation of the States has been unsolved. Whether proportionately or not is a matter for investigation. But as one who has something to do with the formation of the Maharashtra State, I say this. I do not want to say what the Government should do or should not do. But people have to be cautious. I wish to state on the floor of the Lok Sabha that only by the democratic methods of persuasion and conversion and argumentation and conviction, the problem of Bombay has to be solved.

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रोगों को भी उन में लापता आ सके, जिने के पास कोई काम नहीं है—जिने में दोनों प्राकृतिक के रोगों को लापता आ सके। केवल कुटौड़ी उद्योगों और प्रामाण्यों में ही प्रायद्धालय (रेजियर-गर) और प्रदेश-प्रायद्धालय (कम रेजियर या या) के प्राकृतिक के काम आ सकता है। इसलिए शब्दों में है उस दृष्टिकोण यह है कि इस उद्योगों की हम केवल सहायक अवस्था ही न मानें, रिलीफ में ही न मानें, बल्कि यह समझे कि हम हमारे जीवन का है—गर्मी-गर्मी पानी है, भावनात्मक है हम उन के बिना हमारे देश का काम नहीं चल सकता है, इस लिये इन के समबन्ध प्रारंभ उस्तित के लिये भविष्य के नियत प्रारंभ कर दी जाए है। हमारी नीति स्पष्ट होती चाहिए कि हम बड़े उद्योगों को तभी जन्मापनों का जब उन के बिना काम न चलने प्रामाण्यों का है भविष्य के जीव उपाय देने का। भारत तौर पर जीवन के लिये जो लांबाई प्रारंभ चीज़ हैं, यानी प्रायद्धालय बना-अन के लिये हम प्रामाण्यों का सहारा लें। भारत हमारी यह नीति हो, तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम प्रामाण्यों का प्रारंभ प्रारंभ से प्रारंभ है इस काम है कि हम प्रारंभ प्रारंभ है सकते हैं और प्रारंभ प्रारंभ चर बच जाते हैं।

जैसा कि प्राय: कहा जाता है हम को प्रामाण्य राष्ट्रीय धार्मिक को बढ़ाना है। जैसा कि प्रामाण्य धार्मिक को पुराना से कहा है, राष्ट्रीय धार्मिक बढ़ा सकता है—प्रथम परम्परावादी योजना में बढ़ १० प्रतिशत बढ़ी धार्मिक योजना में उस का २५ प्रतिशत बढ़ाने का विचार है—ब्लैक उस के साथ ही साथ ऐसे भी हो सकता है कि जो गांधी के रहने बाले हैं, जो भारत जनता है, उस की नियत न सुधरे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि बड़े उद्योगों के कारण देश में जन धार्मिक पादृष्टिक के बढ़े-बढ़े धार्मिक, आज की प्रारंभ में अभी भी हो सकती है—लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ अभी भी हो सकता है कि उस की नियत न सुधरे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि बड़े उद्योगों के कारण देश में जन धार्मिक पादृष्टिक के बढ़े-बढ़े धार्मिक, आज की प्रारंभ में अभी भी हो सकती है—लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ अभी भी हो सकता है कि उस की नियत न सुधरे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि बड़े उद्योगों के कारण देश में जन धार्मिक पादृष्टिक के बढ़े-बढ़े धार्मिक, आज की प्रारंभ में अभी भी हो सकती है—लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ अभी भी हो सकता है कि उस की नियत न सुधरे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि बड़े उद्योगों के कारण देश में जन धार्मिक पादृष्टिक के बढ़े-बढ़े धार्मिक, आज की प्रारंभ में अभी भी हो सकती है—लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ अभी भी हो सकता है कि उस की नियत न सुधरे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि बड़े उद्योगों के कारण देश में जन धार्मिक पादृष्टिक के बढ़े-बढ़े धार्मिक, आज की प्रारंभ में अभी भी हो सकती है—लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ अभी भी हो सकता है कि उस की नियत न सुधरे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि बड़े उद्योगों के कारण देश में जन धार्मिक पादृष्टिक के बढ़े-बढ़े धार्मिक, आज की प्रारंभ में अभी भी हो सकती है—लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ अभी भी हो सकता है कि उस की नियत न सुधरे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि बड़े उद्योगों के कारण देश में जन धार्मिक पादृष्टिक के बढ़े-बढ़े धार्मिक, आज की प्रारंभ में अभी भी हो सकती है—लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ अभी भी हो सकता है कि उस की नियत न सुधरे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि बड़े उद्योगों के कारण देश में जन धार्मिक पादृष्टिक के बढ़े-बढ़े धार्मिक, आज की प्रारंभ में अभी भी हो सकती है—लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ अभी भी हो सकता है कि उस की नियत न सुधरे।
Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, once again we are discussing the President's Address and it is an occasion when Parliament and the Government take stock and announce measures and policies. But, I fear I have to say that with characteristic ineptitude, which they seek to cover up with brave words, the advisers of the President have bungled badly. They mouth words and phrases regarding wisdom and tolerance and at the same time brandish the big stick against the people. A little while ago we heard a speech from Acharya Kripalani when he pointed out certain instances of the kind of behaviour which he gets from the Government of this country inspite of his having been a former President of the Congress Organisation, and that only reminds us how there continues to be a barrier, a tremendous wall of separation between the Government and the people which is only too obvious in the present state of affairs. I say this as much in sorrow as in anger because I feel there was a tremendous opportunity for Government to behave in a manner which would have brought the people together.

Our foreign policy has its limitations but, by and large, the people were ready to applaud it. The Second Five-Year Plan, which has not yet been finally formulated, has certain obvious lacunae but the people were ready to applaud it. The Second Five-Year Plan, which has not yet been finally formulated, has certain obvious lacunae but the people had a desire, a very eager desire to work all together for the reconstruction of the country. It was, therefore, an opportunity for Government to come forward with such policies and measures which would assist the people really and truly to contribute to the common welfare. But, it is exactly at this moment of time that the Government behaves in a manner which shows that it is afraid of working with the people, it is afraid of the people going ahead to take charge of the reconstruction of their own country, and that is why I say that particularly in regard to the question of reorganisation of the States the bankruptcy of this administration is today so very patent. It is a tragedy which all of us feel deeply because today there was a necessity for all sections of the people to come together, but this Government by its
policy of vacillation, ineptitude and its policy of working against the interests of the people is responsible for the present position.

Today the most important single fact in our national life is the failure of Government to pursue a principled and consistent policy regarding the reorganisation of States. Bombay City today is bleeding in a thousand wounds and that has happened because the wounds have been inflicted by the Government's premeditated perversity. That perversity has blinded certain sections of our people to behave in a manner which nobody supports. Nobody supports the kind of thing which happened in Bombay as far as the attack on life and property is concerned. There is no doubt about it. Nobody supports it, but there is also no doubt about the complete mismanagement of the situation in regard to the Maharashtra problem which brought about a state of things where this kind of things happened. What do we see? How do the Government and its most responsible spokesmen behave like? The Congress Party had its annual celebration at Amritsar only the other day and there, of all things, while moving a resolution on Buddha Jayanti, the Prime Minister went out of his way to talk about the violence and terrorism mainly in Bombay and said that the challenge must be firmly faced and he also said that the solution of such problems in the street “must be met in the streets”. Those were the Prime Minister's own words. This reference to the “streets” was made here in the Lok Sabha by a former colleague in the cabinet of the Prime Minister himself, Shri Gadgil, who continues to be at present a colleague of the Prime Minister in the party. He referred to the question of the streets of Bombay only because he wanted to give expression to the very democratic idea that the question of Samyukta Maharashtra will have to be decided by the people of that area, and in Bombay naturally, there would be demonstrations because that is the traditional way in which our people have been taught and have very rightly been taught to express their desire. It was a very innocent desire with which Shri Gadgil used that expression, “streets of Bombay.” After so many things had happened, after everybody had come forward to denounce those acts of arson, etc., which Government makes so much of,—after all that has happened—the Prime Minister says from his position of authority that they shall be met in the streets. I cannot conceive of a parliamentary set-up in any country where a Prime Minister in his party meeting challenges the people in the manner in which the Prime Minister has done on this occasion. I find also that in the same Congress celebrations the Prime Minister made another speech where he said that he disapproved of the expression, “the Congress High Command,” because all decisions are taken from below; nothing is imposed from above. I fear that the Prime Minister, when he said it, had said goodbye to a sense of humour, because the most patent item in political life today is the imposition of the Congress High Command on different areas of our country, of certain decisions which members of the Congress themselves cannot swallow without betraying their own conscience. That is exactly the position which has arisen in our country today, I have not got the time to go into details over Bombay. There are so many other matters, but it shows how our country is suffering today, and for the cause of that suffering there is no attempt at understanding and there is no effort to eliminate the cause of that suffering and there is an attempt to impose solutions from above while words and phrases are mouthed about the “Congress High Command” being a very inappropriate expression, for, the decisions emerge from below, from out of the hearts of the people and so on and so forth. I say this is hypocrisy of the worst water and unless Government can get rid of the hypocrisy Government will not be able to mobilise public sentiment that is the greatest need today. The greatest need today is the mobilisation of the unity which, as I indicated earlier, was a reality and a possibility that should have been achieved and could have been achieved. But the pitch has been queued by the disgraceful tactics which the Government had taken resort to.

I feel also that I must refer to Punjab. I do not know what opportunistic devices are being canvassed behind the scenes in regard to the solution of the Punjab problem. To my mind, the Punjab problem is simple enough. If you provide for a genuine Punjabi-speaking State you can solve it, I think it is simple enough, but it does not appear simple enough to the Government of our country.
[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I find also in Amritsar, at the Congress session, the Prime Minister referred to the procession which the Akali movement got up in that city as a *tamasha*. I am not very sure about the Akalis, but they brought out a tremendous procession. It demonstrated a certain basic desire of the people. There is no getting away from it. But to the Prime Minister it was a *tamasha*. That is how he looks upon the democratic methods which the people are taking recourse to. We are talking about democratic processes. It was a very terrific demonstration which they could mobilise in Amritsar and take along the streets of Amritsar, and very likely that was a democratic demonstration of which the Prime Minister should have been proud. He should have tried to understand what was behind the demonstration, but he pooh-pooed that as a *tamasha*. If it was a Congress *tamasha* it would have been something on top of the world, but naturally, the other demonstration had to be ridiculed! That is the kind of anti-democratic and anti-people attitude which Government shows from time to time.

In regard to the other problems and particularly in regard to a problem which hardly exists, the Government has come forward with a “solution” which, to say the least, is fantastic. I refer to the question of the proposed merger of West Bengal and Bihar. It may be very salutary for an individual to stand on his head from time to time and to practice *shirsasana*, “श्शृष्टिस्थिति” but you cannot solve a problem by standing it on its head. It is no good saying that because certain things have happened somewhere else, we are going to have a “solution” in West Bengal and Bihar, that we are going to have shock therapy or some thing of that sort. That is the excuse which is being put forward by the Government of the day. Actually, what should be done is, if there is any belief in the democratic process, to consult the desire of the people, and there should be reference to the desire of the people, and the desire of the people, as far as these questions regarding the proposed merger of West Bengal and Bihar or Samyukta Maharashtra are concerned, is clear enough. There is no doubt about it. That is why I find a very orthodox and loyal Congress paper, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, wrote editorially on the 11th February as follows:

“The violence indulged in by certain sections of the people must not be used as a pretext for not modifying or cancelling decisions that were taken by agreement and that have proved extremely unpopular. We only plead that if the Congress High Command, on a careful examination of their whole case, comes to be convinced that the decisions already taken are wrong, they must not shrink from modifying or rescinding those decisions simply because of the disturbances in Bombay and Orissa.”

This paper is trying very mildly and moderately and loyal to impress on the Congress High Command that a decision should not be taken in a huff and that because allegations have come from Bombay and Orissa or anywhere else regarding violence this kind of shock treatment should not be practised. As far as violence goes, already it has been said—and later this matter would be discussed in greater detail—that violence in Bombay has been lionine and dreadful on the Government side and if there is a judicial enquiry, a great deal of material will come out and it will show up the picture as it really has been. But that is a different aspect of the matter. Because violence has happened somewhere, because Government have mismanaged the whole thing, because provocative utterances have been made by all kinds of people from the Prime Minister downwards, the situation in Bombay was absolutely in a mess. There is no doubt about it. But because of that, you are not going to be allowed by the people of this country to swallow those principles which you have placarded so long, to repudiate those principles which are in conformity with the desires of the people and the needs of the people and to go back upon the principle of the redistribution of States on the linguistic principle. You cannot do that, and you cannot bring forward this kind of shock remedy like the merger of West Bengal and Bihar or the formation of Dakshin Pradesh or Paschim Pradesh or Heaven knows what other conglomerations they are conceiving of just at the present moment. You cannot do that. What you have to do is to realise how far the desire for the linguistic reorganisation of the States is the real desire of the
people and how far today you can realise it in practice. As for its being the real desire of the people, there is no doubt. It is only after coming into power that the Congress began to be apprehensive about linguistic redistribution of States, and that is why the Dar Commission and the JVP Committee produced the kind of thing which they did. But the States Reorganisation Commission which was appointed a few years ago and reported last year has at least made it very clear that you cannot play with fire, that you cannot make the people so impatient that the people cannot just stomach your kind of administration and that it is absolutely necessary that by and large we should have a linguistic redistribution of States. There is no doubt about it. I do not know which wiseacre coined the expression "linguism" in order to have a kind of pernicious parody of the people's emotion. The people want the linguistic re-organisation of States because that is the only way in which, democratically speaking, they can participate in the administration, they can follow the proceedings of the legislature, they can themselves be members of the legislature and they can understand what is happening in the courts. For these purposes, the language of that particular area should be employed. It is not necessary at all at this present moment to argue about the desirability of the linguistic re-organisation of the States. They have tried to laugh it out of court merely by introducing the word "linguism". You can laugh at the Himalayas and say that it is a hell of a lot of straggly rock; you can laugh at the seas on the three sides of the country and say it is a dull ditch; but, these are matters of fact and you cannot go against it. I find all kinds of arguments. In spite of the absolutely indisputable desire of the people, all sorts of things are being said in order to confuse matters. We have been told that we want a united India and that this linguistic distribution of States is going to stand in the way. I do not see how that can happen. Whoever knows anything about the history of India or about the position of India today knows it very well that we have unity in diversity. There is no getting away from it. You cannot repudiate the facts of history; you must realise that unity cannot last unless it is broad-based upon the consent of the people. There is no getting away from it also that we have in this country a sense of unity from Kanya Kumari to Kashmir, from Kamakhya in Assam to Dwarka in Gujarat and we have so many places of pilgrimage, the seven rivers and so on in our Maha Bharata. And after the Muslims came there happened a new synthesis of culture. That sense of unity is ingrained in our hearts. But that sense of Indian unity can only be made a practicality, in terms of real political life, if you have your States organised on the linguistic basis. There is no question about it. You can only have unity when it is broad-based on the desire of the people. Therefore, today those who talk about unity are talking through their hat consciously or unconsciously if they suggest at the same time that linguistic States are a barrier in the achievement of their unity. What exactly do they say when they suggest that because they are wonderful Indian patriots, they want a Paschim Pradesh or Poorva Pradesh or Dakshin Pradesh? I know some of the things which they are saying. I know what is being said in West Bengal and Bihar. The papers do not always report it. The Chief Minister of West Bengal, when he is confronted with the question that in the United States of West Bengal and Bihar the Bengali-speaking people would be in a hopeless minority as far as numbers go, answered that Bengalis would have quality as against numbers and by reason of quality, they could dominate. And his Bihari counterpart may very well have been saying "Look here, these crafty Bengalis may imagine that because they had learnt the English alphabet before we did, they can lord it over us. But we are numerous enough to teach them certain lessons". I do not know what they exactly said, but very naturally they might have said so. The West Bengal Chief Minister said that by reason of the quality of the Bengali brain or whatever it was, the Bengalis could dominate the Biharis. What is all this non-sense? This kind of propaganda is being done. Again, it is being said that the Bengalis need not be perturbed because in Bihar there are lots of discontented Bengalis who will come over to you. There are the Adivasis—I do not see Mr. Jaipal Singh here—and, it is being said that Bengalis who are supposed to be cleverer than the Biharis, can get round the Adivasis and just try to see that they support the Bengalis every time. We are therefore being told to continue this miserable campaign of crafty power politics as between Bengalis and Biharis. In this House, when the States Reorganisation Report was
being discussed, Mr. Gopalan, our leader, gave us the slogan "Bengali-Bihari Bhai Bhai", but that can only happen on the basis that Bengalis and Biharis have their own States. But if they come together and merge their States on crafty understandings, what will happen? Only the other day I also had occasion to say a few things about that, but I hardly have time to repeat them. Before the S.R.C. from West Bengal and from Bihar evidence was given by leading representatives of the Congress Party which suggested how bad and ugly the barrier between them was. The President of the West Bengal Congress Committee went so far as to say that Government money in Bihar was being employed for getting people drunk, for getting them to beat up the Bengalis and for seeing that the Bengalis do not have their say on the question of the reorganisation of the States. All kinds of allegations and counter-allegations, which are too dirty to be bandied about in this House, were being made by leading representatives of the Congress Party at that time. Opportunistic claims for larger territory than was really due to one or the other on the basis of the linguistic principle were being pressed by one party against the other. But, suddenly by an act of magic in which may be the Prime Minister has come to believe these days—he might have changed his rationalism suddenly by an act of magic—the two Chief Ministers come forward and say, we shall have a United State. And, then, they go back to their followers and talk in a chauvinistic way saying that the Bengalis can control the United States of West Bengal and Bihar or that the Biharis can control the so-called United States. This control will not be in the interests....

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): The hon. Member referred to a statement by the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Whatever be the interruption, I am going to proceed.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member referred to a statement by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to the effect that in the proposed State, the Bengalis would dominate simply by their brain. Such a statement is attributed to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I want to know whether there is any evidence for it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It came out in the papers and if necessary, I can certainly produce reports. In Bengal it is such common knowledge....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. A point of order has been raised that a particular statement made by the hon. Member has to be supported by documentary evidence. If it is seriously challenged, Mr. Mukerjee is not going to go away from this House and I will ask him to show the papers. Usually we go upon the information given by hon. Members. If the hon. Member finds any statement which is conflicting with this, it is open to him to say so. Hon. Members are expected to be responsible for the statements which they make. In the absence of anything to the contrary, every statement made on the floor of the House need not be supported by documentary evidence. If there is anything contrary to what the hon. Member has said, we will take it up. In the meanwhile, the hon. Member will verify whether what he said is correct. Except in exceptional cases where "the opinion of the House as a whole on a particular matter is sought for immediately, in other cases one can say, "To the best of my knowledge, this is the purport of the statement made and reported in the papers." Nothing more is necessary.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I know from the hon. Member when and where the statement was made?

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): The hon. Member has a right to challenge the statement; but, what I understand from Mr. Mukerjee's speech is, whatever they might have actually said, it is being returned. What one man has said, the other man corrects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to verify. When such points are raised.....

An Hon. Member: He must challenge.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can he challenge? How many years has he to look to? The hon. Member wants to know at what time approximately this statement was made so that he may also look into it. Shri H. N. Mukerjee may give a general idea as to what papers can he search.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I would like to know whether a report in the press is authentic and
it is to be taken as absolutely true. The hon. Member says that the hon. Chief Minister said that they wanted to dominate. I doubt very much whether that was said.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh (Shahabad South): That was not said. I do not know whether that has been said or not. He did not say that as authentic. About West Bengal, what he has said has come out in the press and in the book also published by the Government of West Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Generally I wish to say this for future guidance and adoption in the Lok Sabha. When particularly reference is made to statements of responsible people outside who are not here to defend themselves or explain their position, as far as possible, if the very statements are made, they would be quoted here. Otherwise, it becomes difficult if reference is made to somebody’s report of some statement, because those people are not here. If their own statements themselves are referred to, we can have them certainly. They may take another opportunity in their own Assemblies or elsewhere to say that the statement made here has not been placed properly. These are all observations which may be borne in mind when we quote speeches of hon. Members particularly when they are a little damaging to their own position. Whatever may be the damage, if it is relevant here, the House should know it and certainly it is open to any hon. Member to make the statement here if he is only anxious about the correctness of the facts. The hon. Members will bear this in mind.

Shrimati Rena Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I point out, Sir, that in Bengal this has been stated from a thousand platforms. Even today it has not been denied by the person who is supposed to have made it or otherwise. It has come out in the press. No contradiction has come. Therefore, I think, at this stage for Shri C. R. Narasimhan to raise such a question is beside the point.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: I have to defend myself, Sir, I wanted to find out through you whether the hon. Member could give me this information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee will say when approximately such statements were made. That is enough.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As far as I am concerned, I am sorry I have not got the extract with me at the moment. I can certainly supply it to be laid on the Table of the House if necessary, because I have an absolutely clear recollection about what he said. The reference to quality as against numbers in Bihar was something which is categorically stated by the Chief Minister in order to make the merger proposal acceptable to Bengal audiences.

This question of the merger of West Bengal with Bihar and the merger of other States is now being canvassed so strongly that we certainly should try to understand why it is happening. Why is it that we should deny the right of the people concerned to have their linguistic States? When that was more or less the decision already made on the basis of the S.R.C. Report? It is quite clear that if you have large conglomerations, you may conceivably have administrative convenience. But, that was a kind of excuse which only a foreign administration could put forward, especially when for the purposes of so-called administrative convenience which may or may not be correct, we are now going to deny the people of certain regions their right to shape their own affairs in their own way. I say this because our experience shows this. For example, in the composite Madras State, the Andhra Members of all parties have pointed out so many times in the Lok Sabha that because of the non-existence till recently of the Andhra State, the desire of the Andhra people for such a project as the Nandi Konda project could not be pushed through with the rapidity which was very necessary. The Andhras needed their own State. It is not that the average Tamil feels hostile towards an average Telugu. It is not that at all. But, there are certain power political forces which are working. That is why we find that it is necessary for the people concerned in particular regions to have their own State. Even today, I am told that the present Madras Government does not appear to be willing to take up the Barapole project which will bring considerable benefit to the Malayalees and the Coorgis in the West coast. Not that the Tamils do not like the Malayalees, or the Malayalees have anything against the Tamils. It is because, as I said, power political factors operate in a particular way. Therefore, in the present context of things, you can only satisfy
the desire of the people if, wherever you find language groupings of sufficient strength and importance and geographical contiguity you give them the right to have their own State. That is also the lesson of our own history throughout the centuries. Unless, therefore, we can have these States, we shall not have real democracy functioning in our country.

I find also that it is said that we are going to have a unified plan for the whole country and therefore it is necessary to have the merger of certain States. Unless the Central Government has chosen to abdicate its functions altogether, I do not understand this argument at all. Planning is almost entirely a central function. If there has been friction between States in the execution of the plan, it is for the Centre to intervene. For example we have heard that in West Bengal as one of the arguments in favour of merger that over the execution of the Mayurakshi project there was some difficulty because the Bihar Government and the West Bengal Government could not consult each other intimately enough. Heaven knows for what reason they could not consult each other or could not get assistance from each other. If that was so, it was the job of the West Bengal Government or the Bihar Government at once to inform the Central Government or it was the job of the Central Government, which ought to be in the know, at once to intervene in the matter and see to it that the project was properly executed. For the purpose of having a planned national economy it is not necessary to have this kind of an artificial conglomeration which would disable the people from really exercising their democratic right, participating in the legislative functions, in understanding the work of the judiciary and everywhere having their own hand in the construction of their own country.

We have been told also that in order to achieve the unity of the country, we are going to have these large-scale conglomerations. In regard to this, a convention was held lately in Calcutta which was presided over by a very eminent individual, whose speech I have here in original, Bengali, Shri Atul Gupta, who has been President of the Congress Sahitya Sangh since its foundation. Every Congressman respects him as a leading intellectual, altogether one of the leaders of thought in that part of the country. He says; "if you imagine" —I am giving a rough translation—"if you imagine that you can maintain and develop the unity of India by having multi-lingual States, then you are putting really a time bomb at the very structure of Indian unity. There will be an explosion afterwards because you are now giving an opportunity for all kinds of chauvinistic quarrels inside these administrative units." It is going to be a time bomb. That is how he describes it. It is picturesque, but true. Then, he also refers to the Constitution and history of our country. In the Constitution,—you were one of the participants in the formulation of the Constitution—you say, "India, that is Bharat, is a union of States." That is our understanding. If you want to change that understanding, well and good. Find out what the people think. But, don't sit in Amritsar or somewhere and say, this is the ukase, this is the order we give, you have to obey. In the Constitution you say "India, that is Bharat, is a Union of States." That is the understanding. We have a Schedule which mentions fourteen languages. We have "India in Maps" published by the Government of India in 1950 which shows how India is distributed between these linguistic units. Twelve of those languages cover the whole of our country with some very slight variations here and there. And of course, there are many dialects and many minorities who would be living in different language areas. For that purpose we have in the Constitution safeguards for minorities and so on and so forth. But our country is historically and geographically and culturally so constituted that there are well demarcated areas which have linguistic and cultural and psychological unity. There is no doubt about it. Those units also have, by and large economic unity, what you call viability and all that sort of thing. And therefore, it stands to reason that India which is a union of States shall have a number of States which shall be based upon some recognizable principle, and the only principle that we can apply and which is in conformity with the wishes of the people is the linguistic principle. It is not "linguism", it is not disruptionism, it is not centrifugalism, it is something very different. It is really the only right way of working together.

3 P.M.

I have said over and over again there is this fundamental unity of India. There is a Bihari sitting there as Minister for
Parliamentary Affairs. We talk from time to time. We talk about literature. He recites some poetry and there is a kinship which is there in spite of my having learnt Bengali at my mother's knee and he having learnt Maithili, or Kaithi or Hindi, I do not know which, at his mother's knee. There is this difference and there is at the same time some unity. I go to Kerala, I go to Jammu and I feel I have come to country which is mine wherever I go. At the same time, I know there are differences. How are you going to reconcile these differences? How are you going to achieve unity in diversity? And how have our great men like Rabindranath Tagore envisaged the achievement of that unity? How does our National Anthem refer to this unity?

We get all these definitely demarcated units and we have got to keep them together.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Bihar and Bengal were together for years and years, probably in your lifetime.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): In that song, there is no mention of Bihar.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The matter has come to such a pass that yesterday I saw a report that in the West Bengal Assembly some Congress Members are unable to get their Bengali supporters to stomach the idea of the merger and are trying to get some safeguards; and one of the safeguards reported in this particular suggestion is that if there is a united State of West Bengal and Bihar, unilaterally they should be able to secede. We have to talk in this way. You think of unity, you accuse us of disruption. You say that we want to break the unity of the country. It is exactly the contrary. The situation today is that we can only achieve the unity of our country on the basis of recognition of the diversity which exists, and today our people in the different linguistic zones have come forward in such a manner that you cannot...

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There is too much talk going on. We cannot hear. The two Ministers are talking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When anybody is speaking, other hon. Members must hear what he has to say.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am sorry I have caused much of a flutter in certain dovecots, but I say that it is unnecessary, it is gratuitous for anybody today to come forward with a policy which is playing with fire. I say this very seriously and solemnly. Why try to impose decisions without ascertaining the wishes of the people? That is exactly what Government is going to do. And that is why I am quoting again from Shri Atul Gupta who has been the Founder-President of the Congress Sahitya Sangh. He says:

"Because there have been some violent incidents they say that the only solution is to make Bihar and West Bengal into one State and that that would at once make the Biharis and the Bengalis call each other brothers and their mutual affection would overflow. This kind of imagination is only possible to those who have separated Bombay City from Maharashtra where it naturally belonged and who are determined to send officials from Delhi in order to administer Bombay. This is not the imagination of a healthy mind. It is the perversity, it is the madness of power which was untasted before which has brought about this kind of lilanritya this peculiar dance which has come about because of having tasted power which you had not tasted before."

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is made by a Congressman.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: And he says:

"The first duty of citizens in every democratic Republic is to make arbitrary administration impossible, whichever the political party which is in power."

Arbitrary political power has to be made impossible, that is what he says,—a man who is eminently sedate, who is an erudite practitioner of law, who is a writer of literature, who is the President of the Congress Sahitya Sangh says the first duty of citizens in a democratic Republic is to make impossible arbitrary administration whichever party which is in power. The people would try to make
impossible arbitrary administration and merger ideas, whether it is Paschim or Dakshin or Purva or Uttar. All these merger proposals run counter to the people's desire. It is riding roughshod upon the people's desire. It is playing with fire, and if Government thinks that they are going to get away with it, then Government is in a delusion.

And I say again in sorrow more than in anger, because as I have said before here was an opportunity for all of us moving together, here was an opportunity on the basis of reconstructing our country for all of us to move together. After the States Reorganisation Commission's report you could have made some really rational alterations; then we could have moved together smoothly and harmoniously in rebuilding India, and it is exactly at this point of time that this kind of bombshell is thrown into the Indian scene. I do not think I should refer to...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken 43 minutes already. If he wants five more minutes I am prepared to give.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If I have five minutes more, I shall finish.

I shall refer only to certain other aspects. In regard to foreign policy, we shall have occasion later on to discuss it, but it is a pity we have no firm line regarding the Portuguese possessions. It is a pity that the President appeared to be happy at the Gold Coast's having become a member of the British Empire rather than a completely independent country. It is a pity that there is expression of happiness about what happened in Malaya, but there is not a word about the freedom fighters against whom Australian and New Zealand troops are now going to be deployed; combined Commonwealth strength is going to be hurled against them. On the one hand there is not a word in the President's Address about the fighters for freedom in Malaya, but there is rejoicing in regard to the granting of so-called independence there. It is a pity also that there is no reference in the foreign policy passages to Kenya or Cyprus.

In regard to industry, I am sorry that no steps are being taken by Government to increase the real wages of the working class. There is no effort to implement a suggestion already made about there being a national minimum wage.

[Shri Barman in the Chair]

There is nothing about the settlement of the eight year old dispute of the Bank employees. On the contrary, what we find is in the Damodar Valley Corporation some 16,000 workers who held a convention in Calcutta lately are in fear of retrenchment. Five thousand people in the Food Department in West Bengal are fearing retrenchment. And as far as working class organisation is concerned, the railway workers have to fight Government's machinations to divide their ranks and to inject new and unwanted leadership into the united movement of the railwaymen. We find also the same kind of intrigue is going on with regard to the organisation of the Bank workers.

In regard to agriculture, I do not see why there is no reference in the President's Address to any objective desire on the part of Government to stop the evictions of the peasants. These evictions, as everybody knows, have been very widespread very paradoxically after the passing of land reform Bills. And then altogether if you take the entire economic scene, the increase of unemployment and the loss of the peasantry's purchasing power are matters which are causing very grave perturbation. I fear, therefore, that the President's Address does not satisfy; I fear that the advisers of the President are landing the country in a mess. I feel that especially in regard to the problem of reorganisation of States, Government are adopting policies which are absolutely anti-people. I feel that the proposals about the merger of different States are proposals which go against the whole grain of Indian nationalism, are proposals which are not in conformity either with the history of our country or with the desires of our people. And that is why I feel that some drastic changes have to happen before our people can really have a happy life.

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which the Members have indicated to be moved subject to their being otherwise in order:

1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, (omitting part 2), 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22,
Shri Nand Lai Sharma: What about those amendments of which notice has been given today?

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps, they have not been received so far at the Table.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I may be permitted to move amendment No. 17.

Mr. Chairman: I shall include that also in the list, provided it is in order.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move: That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret to note that growing imbalance in the approach of the Government to the problems of the country, international and national, as reflected in the Address, wherein several pressing questions of the people have received little or no attention at all."

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address has not referred to the complete failure of Government in tackling the problem of the reorganisation of States in a democratic manner after consulting all the responsible elements, parties and individuals in the country."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that there is no reference to the appointment of a National Commission to go into the question of safety measures in the mines though the exploitation of enormous mineral wealth is recognised under the Second Five-Year Plan."

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Government of India have failed to accept the democratic and legitimate demand for the reorganisation of States on the basis of language."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to and express disapproval of the proposal for the merger of the States of West Bengal and Bihar and of other States."

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret to note that the Address fails to mention clearly that reorganisation of States on the basis of language will not be complicated by any attempt at merger of States by political pressure."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret to note that the Address fails to mention that reorganisation of States will be taken up on linguistic basis and in particular Visalandhra, Samyuktha Maharashtra including Bombay City and Punjabi-Speaking State will be formed immediately along with other linguistic States."

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address has not referred to the unfair and unjust decision of the Government to take Bombay city, which is admittedly a part of Maharashtra, under the administration of the Central Government and thus leading to disturbed and disorderly conditions in that city including the police excesses."

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret—

(a) the failure to enunciate a firm policy in respect of the Portuguese occupation of territories which rightfully belong to our country;

(b) the omission to oppose the Gold Coast being made a part of the British Commonwealth instead of granting it complete independence;"
[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

(c) the omission to refer to and disapprove the suppression by the British of nationalist movements in Kenya, Cyprus and other countries;

(d) the welcoming of the grant of so-called independence to Malaya without disapproving the suppression of the forces of national liberation in that country which are fighting for the end of economic and political domination of British imperialism there; and

(e) the omission to refer to the suppression of struggles for liberation by the French Government in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret —

(a) the omission to mention that the First Five-Year Plan has not resulted in any appreciable improvement in the lives of the common people; and

(b) the omission to refer to the shortcomings of the proposed Second Five-Year Plan."

Shri Sivanurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that though the Address recognises the legitimate love of one's language it fails to suggest any definite policy for—

(a) appointing impartial and judicial Boundary Commission or Commissions to settle boundary disputes arising out of the reorganisation of States; and

(b) holding plebiscite to ascertain the will of the people in the disputed areas."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address has been complacent while referring to the revolutionary changes brought about in the rural areas by the Community Projects and National Extension Service, whereas there has been no substantial improvement in the social and economic spheres of the rural areas covered by the Community Projects and the National Extension Service in spite of an expensive administration."

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address, while recognising the importance of our village and cottage industries from employment and production point of view, overlooks to provide marketing facilities for the products so as to enable the industry to become self-sufficient."

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that though the Address lays stress on the principle of non-violence it fails to take note of or to appreciate the legitimate, peaceful and non-violent movement conducted in certain areas for adjusting border claims arising out of the reorganisation of States."

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret the failure of Government in paying compensation to the displaced persons within a reasonable time."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret the inability of Government in providing houses to the displaced persons."

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret the failure of Government in checking the transfer of claims at 50% of their real worth of compensation."
(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the policy of Government in raising the valuation of the houses built in various colonies for the rehabilitation of displaced persons.”

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the inability of Government in getting the agreement with Pakistan in respect of movable properties implemented properly.”

(6) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the inability of Government in securing from Pakistan proper sense of security for Hindus, which would have checked the efflux of Hindus from East Bengal.”

(7) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the failure of Government in applying the Directive Principles contained in Part IV of the Constitution to its policies.”

(8) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the failure of Government in decreasing unemployment in the country.”

(9) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the inability of Government to take adequate measures for the relief of flood sufferers.”

(10) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the failure of Government in checking corruption and inefficiency in the administration.”

(11) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the inability of Government to implement its promises made in 1953 for removing distinction between Hindus and Sikhs so far as special concession for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes were concerned.”

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(12) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the failure of Government to find a solution of the Portuguese colonies in India.”

(13) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the failure of Government in securing satisfactory solution of the citizenship issue of Indians in Ceylon.”

(14) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the inability of Government to pursue a uniform and consistent policy with regard to reorganisation of States in India.”

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the failure of Government to bring about an early settlement of Portuguese enclaves in India.”

(2) That at end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret the inability of Government to hold democratic consultations with the leaders of various political parties in the country with a view to arrive at common understanding in respect of the reorganisation of States on the basis of important recommendations made by the States Reorganisation Commission and further regret the unilateral move of the Government to constitute zonal States without ascertaining the wishes of the people concerned.”

Shri Gadlingana Gowd (Kurnool): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

“but regret that—

(a) no mention has been made about the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee for supervising the works under Community Projects and National Extension Service schemes and Local Assistance works where the Government is spending crores of rupees;

(b) no mention has been made about the formation of Visala Andhra and of the appointment of Boundary Commissions to demarcate boundaries on a linguistic basis;
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(c) no mention has been made about the scrapping of Prohibition in the country as experience of the working of Prohibition in certain States has shown that Prohibition is a thorough failure and that illicit distillation has become a cottage industry;

(d) no mention has been made about laying new railway lines in Andhra State."

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:
(1) That at the end of the motion, the following to added:
"but regret that the Address does not refer to the scrapping of Prohibition in the country as experience of the working of Prohibition in certain States has shown that Prohibition is a thorough failure and that illicit distillation has become a cottage industry;"

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:
"but regret that the Address has not referred to the scrapping of Prohibition in the country as experience of the working of Prohibition in certain States has shown that Prohibition is a thorough failure and that illicit distillation has become a cottage industry;"

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:
(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:
"but regret to note that the Address fails to mention clearly that—

(a) in reorganisation of States the aspirations of already acknowledged linguistic groups will be fulfilled;

(b) provision would be made for maximum possible autonomy by transferring control over the police and appropriate allocation of revenues to district panchayats, particularly in all such areas which have hitherto enjoyed the status of States and may in the future be integrated with other areas;

(c) in respect of disputed taluqa and village units in border areas popular will shall be ascertained by means of a plebiscite;

(d) the Government would stop going from one decision to another in respect of State and boundary disputes as this attitude has brought destruction and death to people."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:
"but regret to note that the Address fails to mention the untold hardships faced by members of those castes and tribes that have not yet been included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on account of the long delay to introduce legislation to amend the lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in spite of the fact that the Backward Classes Commission has submitted their report about a year back."

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:
"but deeply regret the omission in the Address of any reference to the immense hardships caused by the indiscriminate extension of the Indian Forest Act to the tribal or hill areas whereby "the tribal people are deprived of their lands and forests, the sole means of their livelihood, and remain as slaves at the mercy of the forest department and contractors."

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:
That at the end of the motion, the following be added:
"but regret that the Address has failed to refer to the wrong approach of the Government of India to the problem of States Reorganisation in so far as—

(a) it has decided to separate the city of Bombay from Maharashtra and make it a Centrally administered area;

(b) it is encouraging proposal for merger of Bengal and Bihar before the country is given a full opportunity to consider the consequences and implications of such a proposal;

(c) it is pursuing a vacillating policy and is devising fantastic schemes with regard to Punjab, Andhra and Telangana;

(d) it has decided to merge Madhya Bharat with Madhya Pradesh against the declared will of the Madhya Bharat Legislature."
Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that there is no mention of the fresh threat to the freedom struggle of the people of Malaya from certain members of the Commonwealth posed by the intervention of Australian and New Zealand troops against the people of Malaya."

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to and express disapproval of the proposal for the merger of West Bengal and Bihar and other States without getting the approval of the electorate."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the declaration of a National Minimum Wage in the Second Five-Year Plan."

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Second Five-Year Plan does not envisage the immediate promulgation of an ordinance to stop all evictions of peasants prior to a searching enquiry into the cause of widespread evictions resulting from the Land Reforms Bills introduced or passed in the various States and which is leading to mounting unemployment and loss of purchasing power thereby endangering the very industrialisation plans of our country."

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Draft Second Five-Year Plan in giving sufficient emphasis on heavy and machine building industries, without which the rate of industrialisation can never progress and our country's economic independence cannot be achieved."

Shri Boovaraghassamy (Perambalur): I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address does not refer to any scheme to help the people who have greatly suffered by the recent cyclonic rains in Tamil Nadu."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address has failed to give any assurance to make one of the South Indian languages a compulsory subject in colleges and schools of the Hindi speaking areas."

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address has failed to make a specific declaration about the quick implementation of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission."

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret the omission to refer to the manner in which the nationalisation of Life Insurance is being carried out to the prejudice of the employees, the State and the public and with the assistance of former insurance magnates who are hostile to nationalisation."

Mr. Chairman: All these amendments are now before the House.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Ihalawar): The hon. Member who spoke last said: 'You cannot solve a problem by standing on its head.' I very much agree, and I say 'You cannot make a speech by standing on your head'. But that is exactly what the last speaker did, because the distorted and twisted picture which he gave today in his speech was a picture which could have come only from a head which was standing upside down.

The hon. Member confined his arguments only to one single point, and that related to the SRC. I was amazed
when he said that people who were talking of unity were talking through their hats. That is what he said. Now, I am going to say that if he was also talking of unity he was also talking through his hat.

I shall not confine myself only to the question of States Reorganisation, because I believe that there are many other matters which are of far greater importance to us and to the country, and one of these I propose to take up and discuss today.

I am grateful to the President for his Address, especially for his reference in para 7 to Gold Coast and other countries in West Africa. But I was shocked and surprised to find that the hon. Member who spoke last said that Gold Coast had not become a part of the British Empire. It may have been a part of the British Empire, before but today it is no longer a part of the British Empire. If he had said that it is now becoming a part of the British Commonwealth, then he would have been more correct. Anyway, it is not my object to correct my hon. friend, and I shall therefore continue my speech along the lines which I have chosen.

I am happy that Gold Coast today is getting freedom and independence. I am also happy to see that the British Togoland which was until now under the trusteeship system is getting some sort of recognition now. You will recall that a visiting mission had gone to Togoland, and they had suggested that there should be a plebiscite on the question whether British Togoland should join the Gold Coast or it should remain separate. It makes no difference to me whether British Togoland by a plebiscite joins Gold Coast or not, so long as it becomes independent. And I would like here to offer my thanks to the leader of our delegation at the UN, who spoke so eloquently about the services of the Governor of Gold Coast in seeing that this particular portion of the British possessions became independent as soon as possible.

But there is a slight lacuna here. Nothing has been mentioned about French Togoland. In area, French Togoland is much bigger than British Togoland. The people of French Togoland are the same as in British Togoland; the people of French Togoland are the same as those in Gold Coast. They all speak the language. They belong to the same tribe. When that is so, I do not see any reason why no plebiscite is being taken in French Togoland, and why the people of French Togoland are being kept under trusteeship even now. I would very much like that Government take this particular point into consideration, and raise the question of French Togoland also in the Trusteeship Council.

I now come to the Cameroons. As you know, Cameroons was a German possession before 1914. But in 1914, it was divided into two parts, the British Cameroons and the French Cameroons, the British Cameroons is being administered by Nigeria, and the French Cameroons is being administered by the French as their possession. I am told that so far as the British Cameroons are concerned, if Nigeria gets independence and freedom, the British Cameroons also will get independence. I told that there is already a process of reform being undertaken in Nigeria. So far, so good, and I would like to offer my congratulations to the people of Nigeria that they may get independence as soon as possible. You might perhaps recall that we had occasion to welcome two of the Ministers of Nigeria last year in our capital. And I wish my best for the people of Nigeria and also for the people of the British Cameroons.

But again, the story of the French Cameroons comes before me. The French Cameroons consists of a very large area. The people there are completely backward, and yet nothing is being done for them. I again want that our Government should raise this question also before the Trusteeship Council and ask why the French Cameroons is today in the state in which it is, why nothing is being done for its people, why no step is being taken to reform the conditions of the people, and why there are no constitutional reforms, no economic reforms and things of that sort.

I know that France which is the administering authority for this territory is submitting its report. But then if you see the report, you will see that it is good for nothing. And I am sorry to say that on this particular question also, no voice has been raised.

I am very happy—and the news has appeared in yesterday's and today's papers—that our delegation has raised...
the question of Ruandi-Urandi. I have very great sympathies with Ruandi-
Urandi. Ruandi-Urandi has been crushed under the heels of the defeated. Nearly 4 million people are living in a small territory of 20,000 square miles or so. And you will be surprised to know that the people of Ruandi-Urandi are among the tallest in the world, and they are among the most sensible in the world. You will remember that in India the proverb goes that a tall person is not always sensible, but that is not the case, so far as the people of Ruandi-Urandi are concerned. I am very glad that our delegation has raised the question of Ruandi-Urandi.

The answer which the Belgian delegate gave was rather very bad. He said that the question of Ruandi-Urandi would be considered after ten or fifteen years. I would say that the question no longer poses consideration; the question has been there already before them, and therefore, Ruandi-Urandi should have its independence as soon as possible.

I will now go to another question which is being handled by the Trusteeship Council, and that is the question of Somaliland. By 'Somaliland', I mean former Somaliland which is now being administered by Italy as an administering authority. I am very glad that Somaliland is making good progress, and in a very short period, Somaliland will achieve freedom. But what about British Somaliland? Nothing is being said about British Somaliland? Nothing is being said about French Somaliland. Why the land of Somalis is being divided into four portions, I cannot understand.

Who is to raise his voice on behalf of the Somalis for the reunification of Somaliland?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** What have we to do with Somaliland?

**Shri Kasliwal:** He has to do with nothing in the world. He has only to do with Goa—nothing else. (Interrupts).

I am unable to understand why 25,000 square miles of Somaliland are today being handed over to Ethiopia. The people of Somaliland have protested against it. Their representatives went to the UN and said that they do not want this cession of 25,000 square miles from Somaliland to Ethiopia. We do not know what has happened. I want to draw your attention to this, that we have to raise our voice about this question, as to why these 25,000 square miles of Somaliland are being given to Ethiopia.

**Shri A. M. Thomas** (Ernakulam): Did it form part of Ethiopia before?

**Shri Kasliwal:** It never formed part of Ethiopia.

Then there are two Trusteeship territories to which I want to refer. One is Tanganyika. A visiting Mission had gone there and given their report about Tanganyika. They have said that Tanganyika is making sufficient progress. But the British say that Tanganyika is not going to have self-government. That is the attitude of the British. There is one thing more that is going on in that territory. There is a move to form some sort of an East African Federation. I say that at all costs an East African Federation must be avoided. The people in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika do not know what is the position in the Central African Federation. Before the Central African Federation came into being, the Africans in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had far greater rights and far greater powers than what they have today. The same thing is going to happen in the case of Africans if an East African Federation comes into being. Already we are seeing that there is a kind of unification gradually, slowly and designedly being carried on. Today appeals from Tanganyika go to Kenya, appeals from Uganda go to Kenya and so on. There is a sort of customs union. There is now coming into effect a kind of political union. That is how slowly and insidiously an East African Federation is being brought into being. I want to register my protest against that. If Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda are going to become part of an East African Federation, it will be the death-knell of the rights of Africans.

There is another point I want to raise, and that is with regard to South West Africa. South Africa continues today to be intransigent so far as South West Africa is concerned. I need not go into the whole history of how the matter went to the International Court of Justice and how they said that South Africa, as the administering authority, has got to submit its report to the Trusteeship Council. But even today South Africa refuses to do so. The incorporation of South West Africa in South Africa must be prevented at all costs. You will recall that at the last session of the UN General Assembly, a delegation of the Herero tribe went to
the UN to lodge a formal protest against this. I do not know what has happened subsequently. All I want to say is that South Africa cannot be allowed to swallow South West Africa. South West Africa has to have its self-government and independence. I am very happy that our delegation at the UN has continued to agitate this question and speak on behalf of the people of South West Africa.

Up to now, I have dealt only with Trusteeship territories. I want now to take five minutes more on another topic and then finish my speech because it is my object to take up only one point, the question of colonialism, because colonialism is something to the eradication and destruction of which our foreign policy is pledged. I have already said about Nigeria. I shall be very happy to see Nigeria get self-government and complete independence. I know that the people of Nigeria are not happy just because it is said that today they are the largest colony in the British Empire. Today they may be the largest colony, but I believe tomorrow they won't be the largest colony in the British Empire, and they will have their proper place in the comity of nations.

I want to speak also about Belgian Congo, about Angola and about Mozambique, where rights of the natives of the Africans—are completely crushed, where they are living in a state of permanent servitude. What is happening in Belgian Congo, probably very few people in the Lok Sabha know today. Belgian Congo, which is 80 times the size of Belgium, is crushed under the heels of Belgium. There are no rights granted to the people. There are very few whites who are staying there, but they are dominating over the lives of 2,50,00,000 natives. That is the condition of Belgian Congo. They have got no legislature of their own, no native councils of their own. They are nothing but hewers of wood and drawers of water for their Belgian masters.

The conditions in Angola and Mozambique, the two wretched Portuguese territories, West Africa and East Africa, are beyond description. The people in Angola and Mozambique are dying out, and I say they are dying out due to the terrors and the tyranny of the Portuguese who are ruling there. Nobody has raised his voice because these territories do not happen to be under Trusteeship. If it is our foreign policy today that colonialism has to be destroyed, then I say it is our duty to raise our voice in the UN and say that the colonial powers have got to submit yearly reports to the UN as to how they are administering these territories, which are being crushed today under colonialism.

I have already referred to the Central African Federation. I only want to say a word about Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, has very rightly referred to the fact that the President has not said anything about Kenya. Things in Kenya are horrible. During the last session, the hon. Deputy Minister gave some figures as to how many Mau Maus were killed in Kenya. He said 9,000 and odd were killed. I am sorry to say that he was only wrong to the extent of 80,000. The number of Mau Maus killed is 90,000 and odd. We do not know how terrible conditions there are so far as the natives are concerned.

Then I want to refer to the question of British Guiana, Dutch Guiana and French Guiana in South America. You will recall that when the Dutch said that Dutch Guiana now formed part of metropolitan Holland, our delegation protested—and very rightly protested. I do not know how long Guiana is going to be divided between these three Powers, the British, French and Dutch. The reunification of Guiana must take place sooner or later, if the people of Guiana are to remain happy and contented. How long are these people going to remain divided?

I am very glad that so far as British West Indies is concerned, there is going to be some sort of federation, a British West Indies Federation or some such thing consisting of Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahamas and Barbados and others. I am really happy to welcome it, and I hope so far as Guiana is concerned, some such steps will be taken and British Guiana, Dutch Guiana and French Guiana reunited.

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the debate on the motion of thanks to the President.

In the beginning, I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to the President for his wholesome Address.
support the motion moved by Shri Azad thanking the President for his Address. As all of us know, this is the fifth Address to this elected Parliament. The only thing I can say about this Address is that it is of a unique type. It is simple and I might say that it is Gita for the whole of the nation, under the past circumstances and the future. I may appeal to this Lok Sabha and to my countrymen that this message given by the President should be read in every house.

The Address consists mainly of three parts. The President surveys international events and circumstances; secondly, he also surveys the events at home; and the third part consists of a note. This is very important. He concludes his Address by a very noble note. And, I feel that is the crux of the whole Address. The President did not want to just give explanations for some certain events—international or domestic. He did not just like to explain or lay down the policies that belong to the Home Ministry or the Ministry of External Affairs or the Planning Commission. He has just given them as a sort of illustration. But the keynote is that of the Message. He has asked us to celebrate Buddha Jayanti. This may appear very strange in an Address like this. The President has appealed to celebrate Buddha Jayanti. What is the meaning behind it? That is what I want to point out in the short space of time. I do not want to go over other matters which the Parliament has opportunity to discuss and to put forth their suggestions. What is the message the President has given us? It is the eternal message, the living message. May this message of tolerance and compassion of the Buddha be with you in your labours. Not only has he said this but in just illustrating every event, national or international, he has sounded that very note. You will just note how that note pervades the whole of the Address. It pervades while discussing the Second Plan; it pervades all our sense of nationhood and our devotion to the basic ideas and principles laid down for us by the Father of the Nation. Again while referring to the States reorganisation he has emphasised the very note that we shall succeed only by adherence to our old principles and ideals. So, I want to deal with this. The President wanted a very clear message to be conveyed to the whole nation and that is the message of peace.

My friend from the Opposition, Shri Hiren Mukerjee who spoke before me discussed in his whole speech the reorganisation of States. I was amazed to note this because the party he comes from is a party whose motto is not the reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis or to emphasise language. Their ideology, I do not find, is of that type. But, I found that he greatly emphasised the matter of reorganisation of States. What is required, as the President has said, is the creation of goodwill, tolerance and peace. In this respect I agree with Acharya Kripalani even though I differ from him in many respects. He sounded a note and that we must take into account, that we should not go into the past happenings said just create that foul atmosphere but we should act in such a manner that the passions and sentiments and emotions of the people are not aroused in a manner which is detrimental to the nation's unity. That is the thing we want. We want goodwill to be established. Whatever we do hereafter must go to establish that peace and tolerance and goodwill among the people. In this respect, the President has given us a right guidance. Let us remember this. He says that there can be no progress for our country if you do not adhere to non-violence and tolerance and to the basic integrity which makes a great people. The reorganisation of the States is an important matter but we must apply all our wisdom and tolerance to it. But, in the larger perspective of India and India's future, it is a small matter, what administrative boundaries we prescribe for a State. So, when people who are elderly to us also again go into matters, say, Bombay matters. Orissa matters, etc., and go to the length of suggesting an enquiry and all that sort of things, let me give my own views which are quite well-known to you regarding the reorganisation of States. I am a party to the Maharashtra's claim; I may desire that Bombay should go to Maharashtra, but I differ in the method of just demanding what I want. I want that everything should be decided in a peaceful and democratic method. The President has given us a very good guidance in this respect, and I hope also that whatever Parliament in its wisdom decides will be willingly accepted by all our people. Shri Mukerjee accused Government for handling the S.R.C. matters—and in every respect he attributed the blame to Government—but I do not share his view. As far as I know, the Government was for the acceptance of the re-
[Shri K. L. More] commendations of the Commission, but as the Government is democratic and desires to give weight to the wishes of the people, it believed in negotiations and therefore put forward so many formulas and compromises. If you call this vacillation, it is a wrong thing. Shri Mukerjee went to the length of accusing—and some other speakers before him also did the same—that it was the Congress which was responsible for the results and they denied the challenge that other parties were responsible for that. But as far as I know that the communist and socialist parties exploited the sentiments of the people. That is a fact. Their action in that respect was harmful to the unity of the nation. We must not do anything which will harm the unity of this country. In this respect the President has given a good place to the unity of the country and laid stress on it. Let us decide every issue in a calm and democratic manner—that is the hint given by the President.

I do not wish to deal with other matters. What is needed is the creation of the proper atmosphere, whether in the matter of Goa or in the matter of the States reorganisation or the Second Five-Year Plan.

As regards the survey of the success achieved by the First Five-Year Plan, the President has given the right picture, though it is not to the extent of fulfilling our desires. But we are marching in a right and proper manner and that will lead us to the accomplishment of the Second Five-Year Plan and the objectives that he has laid before us.

It is gratifying to note that this time the President has laid more stress on the unemployment problem. He has said that the question of providing more employment is of vital importance. In the preceding four or five Addresses he has not given such a clear hint and, therefore, I am grateful to him. In all my previous speeches I laid stress only on one point and that was regarding unemployment, and so I am pleased with the President’s Address in this respect.

I will just deal with one more point and end my speech, and that is with regard to his reference to the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It may appear that the President has no sympathy for the Backward Classes or the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but in a very small reference he has given us the clue to his sympathies for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He has hinted that those who have not come under those lists and therefore are deprived of the benefits given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given the benefits and his intention is welcome, and I congratulate the President for this kind of reference.

Mr. Chairman: We are thankful, we are grateful to the President, that is the proper expression.

Shri K. L. More: I am grateful to the President for it.

I would refer to the last point, that is, to Goa. Much is made about Goa. Goa is just near my constituency and so I must at least make a passing reference to it. So many people are impatient about the solution of the Goa problem. I would say this to my friends—if you want a solution, why should you not go and suggest some remedies? There is no bar to suggest any short-cut solution, and the Government will readily accept it. But they do not suggest any short-cut solution but only spend their energies in blaming the Government. Government has decided that the solution of the Goa problem is on a non-violent basis. It is likely to take some time, but Government is all along creating an atmosphere of goodwill, international goodwill, and that will go to the ultimate solution of the Goa problem. That is why we see so many visits of foreign dignitaries here and also visits by our Prime Minister abroad. All this shows that there should, first of all, be goodwill created among all nations, and that will create a good ground for the solution of this problem. And especially the visits of our Prime Minister have expanded the horizon of goodwill.

I would just express my gratitude for the best Address given to us by the President and end my speech.

Mr. Chairman: The following further amendments by Shri Nand Lal Sharma have also been intimated to be moved: Nos. 56, 57 and 58. They will be circulated as usual.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that in spite of expressing feeling of anxiety at the
international situation especially in relation to Indian Union, the Address fails to indicate the steps that Government are going to take to protect the country against threats of war."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the steps the Government are going to take to ensure the safety of Hindus and other minorities in East Pakistan"

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the policy of the Government to tackle the intricate problem of the States' Reorganisation to the satisfaction of the people."

Mr. Chairman: These amendments are also before the House along with those moved earlier.

Mr. Chalmum: These amendments are also before the House along with those moved earlier.
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Shri K. G. Deshmukh (Amravati West): I am very thankful to you for giving me a chance to participate in this debate. I am very thankful to the President for giving a thoughtful Address to this Lok Sabha and welcome the same in general. In that Address, more stress is laid on the foreign policy of the Government of India and I think it is right too. Amidst the atmosphere of tension that exists in the world today we must be careful about how we deal with the foreign countries, and especially our neighbours. I am very glad to note in the President's Address that our relations are very cordial and friendly with both the blocs that exist in the world today. I am also very glad that our relations with our neighbour countries, with a very few exceptions, are also very cordial. I think that is the right indication of the foreign policy that had been pursued by our hon. Prime Minister, in general, I look upon our foreign policy as the only right one in the present circumstances. I do not want to go in details on this subject because much has been said by many of the speakers before me in this House.

Now I will come to the mention of the Five-year Plan that has been made by the President. We are by now at the fag end of the First Five-Year Plan and on the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan. I think this is the proper time to review the progress we have made in the First Five-Year Plan. The President has rightly said in his Address on page 5 that the success of the First Five-Year Plan has produced confidence in our people and has laid the foundations of a more rapid growth of the national economy. While saying so, I am aware that in some respects we could not achieve the targets which we expected in the First Five-Year Plan especially in the sphere of community projects and irrigation projects.

In the sphere of community projects we could not achieve the targets that we had expected and we could not make progress up to the mark. I am saying so by the experience which I got in the community project area in my constituency of which I had the honour to remain a member of the Advisory Committee. In many of the sittings of the Committee I have made a mention of it to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee who is the Deputy Commissioner of that area. My experience about the working in that community project, I regret to say, is not very satisfactory. In many of the other projects which I had the honour to visit I saw that the progress is not as satisfactory as it should be.

When this project was inaugurated the idea was given to us that after the end of this project period the whole appearance of that area will be changed. Now, at the fag end of that period what do you see there? There we see only a few roads, quite a few village hospitals, a few number of village schools, some wells and nothing more than that. Except for a few other works which they might have taken up by way of small irrigation works nothing more is seen there. Is this the picture we dreamt at that time? If this was the picture we had in mind, if this was the result which we expected, then in my humble opinion we could have done this through the Deputy Commissioner of that area. We have spent Rs. 65 lakhs on this project—I am giving an example of my project—during this period and the result is what I have stated just now. If this was the result which we expected by spending Rs. 65 lakhs...
[Shri K. G. Deshmukh]

bring this to the notice of the hon. Mi-

nister so that he may take note of it

at least in chalkling out the next Five-

Year Plan and do some work which we

wanted to be done there. There was

nothing wrong in having this commu-

nity project scheme. I read the whole

scheme. The scheme was so good that

if only it could have been worked out

properly it would have had very good

effect and really the whole appearance

of the area would have been changed.

The only mistake is that the scheme

has not been worked out properly.

Therefore, when I read here the refer-

dence by the President in his Address

saying :

"The Community Projects and

the National Extension Service

have already produced revolutiona-

ry changes in many of our rural

areas. These will be continued and

expanded and, it is hoped, that

by the end of the second Plan pe-

riod, they will cover nearly the

whole of our rural area."

I wanted to make a reference about

the community project in my area and

point out that when we are expanding

that scheme in our next Five-Year Plan

we should at least take note from our

past experience and try to mend things

which we could not do in our previous

community projects.

I will not go in details on that sub-

ject; nevertheless I would like to state

that I am very glad, as the President

has rightly and correctly said, that we

have been successful in several other

spheres during our first Plan period.

I am impressed to read the reference by

the President especially about the tar-

gets which we achieved in the First

Plan period. In his Address on page 5

he says :

"The targets of the First Plan

have been in many cases exceeded

and the national income has risen

by 18 per cent. Industrial Product-

tion has increased by 43 per cent

and agricultural production by 15

per cent. It is particularly satisfa-

tory that the production of food-

grains has increased by about 20

per cent., even though there have

been disastrous floods in North

India and cyclones caused havoc

in the south of India."

So, in our first Five-Year Plan, the fig-

ures given here show that we have achi-

eved a lot. In many of the cases we have

not only achieved what we expected but

we have achieved more than that and

exceeded the targets for which I con-
gratulate our Government and I am

very thankful to the President for

bringing these figures to our notice.

Now, in the Second Five-Year Plan

I am glad that the Government have

given stress on exploiting the country's

productive potentialities. It is a matter

of great importance that the Govern-

ment is bent upon enlarging the public

sector, more especially on developing

basic and machine-making indus-

tries. That is exactly what we

wanted in the next Five-Year Plan.

In the First Five-Year Plan we

have achieved much in agriculture. We

could not do much on the industrial

side as the stress was given in the last

Plan on agricultural and irrigation pro-

jects. Therefore in the next Plan we

want the industries, especially the basic

and machine-making industries, to be

taken up. I am glad that the Govern-

ment is going to do that.

The Government is also proposing to

carry out mineral survey on an exten-

sive scale so as to discover and exploit

the potential resources of the country.

The President has made a reference to

this in his Address. I am glad that the

Government is going to do that but, at

the same time, while expressing my

thanks on this account I would like to

draw the attention of the hon. Mi-

nister to some of the districts in Madhya

Pradesh. You know, Sir, Madhya Pra-

desh has rich mineral resources in some

of its parts, especially in Chanda Dis-

trict and Bastar District. These two Dis-

tricts are very rich in mineral resources

but I am sorry nothing has been done

up to this time to exploit these resour-

ces which are very necessary for the

future industrial development of our

country. Therefore, I draw the atten-

tion of the hon. Minister to this point

and would request him to exploit these

natural resources in the two Districts

of Chanda and Bastar in my State.

Mention has been made by the Presi-

dent about the events that have taken

place in some parts of India in regard to

the reorganisation of States. Much

has been said by this time on this sub-

ject and much of the time of this Lok

Sabha has also been taken on that sub-

ject and so I would not go into its
details. I would only like to make a short

reference to what the President has said

at page 7 on this subject. He says :

"Above all, there can be no pro-

gress for our country if we do not
adhere to non-violence and tolerance and to the basic integrity which makes a people great."

This is the real guidance which he has given us in his Address and this is the real way in which we can and should solve this problem. I am sorry to see these violent events that have taken place in our country in regard to the States Reorganisation question and I think that these things ought not to have taken place in pursuance of their legitimate demands. I do understand the passion and the emotion that were raised on this subject, but still, our leaders—they may be leaders on the Opposition side and they may be leaders on my side here—ought not to have done this and if they had avoided these things, that would have been better. Since it has been done, now we cannot help it, and the only thing we can do is to go forward in some conciliatory mood and with some peaceful measures to solve this problem. I hope and also request that the Government will also take into consideration the popular trend of the people on this subject and will provide certain measures in the Bill which is coming to Lok Sabha shortly.

I next pass on to the subject of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Mention has been made by the President on this subject at page 8 of his Address. It has been said that the Government is bringing a Bill to amend the lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am glad that Government are doing this, but at the same time, I regret that mention has not been made by the President about the list of backward classes. In fact, when the lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be amended in the light of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission, the subject of backward classes also should have been taken up in the same Bill. Just as a Commission was appointed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Backward Classes Commission was also appointed to look into the question of backward classes. The Commission went into the lists of all the backward classes in every State and I hear that they have made some recommendations to the Government to amend the lists of backward classes also. So, I hope Government will make provision for amending the lists of backward classes also in the same Bill.

I would next like to mention about the scholarships that have been awarded to these three classes of people by the Government of India. The scholarships, as we know, are being awarded to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to the backward class students. I have the honour to be a member of this Board and from the experience that I have gained there, I can say that every year we assist all the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but, at the same time, no provision is made by the Government to give scholarships to the backward class students below the rank of a first class. In this year, we could not assist all the first class students even. What little we could do was made possible only by repeating the demands for funds for at least three months. Of the demand of Rs. 40 lakhs that we made, we got only Rs. 20 lakhs, and so, we couldn't give scholarships to students belonging to the backward classes and who were first class students only. In some of the States, those students securing 56 or 58 per cent could be assisted. So, I request the hon. Home Minister to see that at least a provision of Rs. 3 crores is made so that all students of the backward classes who secure more than 55 per cent of the marks may be assisted. I am not making a very high demand. All students who secure 55 or more marks can be called intelligent students and at least for such intelligent students, there must be provision for scholarships. That is my request to the hon. Minister.

I am glad that the Government attach importance to the reorganisation of rural economy and to the development of co-operatives, both in agricultural and in small-scale industries. This is a very remarkable remark no doubt and we hope that the Government will pursue this policy of promoting the co-operative movement in India. If we look to the co-operative movement in the different States and see the progress made, we can say that not much progress has been made by this movement in any of the States except in Madras and Bombay. If we are going to have the socialist pattern of society which is the aim of our Second Five-Year Plan and which is the aim and object of our Government's policy, only the co-operative movement and especially the co-operative farming is the solution to that problem, and this is especially in the sphere of land and cultivation. If we are going to distribute the land—we are having a ceiling in the
वो नव लाल शाखा:
कर्डें फुलियांतास चरणामुद्रकार कान्तारभजताम ।
हयुद्धधारीभानद मनसिनःः मृत्युःसतुः।
एक भानीय साधनः इत्यादि ध्यानपालये।
वो नव लाल शाखाः में ऐसा समाधान है।
माननेमानो कहाँ बाहर प्रभावी तेजः बैठे हुए संकट का
शोक में बूझ विद्या हो ब्रह्म ने देखा कि
मेरे द्वारा संकट का शक्ति वाले के कारण
कुछ प्रमियों की हास्य भी नहीं गई है।
ब्रह्म, नव में धर्म के प्रभाव द्वारा प्रभाव है।
चाहिये तो यह है कि राजपत्र के धार्मिकारण के सम्बन्ध
में जैसे हमारे कार्यकारी सोन्स धार्मिक कार्य
प्रारंभ करते हैं, ध्यान धार्मिक में भी उनके
प्रति प्रचार करने ।
राजपत्र के वक्तव्य के
लिये धार्मिक प्रचार करना भरा भी कल्याण
किन कुछ साधनों के साथ।
उन साधनों का
ब्रह्म लिये देना धार्मिक का क्रिया राजपत्र के
मुख धारा धार्मिक सरकार के समस्त कार्यावलियों
और उन के द्वारा अंत गये कामों का आयोज
वाचाया गया था।
ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि
राजपत्र की प्रकृति के
प्रारूप उन के अंतर्गत
ने उन का धार्मिकारण तैयार कर दिया है।
उन की उन प्रकृति के एक संकेत हम के
उन के
धार्मिकारण के ध्यान में धर्म के 2500 वर्ष बाद
हालता बुद्ध का जन्मदिवस मनाने के
लिये धार्मिक सरकार जो तैयार हो रही है, उसे
शिक्त है और
हालता बुद्ध के
शिक्त की
प्रति में प्रभावित हुए है।
हालता बुद्ध के
के 4 सूर्यों बिजलि यह नहीं हैः
सम्बन्ध दुःख दुःख सम्बन्ध धार्मिक सम्बन्धमाना साली विवाहमृत।
धर्म में संबंधण में ही प्रभावित हैः
Motion on Addra
20 FEBRUARY 1956
by the President

Him to the President

This is the final day of the debate on the motion that has been before the House for the past three days. The motion was moved by me on 20th February 1956, and it was a motion seeking the approval of the House for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the matters referred to by the President in his recent address to both Houses of Parliament.

The motion was debated at length, and the House was asked to consider the various arguments presented in support of and against the motion. The debate was characterised by a high degree of enthusiasm, and the House was divided on the issue.

In my speech, I emphasized the need for a thorough and impartial inquiry into the matters referred to by the President in his address. I pointed out that the President had made a number of serious allegations against the government, and that it was essential to conduct a full and impartial inquiry to determine the truth of these allegations.

I also emphasized the importance of the inquiry for the future of the country. I pointed out that the issues raised by the President were of vital importance for the stability and prosperity of the country, and that it was essential to conduct a full and impartial inquiry into them.

In conclusion, I summarized the arguments presented in support of and against the motion, and I urged the House to vote in favour of the motion. I was confident that the House would do the right thing, and that it would approve the motion for the appointment of the commission to inquire into the matters referred to by the President in his recent address to both Houses of Parliament.

The motion was passed by a margin of 216 votes to 144, and the commission was appointed. The commission conducted a thorough and impartial inquiry into the matters referred to by the President in his address, and its report was submitted to the House in December 1956.

As a result of the commission's report, a number of important changes were made to the government's policies and procedures. The report also provided a valuable insight into the workings of the government, and it helped to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations.

In conclusion, I believe that the motion was a stepping stone to the establishment of a more transparent and accountable government. The commission's report was a valuable contribution to the development of a more democratic and vibrant society, and it has left a lasting legacy in the history of our country.

I would like to thank all those who participated in the debate on the motion, and I would like to express my gratitude to the commission for its hard work and dedication.

In conclusion, I believe that the motion was a stepping stone to the establishment of a more transparent and accountable government. The commission's report was a valuable contribution to the development of a more democratic and vibrant society, and it has left a lasting legacy in the history of our country.

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[भी नंद लाल शर्मा]

स्टेट्स के रिपोर्टर्स और वेबसाइट के संबंध में राजनीतिक प्रभाव ने जो सिफारिशें की थी उन का सब से बड़ा विरोध करने वाले दौरा भाग में लगे नाम के सबसे बड़ा है। इस की दावे के राज कह सकता है कि विभिन्न पत्रिकाओं से सब से पहले कुछ नज़रें थे नए पत्रों में उन्होंने उन सिफारिशों का सार्वजनिक किया था।

सुप्रसिद्धि स्तर पर, वे में वह था कि उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ जो राजनीतिक पोलिटिक के भीतर कहीं है, वह बितुरुल नियाम भाषा से कहा है, वह उस का स्वायत्त करना बहाये थे। बाकी दोनों के नेताओं उस समय तक मौन ही थे। लेकिन उस समय पहले पत्र के जिन भाषा, उठे वह कांग्रेसी सदस्यों द्वारा ये उसे कांग्रेसी सदस्यों द्वारा उठी ही नहीं, तल्क देश के कोहे कोने में उस ने भाषा लगा दिया। वह भाषा बहुत दी गई। जनता को वर्धित हो गई। दूर देश में पुलिस की रोकियाँ भी निर्विरोध रहकर जनता पर भाषा। वह ने भी उसे संकेत किया था कि यह हमेशा निदानबाद का नारा भाषा मत सचाई।

हीदा ही सरकार कों मौन कह नहीं है। है। वह ने भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है। नेतृत्वी वह भी हामिज पर कहा है कि राम काफ़ को ज्ञान कर नहीं है।
20 FEBRUARY 1956

by the President

“हिंदी जो राजनीतिक भी है और जो लोगों के जीवन को प्रभावित करती है और जो जाति की भी है, जिसके कारण हमारा मान्यता का भाव है और जिसके कारण हमारा सूचना का भाव है, उसे जिसके कारण हमारा संदर्भ और उसे जिसके कारण हमारा विचार है। जिसके कारण हमारा मान्यता का भाव है और जिसके कारण हमारा सूचना का भाव है। उसे जिसके कारण हमारा संदर्भ और उसे जिसके कारण हमारा विचार है। जिसके कारण हमारा मान्यता का भाव है।
Motion on Address
20 FEBRUARY 1956
by the President
Motion on Address
20 FEBRUARY 1956
by the President

Usual business was transacted in the House.

The President then adjourned the House at 12 o'clock for the recess of eight hours, and the House adjourned accordingly until 8 o'clock.
Motion on Address
20 FEBRUARY 1956
by the President

This page contains text in Hindi. It seems to be a part of a speech or address, discussing various points and actions. The text is dense and appears to be a formal document, likely related to governance or administrative matters. However, without proper transcription, it's challenging to extract meaningful content in English.
Motion on Address
20 FEBRUARY 1936
by the President

MOTION ON ADDRESS

FEBRUARY 20, 1936

To the President:

We, the undersigned, hereby submit this motion as a matter of urgent public importance.

The situation requires immediate action to address the current crisis.

Sincerely,

[Signatures]

[Address]

[Date]
J NATURAL RAYAN DASH

J. T. D. B. RAGHUBIR SAHAI (Etah Dist——North-East cum Budaun Dist——East): I am of opinion that if we take an overall picture of all that has been done in the past year, there is every reason for sincere gratification. Whether we take our domestic policies or we take our external policies, in every sphere we have met with success.

I would like to dwell on some aspect of our internal policies. In the first place, we should feel overjoyed at the success of our First Five-Year Plan. In many respects, our targets have been exceeded. So far as the agricultural sphere is concerned, we have met with very great success, and there is every reason for satisfaction that we have now become self-sufficient so far as agricultural products are concerned.

PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA

With regard to industrial production also, we feel satisfied with our great advance. But although the First Five-Year Plan has been great success we admit that planning-mindedness has not been created in our country so far. Until and unless planning-mindedness has been created among our people, there will be very little prospect of the Second Five-Year Plan becoming a great success. We feel that while in the agricultural sphere we have met with very great success, in the sphere of irrigation, we have not done so, because in many of the Community Projects and National Extension Blocks these resources of irrigation have not been expanded. Until and unless we look to that aspect of the problem, we will not be able to make our Community Projects and National Extension Blocks a very great success. I do not wish that we must concentrate on very big projects all over the country. They are necessary of course, but small schemes whereby irrigation can be expanded should be taken up. Sinking of ordinary wells, construction of small bandhis and tube-wells can be taken up all over the country. I am glad that in the Second Five-Year Plan, there is greater provision for irrigation, and I hope that whatever lacuna has been left in the First Plan so far as irrigation is concerned will be filled up during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

I wish to revert to the subject of planning-mindedness. Until and unless planning-mindedness has been created in the country, the Second Five-Year Plan cannot be a very great success. I find that the most difficult subject is that of raising resources for the Plan I found therein that there have been suggestions that further taxation will be raised, small savings schemes will be encouraged and governmental resort to borrowing also will be had. These are some of the suggestions made by that able body, the Planning Commission, with regard to raising resources. I feel doubtful whether without planning-mindedness we shall be able to raise further taxation, collect more money by small savings or collect more money by borrowing. I am afraid there will be a lot of hue and cry if further taxation is raised, if people are not planning-minded. They do not know that agricultural production has increased by so much percentage, industrial production has increased by so much percentage, and power has been generated to such and such extent. It is only very few individuals in the country who know about these achievements. I wish that those who are responsible for running the government should bear this aspect in mind. If we want to make a success of the Second Five-Year Plan, there must be a spirit of planning-mindedness all over the country. People should accept further taxation in a spirit of satisfaction, resignation, joy and pleasure. They should not resent; they should...
subscribe to small savings. They should advance money where they can to meet the needs of the Government. That is my first point, that planning-mindedness should be encouraged if we want that our Second Five-Year Plan should be a success.

When I say that the events of the past year show that our internal policies have been a great success, I have something in mind about Kashmir. It was only last year that some of us, Members of Parliament, had occasion to visit Kashmir. Till we went there, Kashmir was a problem to us. We could not appreciate the policies of Government; nor could we appreciate the criticisms that were levelled at every stage by the public, with regard to the Government’s Kashmir policy. But when we went there, we found that the policy pursued by the Government has been a signal success. Our own feeling was, and is, that people in Kashmir, as a rule, are satisfied with their connection with India. They feel that whatever the Government of India were doing was to their good. They were contented, they were satisfied with the Bakshi regime. In my humble opinion, it is necessary that the hands of the Bakshi regime should be strengthened. We found that in Kashmir people were engaged in constructing roads, in developing their own State as we are here busy developing our own country. Power plants were being erected, trade in timber, which was in plenty, was being developed, irrigation was being expanded and in every walk of life, Kashmir was trying to come up to the mark and to advance the interests of the State. It is necessary that more and more contacts should be created between Kashmir and India so that Indians may be able to understand Kashmir and Kashmiris may be able to understand India and more sympathy may be created between Kashmir and India.

There is another point I would like to bring to the notice of the Lok Sabha. Although Governments, both at the Centre and in the States have been throughout anxious to root corruption out, I am sorry to say that corruption is prevailing like anything. And, if there is resentment and dissatisfaction in the country, it is mostly due to the rampant corruption that is prevailing in the country. I do not dispute the bona fides of the Government but I certainly would humbly point out that it is not by enacting this legislation or that legislation alone that you would be able to root out corruption. If corruption can be rooted out, it will be, in the first place, due to your awareness or earnestness. If you are earnest about rooting out corruption, it can be rooted out. If you are not earnest, pass any number of legislations and corruption will not be rooted out.

There was that menace of ticketless travelling sometime ago. The Government was earnest, the Railway Department was earnest that that menace should be controlled and now we find that ticketless travelling has been brought under control. It has not altogether disappeared; everybody knows it but it is not now a menace. So, if we feel earnest about rooting out corruption, it can be controlled and I wish that Government should create more earnestness about it. The departmental rules should be changed and the departmental heads should be made responsible to see that corruption does not thrive under their very noses.

A good deal was said about the developments that have taken place in this country after the publication of the report of the S.R.C. and the decisions made by Government. We are really very sorry that such developments should have taken place either in Bombay or in Orissa. But, I do not certainly subscribe to the view that has been placed before the Lok Sabha by our revered friend Acharya Kripalani for whom I have got very great respect and very great admiration. But, I do not agree with his view that after all these developments that have taken place in the country the Report should be shelved. Well, who knows if this issue is taken up 5 years hence the same situation will not be created and the same hubbub will not be created and the same feelings will not be roused? Who knows about that? When the issue has been taken up, when it has gone so far, let us confront it, and let us solve it. To my mind, it appears from what has taken place that it is quite clear that we must revise our ideas about linguism and linguistic provinces. It is true that some 28 years back the Congress decided upon forming linguistic provinces. But, since then much water has flowed down the bridge. To emphasise the same point or the same resolution that was passed some 28 years back is not a sign of wisdom. I should say we must strongly resolve and tell the people that linguism is
dead, the creation of linguistic provinces is a shibboleth and we shall go no more with that cry. Because, unless and until you say like that, if once the trouble has arisen in Maharashtra and Bombay, the same things may arise in other provinces also. We who belong to the United Provinces can now justly say, why not integrate Madhya Pradesh and we shall go no further. So, let us be clear about this ( Interruption). Let us be clear about this that this policy of linguism should not be carried too far and those protagonists of linguistic provinces, whether educated or uneducated, whether political-minded or otherwise, they should all be asked to revise their notions. That has done immense injury to the cause of India. In other countries, we are not known as people of Maharashtra, Bihar, U.P., Bombay, Gujerat, Madras, Kerala or Andhra; we are all known as Indians and we belong to India. In fact, you have put the entire notion of unity and security of India which must be looked to priorities. It is

Let us take first things first. Let us place it in the background and brought linguistic provinces in the forefront. We who belong to the United Provinces can now justly say, why not integrate Madhya Pradesh and we shall go no further. So, let us be clear about this ( Interruption). Let us be clear about this that this policy of linguism should not be carried too far and those protagonists of linguistic provinces, whether educated or uneducated, whether political-minded or otherwise, they should all be asked to revise their notions. That has done immense injury to the cause of India. In other countries, we are not known as people of Maharashtra, Bihar, U.P., Bombay, Gujerat, Madras, Kerala or Andhra; we are all known as Indians and we belong to India. In fact, you have put the entire notion of unity and security of India which must be looked to priorities. It is

Having said this, I subscribe to the motion that was moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Motion on Address 20 FEBRUARY 1956 by the Presid nt

SHRI RAGHUBIR SAHAI

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Motion on Address
20 FEBRUARY 1956
by the President

Motion not taken this day. M. D. Sardarji in the Chair.

Situation deteriorates in Bombay. Five men killed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair
Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know how long the hon. Member is going to take to finish his speech?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Only ten minutes; I have spoken for ten minutes now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he can continue tomorrow.

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur on the 18th February, 1956, namely:

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences be taken into consideration.”

Shri Mohanlal Saksena may continue his speech.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): He had already finished his speech.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: The motion for consideration is already moved and when the discussion is going on, is any hon. Member authorised to bring an amendment in the middle to refer the matter to a Select Committee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has a right to speak on his amendment. I am not able to follow.

Sardar A. S. Saligal: The motion for consideration is already moved and when the discussion is going on, is any hon. Member authorised to bring an amendment in the middle to refer the matter to a Select Committee?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Slaha): When the consideration motion was moved, can any hon. Member bring a motion to refer the matter to a Select Committee?
When a motion is put for consideration, that is the proper time; an amendment to that motion can be made. It may be for the circulation of the Bill or for reference to the Select Committee. I do not see why a motion to refer a Bill to the Select Committee could not be made after the motion for consideration has been made. On the contrary it is not the most proper time? In this case I understand that the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee was made perhaps before the consideration began but I am not sure. The practice is that one day's notice should be given; this motion was given more than one day ahead. I do not see what the point of order is.

May I point out that before the discussion started it was moved but the hon. Minister was pleased to take the objection that it was not in time? I accepted that it was not in time. But the Lok Sabha had been pleased to extend the time and I have not finished my speech. I can move my amendment today. There are other hon. Members who have also got similar motions and they can also be moved today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was not present here. I would like some clarification of the events that took place. As soon as a motion for consideration is made, the motion is moved and the hon. Minister in charge makes a speech as to why the Bill should be taken into consideration. By way of an amendment to the motion for consideration, a motion for circulation or for reference to a Select Committee can be made. That was the time. Immediately the consideration motion is placed before the Lok Sabha, hon. Members who have given notice of amendments must say that there is such and such amendment. Then he will be allowed to move it and make a speech then and there or, according to the discretion of the Chair, he may get a chance later on. Both the original motion and also the amendment will be under discussion in the Lok Sabha. But if the amendment is not moved then and he waits and takes his own time and brings it later, then hon. Members who had spoken will not have a chance to speak on the motion for reference to the Select Committee. They will not have a separate opportunity for that. I want to know what happened in this case.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): There was the notice of this motion for the consideration motion. You are right when you observe that after a motion has been made everyone has a right to move an amendment that it may be referred to a Select Committee, etc. Whether a notice can be given after the motion for consideration has been made and after the Lok Sabha has begun considering it—that was the question. The question that was put before you was that no notice had been given earlier; notice was given after the Lok Sabha had taken up the consideration motion and discussed it party. If notice of a motion comes after any motion had been discussed partly, then it is for the Chair to see whether that late motion can be accepted or not.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The two things must be kept apart. The first question is whether a motion for reference to a Select Committee is relevant when the consideration motion is made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question about it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The second question is this. The hon. Minister moves a motion and gives such grounds as are not acceptable to the Lok Sabha. In that case, a motion can be made there and then and the hon. Minister can also accept the motion. I have seen this happening before in this House. The question of time is not material now because it was given two days ahead of today. Today when it is being moved, I do not see what the difficulty is or what the point of order is. Supposing a motion is made for consideration and at that very moment a person does not give the motion for reference to the Select Committee, that does not take away his right to ask the Chair to give him an opportunity and to waive the rule. These things are to be kept apart. He has got absolute right to move a motion of this nature.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to understand that the hon. Member who was the Chairman for the time being allowed this motion to be made?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There was a motion perhaps in the office. At that time the motion was not made.
The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I had moved for consideration of the Bill and after I had explained what the object of the Bill was, three hon. Members, if I remember right, got up and supported the motion. Later on when the hon. Member Shri Mohanlal Saksena got up, he said that he would like to refer the Bill—he said in the middle of his speech—to a Select Committee whereupon I said that I had received no motion for referring the matter to the Select Committee and therefore it was impossible for me to accept it. There were two other amendments which were given to me just as I came into the Lok Sabha day before yesterday. Now, I have just got four or five amendments given to me as I come into the Lok Sabha at 5.20. It is so difficult for me. Anyhow at that time I said in regard to one amendment I would accept it. I could simply not accept the other because it was not really in order. The motion for a Select Committee came to me only yesterday after this Bill had been postponed from Saturday to Monday.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I add to what the hon. Minister had said? Things happen like this. The motion was not put before the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was taken up on Saturday?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes. The motion was not placed by the Chair before the House; it was given to the office in writing but when Shri Mohanlal Saksena and Shri Shree Narayan Das spoke, they referred to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, it was after the consideration motion was taken up; after it has started. Hon. Minister moved it also. Thereafter some three hon. Members have spoken. The next day, that is today, the motion is here.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: On that day also, Shri Shree Narayan Das and Shri Mohanlal Saksena said in their speeches that they wanted the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By that time no notice had been given.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: On that day notice was given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before they said in the Lok Sabha, no notice had been given?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No notice was on the Order Paper. There was no notice with the Chair also at that time. It might have been with the office.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: May I say a few words? You will also remember I consulted you. I was under the impression that the Bill would not be taken and the Lok Sabha would not sit and so I could not give notice. I had a copy of the motion which I had given to the office and it was taken up and it was there. But because the hon. Minister would not agree to waive the time or accept the motion, in my speech I referred to it and said I could not move it because she was objecting to it. Therefore, in my speech I had stated that I wanted to move a motion. Because it was objected then that the time given was very short—one hour—and the Lok Sabha agreed to the Bill being postponed for today and the Lok Sabha adjourned. I had not finished my speech then and therefore I am entitled to move that motion today. Whether it was circulated or not circulated I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the point of order. So far the facts are briefly as follows. Enough has been said. Just for the purpose of understanding the point of order and the decision on the point of order I am setting out the facts. The Bill was taken up for consideration on Saturday last. The hon. Minister spoke on the motion. Then the motion was placed formally before the House by the Chairman, whoever was the Presiding Officer at that time. Thereafter three other Members also spoke. Then Shri Mohanlal Saksena in his speech wanted to make a motion for reference to a Select Committee. The hon. Minister did not agree to waiving of notice regarding this matter.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This never happened. The hon. Minister never said that. That is not part of the proceedings at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will delete that part regarding the question of accepting or not accepting. Now, Shri Mohanlal Saksena says that he came to me and I told him that in view of the fact that Saturday was fixed only by accident and, therefore, he could not have had enough time, if he gives notice even then it would be possible to waive the notice. I recollect having said so.
But, I still feel now that if Shri Mohanlal Saksena had given notice at one o'clock and the matter came up some time later, at four or five of the clock, as soon as the hon. Minister had sat down after making the motion it was for him to say: "I have given notice of a motion. Whether it is circulated or not let it now be treated as an amendment to this motion for consideration." He could have also quoted my having said that in view of the peculiar circumstances of Saturday being made a working day the notice ought to be waived. Then certainly the Chair would have waived the notice. It is not a mere matter of technical objection, the point is one of substance, if this ought to be differentiated from the other amendments to the particular clauses which are yet to be taken into consideration. As a matter of fact, the consideration of this motion already took place. Whether it is of such a nature as ought to be sent to a Select Committee or not those hon. Members who spoke had no opportunity to say anything. Further, if notice had been given in advance the hon. Minister also would have explained whether it is a matter of such importance or there is no contentious matter in it. These are arguments which certainly can be placed before the House. If there were any difficulties those difficulties could have been explained away. Even if it was felt that there was any difficulty, in view of the motion already tabled, the House could have taken that into consideration. But, here the hon. Minister and the hon. Members who have already spoken—probably, the Minister may have one—will not have a second opportunity. Therefore the question of waiving of notice in this particular case is not merely one of form but one of substance going into the very root of it. By allowing a special opportunity to the hon. Member who did not move the motion at any time I will be depriving the other hon. Members who took part in this debate of saying for or against the motion. If the hon. Member had been a little more alert and immediately after the motion for consideration was made merely pointed out that Saturday was quite accidentally fixed as a working day and therefore he could not give notice of his motion the Chair would have waived the notice and the House would have been in full possession of both the motions, for consideration and for referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

Now, so far as other motions are concerned which Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava pointed out, on the spur of the moment some motions for reference to Select Committee might have been made but after long discussion, the whole question having been thrashed out. There are peculiar circumstances and there are exceptions. Let us not make an exception a rule. In this matter the hon. Minister is not willing. She thinks that it is not such a contentious matter as ought to go to a Select Committee and a number of hon. Members have already spoken on it. Under those circumstances I will not allow this motion to be made. I accept the point of order.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: Sir, you have left me no option but to oppose this Bill for very good reasons which I will show just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. I thought the hon. Member had concluded his speech.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I may inform the Lok Sabha that the hon. Minister took more than three years to produce this measure. I must say it is wholly misconceived, the approach is entirely wrong and the Bill is badly drafted. It does not give even a complete picture about the financial implications of this measure. I will just now prove what I have said.

Yesterday I informed the House that the non-recurring expenditure would be about Rs. 3 crores. That is not correct. I have got in my hands the Report of this very Ministry for 1954-1955 wherein it says that the non-recurring expenditure would come to Rs. 375-96 lakhs, that is nearly more than 3.75 crores.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In this Bill no such figures are given. The hon. Minister has not given us all these facts. I want to know wherefrom the hon. Member is quoting those figures.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: It is on page 20 of the Report of the Health Ministry.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Sir, can we make one request on behalf of the House? Unfortunately this Bill has been introduced on Saturday when we were not aware that this Bill will be taken up. We were all anxious that we should continue to discuss this Bill for some time longer. That time was given by the Chairman after a great deal of struggle on the part of the House. Now,
today the hon. Member, who spoke last time also, has taken up half an hour more. That means 8 of us who stood up last time to speak on this Bill will not get any opportunity whatsoever to speak on this Bill. Would it not be possible to hold over this Bill till such time as we can discuss the Bill? No figures have been given to us. We have no data about this Bill. We are discussing in the dark.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Besides that Shri Mohanlal Saksena has given us new figures which were not given by the hon. Minister.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Sir, I would like to point out that this Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21-9-1955, and there was plenty of time for studying the Bill and giving motions. Further, this morning the Business Advisory Committee has said that this Bill shall be finished by half past six today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, this Bill has been introduced so long ago as September and then the motion for consideration was made on Saturday. It was not introduced on Saturday. If one hon. Member says: "This hon. Member has given some figures and so we shall adjourn it," then when is this going to finish? That shows that other hon. Members are not as pains-taking as the hon. Member who brings some facts before the Sabha. What prevented them from looking into those figures? I cannot go on allowing adjournment of discussion on this motion from time to time as and when something comes up. Now, I would request Shri Mohanlal Saksena to conclude in five minutes.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: As I have already said the non-recurring expenditure is nearly Rs. 4 crores. Then the recurring expenditure is Rs. 1,31,00,000 every year. The amount that has been given, for which we have to thank the New Zealand Government, is only one million pounds, that is Rs. 1,30,00,000. That will not cover even one year's expenditure. We have received only one quarter of that and I do not know what are the terms and conditions attached to it. Anyway, we have not been informed and what I object to is that there has been a deliberate suppression of facts. There is a Memorandum attached to this Bill giving the financial implications and it shows only that in 1955-56 there is a provision of expenditure of Rs. 27 lakhs and Rs. 42 lakhs on another item. The figures given in the Report itself have been suppressed; otherwise I feel that the Business Advisory Committee would not have allowed only one hour for this Bill which involves an expenditure to the Exchequer to the tune of a very big amount.

Then again, this is going to be an autonomous body and we will not have much control over it. It is an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. Medical sciences will not include ayurveda and that is what the hon. Minister said. She also said it would not include homoeopathy also. Why? Are they not treated as medical sciences? Who are going to have this Institute in India then? You say it is for the medical sciences, but without ayurveda and homoeopathy, it will be like enacting Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. The hon. Minister either wantonly or in the usual hurry is rushing through the Bill without even a reference to the Select Committee. As I pointed out the other day, this is not the first time. This is the second time that such a thing has happened. So, I would still beg of her that if she is not prepared to refer it to the Select Committee, let her at least accept ayurveda as a medical science and include it in the Bill. Ayurveda is the science of life. If we do not recognise ayurveda as a medical science, what does it mean? Of course I know the Members in the Business Advisory Committee did not fully realise the implication of this Bill. I had a talk with some of them the other day. They did not know that this was an important measure. Anyway, if they had not realised this, I am also to blame. But this does not mean that we should commit ourselves, for five years to come, to such a huge expenditure. I have had some experience of the working of this Ministry. We were once committed to a factory and we were always given to understand that the estimate would not go up. But we have come to grief.

Therefore, my first suggestion is this. You must, first of all, include ayurveda in medical sciences. Secondly, you must not confine this Institute to New Delhi. The hon. Minister has got always a preference for Delhi and New Delhi. Here, there is the Malaria Institute and so many other Institutes are concentrated in Delhi or New Delhi. After all, such an Institution as this should spread its activities all over India. Thirdly, there must be greater Parliamentary
control and representation in the governing body of this Institute. It is an Institute of national importance. We realise it, but there is no national approach. Any policy which does not recognise the indigenous system of medicine of this country as a medical science is anti-national and should be thrown out by the Lok Sabha. If, therefore, the Minister does not accept these three suggestions, I feel that this Bill should be thrown out.

Several Hon. Members rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has to be finished at 6-30 p.m.

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): I have tabled an amendment, and I want to clarify some doubts. They have to be resolved by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can do that when we come to the amendments.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the facts, as stated by Shri Mohanal Saksena, are true? He said that the commitment is about Rs. 3 crores.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I shall reply to the points at the proper time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister will reply at 6 o'clock.

Shri Mohanalal Saksena: Why should the Member who wants that information wait till then? Why should the Members grope in the dark? Let the reply to it be given now, instead of taking shelter behind something else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will reply at the proper time.

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will reply at the proper time.
Several Hon. Members rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: About seven or eight Members want to speak now. I have noted down all the Members who want to speak and who have risen so far, and I shall give them an opportunity to speak during the clause-by-clause stage.

Shri Gidwani: Apart from the technicalities, even now, the hon. Minister could agree to refer the Bill to the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am entirely in the hands of the Lok Sabha. We will dispense with the third reading and we shall take ten minutes for the clause-by-clause consideration.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I seek your permission to move formally that the debate on this Bill be adjourned?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Gidwani: I support it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I whole-heartedly support it.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not willing to accept that proposal, because it has already been accepted that we shall finish this at 6.30 today.

Shri Gidwani: Certain new facts have been brought to our notice now, which we did not know before.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a motion for adjournment of the debate. What does the hon. Minister say?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Business Advisory Committee, as you are aware, set apart one hour for this Bill. Again, at the request of hon. Members, we allotted another hour. If we adjourn the debate now, the Business Advisory Committee's decisions will have no meaning. We cannot stifle its decisions.
Shri Mohanlal Sakseia: How many Members of this committee were informed at first that this would mean a non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 4 crores and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,31,00,000?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Apart from that, 20 minutes have been taken on the point of order and only two Members have spoken.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Only one Member has spoken.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: There are still a number of people who would like to speak. Therefore, the debate may be adjourned now and taken up on some other day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am willing to sit till 7 o'clock, but this Bill must be finished. We have one full hour left. This is a question of principle. The points that have been raised are these: This institute is confined or restricted to modern science in its scope. It may include homoeopathy. Perhaps it is also modern.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This question was specifically put by me to hon. Minister and she was pleased to say that homoeopathy, ayurveda and unani are excluded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, it is a question of principle whether it ought to be accepted or not, and, reference to a Select Committee is not going to alter the situation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Since you have been pleased to refer to me, I want to make one submission. The Business Advisory Committee never decided that the Bill must be finished. We have one full hour left.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member knows fully well that in the Business Advisory Committee we take into consideration all aspects and decide how much time is necessary at each stage. For adjournment of the debate no time need be fixed by the Business Advisory Committee. As regards the other things that are stated now and that were not placed before the Business Advisory Committee, these are matters of principle and can be decided here. Even now, only one small amendment is necessary, namely, the deletion of the word “modern”. Instead of modern science, it will be science. For this purpose, it need not be sent to the Select Committee. The Business Advisory Committee decides something on behalf of the Lok Sabha and we should accept it. Therefore, for the clause-by-clause consideration, I will reserve 15 minutes. I will give opportunities to some hon. Members to speak now and at quarter to seven I will start the clause-by-clause consideration.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If you please allow that homoeopathy, unani and ayurveda are included in the phrase “modern science”, we have no objection to continue. It is not a question of time, but of principle. I moved the motion for adjournment of the debate because, I was told yesterday that these things were not included.
Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): I want to appeal to the hon. Minister to be fair to the feelings of the Lok Sabha. Heavens are not going to fall if this Bill is postponed for some time. Having regard to the feelings of hon. Members, we may postpone the debate now and discuss the whole matter later. I think the hon. Minister should go with the feeling of the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I allow hon. Members to speak, but not to move for adjournment of the debate. The hon. Minister is not willing.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order, Sir. There is already a motion by Pandit Bhargava for adjournment of the debate. What happens to that motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not accepted by the Chair as being a dilatory motion at this stage. Mr. Suresh Chandra.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Health Minister. I know that there is great excitement in the Lok Sabha. (Interruptions.) I would request you, Sir, not to allow hon. Members to interrupt like this. There must be some decency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ignore the interruptions.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Health Minister. I know that there is great excitement in the Lok Sabha. (Interruptions.) I would request you, Sir, not to allow hon. Members to interrupt like this. There must be some decency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ignore the interruptions.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I rise to support... .

Some Hon. Members—rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; no hon. Member need interrupt.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: When the hon. Minister was speaking this morning, I was listening to him very patiently and I did not interrupt him. I hope he will give me the same hearing.

I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced here. I have been going through the Bill and the speeches that had been made on it the other day. I have not been able to understand the speech which had been made by my hon. friend Shri Mohanlal Sakseia, with great enthusiasm. I do not understand why Ayurveda should also be included in this Bill. I entirely agree with him that Ayurveda is a modern science. Homoeopathy is also a modern science. Not only in this country, but in Germany and America, there are these Institutes and colleges. I think we have taken homoeopathy from those countries also. There are colleges and clinics in homoeopathy. In other countries they study Ayurveda from here. I entirely agree that there should be an All-India Institute of Ayurvedic sciences and one separately for homoeopathic sciences, as there are in other countries also. For instance, I can tell you that in several universities in Germany, they teach not only homoeopathy, they teach Ayurveda. They teach Susruta and Charaka.

An Hon. Member: Not in India.

An Hon. Member: In India also.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: In India also, there are universities... .

An Hon. Member: Where?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: There is a university in Hardwar where Ayurveda is taught and Ayurveda degree is also given.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member go on. Whichever hon. Member catches my eye, I shall also give him an opportunity to speak.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Any way, there are universities in Germany where Ayurveda is taught. Therefore, I do not think there is any point in mixing up these two things. Here, the question is simple. This is a very important Bill. At the same time, it is a very simple Bill.
good confusing the issue. It is not as if hon. Members do not want a research institute for modern medicine. All are agreed that there ought to be one. The only point is whether in this, the other one should be tacked on or whether there should be a separate institute, so that each one may develop and ultimately they may collaborate and bring up the country to one of its greatest heights. The only point is, when we are talking of the one, we are introducing the other. This is exclusive. What is the harm? If there is an institute exclusively for Ayurveda, what is the harm? Once this is established, if there is no similar institute with so much expenditure for Ayurveda, etc., if expenditure is the main point, hon. Members can certainly say, let us have an equally big institute or bigger institute with 300 crores.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: With the greatest deference, I beg you to clear one point. Then everything will be over. You will please see the wording of this Bill. The words are modern sciences. According to my hon. friend Dr. Suresh Chandra, and according to you also, homoeopathy, etc., are modern sciences. If this is accepted, it will apply to all modern sciences. But, this Bill does not say so. It will apply only to allopathy. Kindly clarify the point, the meaning of modern sciences, and whether the Bill will apply to all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the harm if it is intended exclusively for allopathy?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: You ask, what is the harm. I may point out....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not interpreting. Let us assume that the term modern sciences restricts it to allopathy. Is it not open to the Government to say, I will have a separate institute for Ayurveda and a third one for homoeopathy? Why should we tack on the one with the other, making a kichdi? That may be possible in the mind of the hon. Minister. Let there be patience. There is nothing lost. We can have any number of institutes. If it is the object of the institute to confine it specially for allopathy, let it be so confined. Let us not include in it the others. It will be neither the one nor the other. Hon. Members need not become emotional in this matter. One or two suggestions have already been made. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has already said that the scope must be enlarged and the others also must be included. I think Dr. Suresh Chandra has spoken. I call upon Shri Ramachandra Reddi.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I have not yet spoken. There was a dialogue between Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and the Chair.

My hon. friend Shri Mohanlal Saksena has already raised a very important point and that concerns the financial implications of the Bill. He has said that in this Bill no financial implications have been shown. As far as my information goes, provision for this institute has been made in our First Five-Year Plan. This has also been included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Therefore, I feel that there is no point in demanding special financial implications now here.

Coming to the merits of the Bill, in clause 4 of the Bill, it is said that there will be more official members controlling this institute. I suggest that there should be more non-official members included here. Another point has been referred to by my hon. friend Shri T. S. A. Chettiar who pointed out that in clause 20 it is said that the Institute shall prepare for every year a report of its activities during that year and submit the report to the Central Government, but his amendment was that the report should be submitted not only to the Central Government, but also to the Parliament.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I will accept the amendment.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I think the hon. Minister has accepted it.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the amendment that has been accepted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see later on.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore); I presume, I have no time to argue. I shall only confine myself to a few points here and there. In clause 3 of the Bill, the wording is "All-India Institute of Medical Sciences". I should think that these words should be amended so as to confine the scope of the Bill only to allopathy. They can as well say, All-India Institute of allopathy. If they make it clear like that, all the controversy will be over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There seem to be a number of sciences in allopathic medicine itself.
Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Clause 4 says,

"four representatives of the medical faculties of Indian Universities to be nominated by the Central Government...."

I think it is necessary to make it more clear, though not in the Act itself, at least in the rules that have to be framed under this Act. It is not possible for the Central Government to impartially select people, the four representatives, from so many universities and so many medical institutions. On the other hand, it must be possible for the Central Government to call for a panel of names of persons from each institution and from that finally select four members.

Clause 15 (b) provides for facilities for research in the various branches of the sciences mentioned. When research is undertaken, I think it is much better in a country like India to have co-ordinated research not only with regard to Allopathic science, but also with regard to other allied sciences. The other sciences in India also might be taken into consideration and co-ordinated research may be thought of in this connection. I do not have any time to go into the details about that.

I am afraid that under this Act this new institution or the Government would be interfering too much with the curricula of studies of the several institutions and there will be some sort of overlapping of activities if under-graduate training also is undertaken in this institution. If it is confined only to post-graduate training, that will be much better. If, on the other hand, they want to have under-graduate training also there, special care has to be taken to see that such under-graduates are chosen from all regions and all States. Otherwise, there is every possibility of favouritism coming in, and some of the non-influential regions may be excluded from availing of the advantages of this institution.

Under this Act there is every possibility of imposing the ideas of this institution on the existing institutions which are doing very meritorious work. Unless there is a complete discussion of some of the subjects before they impose their ideas, it will be very difficult for some of those institutions that have already advanced very much, to take the ideas or the decisions of this institution and adopt them there.

Then, with regard to post-graduate training, I would suggest that recruitment and admission should be on an All-India basis maintaining parity between State and State and region and region. Otherwise, there will be a sort of regional favouritism which I should think in an institution like this must be prevented.

Much has been already said by my esteemed friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava about Ayurveda and other sciences, and therefore I do not want to speak on them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not wish to enter into the merits of this Bill at all because I find that there is hardly any time to offer any useful criticism so far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned. But I will point out one very glaring defect in the introduction and consideration of this Bill which goes to the root of the whole case, and I will put it before you to consider whether or not to proceed with the consideration of this Bill on account of constitutional lacuna. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, being completely conscious of the fact that he has got a big majority with him, is just laughing over a very legal affair. That is not fair on his part and I should request him to bear with me for a moment, to hear what I have to say.

The whole difficulty about this Bill is that firstly it offends against rule 87 of our Rules of Procedure. The financial memorandum which has been attached to this Bill is not in conformity with the provisions of this rule. This rule requires that a Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law. I would like to know whether it has been mentioned that under this or that particular clause so much expenditure recurring or non-recurring is going to be incurred.

I will again draw the attention of the House through you to the fact that this Bill offends against the constitutional provision of article 110 read with article 117 inasmuch as the certificate of the President is only to the consideration, and not to the introduction of this Bill. This Bill cannot be introduced as in the statement filed it has been said that under Demand No. 47 and Demand No.
126 expenditure is going to be incurred on account of the passing of this Bill. In other words, appropriation from the Consolidated Fund to the extent of Rs. 69·68 lakhs is going to take place. So far as the question of appropriation from the Consolidated Fund of India is concerned, article 117 (1) says that whenever there is a question of appropriation of monies out of the Consolidated Fund of India, a Bill or amendment making provisions for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President. I therefore submit that the introduction of this Bill was entirely illegal and ultra vires. Therefore, my submission is this, that whatever may be the present position, this Bill cannot be proceeded with as it has now interfered with the ordinary constitutional rights of this House. Therefore, my submission is that the Bill shall not be considered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I, of course, do not know about the constitutional position regarding the financial memorandum. If we look upon it from the human point of view, I feel that it is in the rightness of things that we have an all-India Institute for allopathic medicine.

Especially after having gone through clause 15 of the Bill I find that this institution has a very wide scope of work which is as a matter of fact rather ambitious. It includes not only teaching, post-graduate and under-graduate, it has to provide facilities for research, it has to conduct experiments in new methods of medical education. It has to set up one or more medical colleges in the different departments of preventive and social medicine. It has to set up dental colleges and nursing colleges, and most important of all, rural and urban health organisations. The list goes on further: training of different types of health workers, training of teachers for different medical colleges in India etc. I think it is a very big and ambitious plan. In this age what we need is more and more specialisation. So, while I am at one with Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that we should develop as far as possible Ayurvedic medicine, I think we should go in for specialisation and have separate institutions. It is also true that our people find it more and more difficult to get Allopathic medicine because of its expensive system of treatment. This is particularly true of the average persons in the villages or the middle class and poor people in the towns. But I would rather plead for a cheaper system of medicine and not oppose allopathy as such. The patent medicines which are now being sold at such high prices should be made available at lower prices. But, at the same time, it is also true that in the modern system of medicines specially in Allopathy, there are different departments which have to be developed. For instance, there is physiotherapy, there is occupational therapy and there are other medical technical departments which have to be developed, and as such I think this is more than what one Institute can carry out. If they can carry out even half of what they have listed in clause 15, I think it would be enough for one Institute to look after. But I would rather like to point out that there are certain other features in the Bill, which should have attracted greater attention from the hon. Members of the Lok Sabha.

For instance, there is the provision in clause 15 (v) for the setting up of rural and urban health organisations where the students will get field training. Here, I feel that whilst it is true that we need a central organisation, yet the plea that has been made by various Members, that we should try and balance the development of medical institutions in various parts of the country deserves consideration. While it is not possible to have such big institutions all over the country, at the same time it is possible to spread out these rural and urban health organisations which will be the training ground for the medical, dental and nursing students of the institute. The setting up of these organisations in various parts of India will in itself give those who are studying at the central institute a much greater knowledge of the types of areas in which they have to work, and the problems with which they will be faced. I think this is one of the features of the Bill—(where the provision made has been very weak)—which should have been developed further, and which should have attracted the attention of the hon. Members more.

I also agree with my hon. friend Shri Ramachandra Reddy that we should be quite clear in our minds that though this central institute may be located in New Delhi, yet it must try to create cadres for the whole of India; and the persons who will join this institute must be drawn from all over India, and there must be some plans for provid-
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[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]: ing for the backward regions specially, so that those that do not have medical colleges and medical facilities developed in their areas, such as we have in Calcutta, or Bombay, will have greater opportunities to avail themselves of the benefits and facilities provided in this institute.

I think we should have attacked this Bill along these lines, and tried to find out how far we could have made further recommendations in this regard, and made improvements and additions in clause 15 where we have some ten or twelve sub-clauses.

Regarding the composition of the institute, I feel it is rather important that we should have representatives of the medical faculties of the Indian universities. We find that according to the provision in the Bill, four representatives of the medical faculties of Indian universities are going to be nominated by the Central Government. But I feel that we should have a few more, because it is necessary that this central institute should become the centre where we shall have the collective wisdom of all the institutions that are already there in various parts of India like Madras, Calcutta and Bombay where we have very fine institutions which have gained experience as a result of so many years of teaching and research. Their experience will certainly be valuable, and therefore, representatives from among those experienced personnel also should be on this institute, so that we shall be able to build and develop on what we have already got.

If the idea is, as is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that we should become self-sufficient by developing a cadre and an institute, whereby the practice of sending students abroad for foreign training can be done away with—and I think we can really become self-sufficient—then I feel that by establishing this institute, we would be doing a patriotic job, which if well done will really be good. But that does not mean that we are minimising the importance of having an Ayurvedic institute. An institute for such sciences should also be brought into existence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Gidwani.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: When do I have any chance to speak?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is already 6.30 p.m. and we have been waiting here for the last seven hours in order that we may get an opportunity to speak. And now my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi has raised some legal issue. We also want to consider that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall state what I have to say on that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You may give your ruling certainly but we also want to partake in the debate on the legal point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must have said already what he had to say.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Even if I have not said that I would like to point out that we have already sat for seven hours, and now to ask the Lok Sabha to go on...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I informed hon. Members that we shall sit till seven o’clock today and conclude this Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But that will be against the decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the financial implication is concerned, and the objection that has been raised is concerned, it is not a regular objection or a point of order that has been raised with regard to proceeding with the consideration of this Bill. The hon. Member only said in the course of his speech that this point also may be taken into consideration. But inasmuch as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava says that I ought to dispose of that objection, I would straightway say that this is not a money Bill. It is only a financial Bill. It is not provided in article 117 of the Constitution... .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry there is a mistake. Will you permit me to say... .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to permit the hon. Member to say anything now. I have heard the hon. Member sufficiently. After all, there is a limit to hearing.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: But one mistake is creeping every now and then.
Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not so. It is not one of first impression. Hon. Members would kindly recall that on a prior occasion, a similar Bill had been brought forward here, and I had my own doubts in respect of that Bill. The hon. Prime Minister also was here at that time, and I said then that I would leave it to the House. Subsequently we considered the whole matter.

And it was brought to our notice that any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India by itself does not require a sanction under clause 1 of article 117, and that clause 3 of article 117 does provide for expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Clause 1 of article 117 refers to those cases which are specifically mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause 1 of article 110; that is to say, the Bills contemplated therein must provide for expenditure, and actually in so many terms it must say that from the Consolidated Fund of India, such and such sums shall be spent.

Here, the provision is that the fund of the institute will consist of all moneys provided by the Central Government, and all moneys provided by other sources. But from what source? That is for Government to say.

Under these circumstances, this Bill does not come strictly within the scope of clause 1 of article 117. It comes only under clause 3 of article 117, and so far as that goes, the recommendation of the President has been given in so many terms. So far as introduction of the Bill is concerned, no sanction is necessary; only for the consideration and passing, that sanction is necessary, and that sanction has been obtained.

Now, I would call upon Shri Gidwani. At 6.43 p.m. I intend calling the hon. Minister.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I hope you will give me also a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to give any chance.

Shri Joachim Alva: I beg of you to give me a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I cannot give any chance.

Shri Joachim Alva: You said that you would close the debate at 7 p.m. So, there is still chance for two more to speak. The Minister was to be called only at a quarter to seven of the clock.


Shri Gidwani: I know the Bill is a very important one. Hon. Members would kindly recall that on a prior occasion, a similar Bill had been brought forward here, and I had my own doubts in respect of that Bill. The hon. Prime Minister also was here at that time, and I said then that I would leave it to the House. Subsequently we considered the whole matter.

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[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

has been engendered over a Bill which is really a very straightforward and simple measure, and as such should have received the unanimous support of this House.

The plan for this All-India Institute of Medical Sciences has been before this House for the last four years; we have discussed the question from the point of view of education, from the point of view of maintaining standards, and also from the point of view of giving to our people post-graduate studies in their own country and in their own background. If you will turn to clause 15 on page 5, you will find that it has been clearly stated there that this institute is meant:

"to provide for undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in the science of modern medicine and other allied sciences, including physical and biological sciences."

As my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty has said, and so clearly said in her speech supporting it, there is no reason why we should not have an institute of this nature. You, Sir, have also said that this does not mean that we are not going to have post-graduate studies in either homoeopathy or Ayurveda. As a matter of fact, post-graduate studies in Ayurveda have already been started on an all-India basis at Jamnagar. And we are upgrading now the College of Homoeopathy in West Bengal, and post-graduate studies, I hope, in Bombay.

Now some criticism has been levelled—I have so little time to reply—as to the official character of the Governing Body. I may bring to the notice of Members that there are merely three or four officials out of the seventeen members, because the non-medical scientists and those representing the Indian Science Congress certainly won't be officials. Representatives of the medical faculties are not likely to be officials. Then there are three Members of Parliament who certainly are not officials. So that objection really does not stand.

Then as far as the recurring expenditure is concerned, in the First Five-Year Plan appropriations for this Institute have been accepted by the Lok Sabha. It has been stated by an hon. Member who opposes this motion that Rs. 131·15 lakhs is the recurring expenditure of this Institute. I would like to bring to his notice, to your notice Sir, and to the notice of the House Rs. 131·15 lakhs is the recurring expenditure for 7 years from 1953 to 1959, and not for one year. Everything has been given before. I have no time to go into the details of the expenditure.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: What is the initial expenditure?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As far as the rural and urban centres are concerned, we are going to give teaching in them; it does not mean that there will not be rural and urban centres as Shrimati Renu Chakravarty pointed out, in other parts of India. Doubts were raised as to whether the existing medical colleges will stop post-graduate studies. I would like to assure Members, 'No', because I have upgraded certain departments for post-graduate studies in various States. That process will be continued.

Then all kinds of colleges are not to be concentrated here. The nursing college and the dental college certainly are going to be here with this Institute. You cannot ask me to remove this Institute today from Delhi, because the decision for having it in Delhi was taken many years ago.

I have been asked by one Member to give him an assurance about a college in Delhi and to start the same with the Irwin Hospital. If my plans had come about, this Institute would have been functioning by now, but I had to give up the Irwin Hospital at that time. Now, after the States Reorganisation Report is through, and if Delhi does come under the Centre, as has been suggested by that Commission, the Irwin Hospital will then be available. I have certainly in mind that there should be a college in Delhi so that people from this part of the world may not have to go outside for their studies.

I need not discuss Ayurveda because it is not relevant to this issue. I was told that in China many things were being done which we should copy. I may say that China is going ahead with modern medicine, and what is more, they have asked me if they may be allowed to come and study this Bill. In fact, I have sent them a copy of this Bill. They are determined to bring in a measure similar to this in China also.
Shri Joachim Alva: Have they been told about the glories of ayurveda?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not talking about ayurveda now because it is irrelevant to the issue. I may say this that I have consulted the best medical educational minds in India, I have consulted scientific minds in India other than medical, persons who practise sciences allied to medicine. I have also consulted the Medical Council of India.

About the name, we call it the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. We do not call it the All India Institute of Modern Medical Sciences. I may say that the name, as it is, is all-inclusive. As ayurveda and homoeopathy develop and as such of them are taken in to modern sciences, they will certainly also benefit greatly by this institution.

With these few words, I would like to assure the Lok Sabha again that there is no insult meant to ayurveda or to any other system of medicine. This is a pure, honest attempt to bring to this country good standards of medical education and to make them available to all. I quite agree that medical relief should be made cheaper. That will be achieved when we start manufacturing our own medicines and make the highest medical education available to your young people in our own country.

As regards the amendments, I have to say something.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be when the amendments are moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

Shri Joachim Alva: I had given notice of an amendment at 11 a.m.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Notice is not accepted.

Shri Joachim Alva: You had promised to give me an opportunity to speak during the clause by clause discussion stage. I will take only two or three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Joachim Alva: I would like to refer to clause 2 regarding the term 'Governing Body'. This 'Governing Body' is a very misleading term. The Selection Committee has been already advertised in the papers. The Selection Committee consists of very very old men, who never had experience of research, clinical work, the teaching side or the operative work or any other side for over ten or nearly 20 years. They are men over 60 years of age and less than 70. The best men in the medical research now are under 50 years of age, those who have been trained either in Germany, U.K. or U.S.A.

Now, the Selection Committee has been advertised. They will appoint all the professors. The Director will be appointed by the Government. The Director is going to be perhaps a retired politician who has not had any teaching or operative work or anything of that sort for nearly two decades, Sir, this is very very important. The Lok Sabha has been completely misled in regard to the appointment. The cart has been put before the horse, and the advertisement has been made. All the posts have been advertised. What is the job of the Governing Body? The Director is going to be appointed by Government. Perhaps he will be a 'kushamat'. This job must go to a young man under 50 trained in the U.K. or the United States or Russia or China or anywhere. Great are the glories of ayurveda. Unfortunately, nothing is said about it. Greater are the glories of unani. If research is done in the proper way, in this land that is Bharat, we shall have greater glories still.

Who are the members of the Selection Committee? I will read out their names and ages: Dr. Lakshnaswamy Mudaliar—68; Dr. Jivraj Mehta—68, Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, who was turned down by the UPSC—63; Dr. C. G. Padid—62 and Dr. Khanolkar—61. None of them has had operative, clinical research or teaching experience for the last 15 years. These are the men who are going to fix the future of our young men. We all know of the racketeering in medicine in Bombay and Calcutta. In Calcutta, one doctor collects Rs. 64 for consultation. Our young men and women in the profession, the finest and the best, are willing to work for salaries of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000. But these racketeers come in the way.
Perhaps the Minister has in mind a Director who has practised commercialised vice in the profession. It is a pity that the oath of a medical man is ignored. What is the oath a medical man has to take? 'I shall attend unto the sick and wounded without any distinction of caste or creed....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is all this relevant?

Shri Joachim Alva: The Selection Committee is not fired by any ideas. It has one of its members a man who has been turned down by the UPSC. The men who are on the Committee must be young men under 50. Already in other Universities in other great countries, they have electoral colleges consisting of first-rate medical men. There is only one administrator to help them. The Director should be a young man of 50. The Deputy Director should be a man of 50. Please keep away those old men. They may just sit on the seats of power as politicians. If I am 60 and I cannot handle a knife I must not be kept. You cannot keep this man. That is why I want this House to be seized of the appointments that are to be made, and that no manipulations are managed. I do admit that Safdarjung Hospital is one of the best hospitals. It must be run on the highest policy of public health. In the USSR and in U.K. hospitals or public health is run on highest lines and at the top appointments are not manipulated. If they are manipulated, manipulators should be turned out of office. Dr. Raja was turned down by the UPSC and we are smuggling him as selector. How can this go on? The hon. Member has to read my mind or the mind of the Government of India as to who the Director is going to be.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh—rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member did not want to speak.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: How can the Selection Committee be appointed before the Bill is passed? The appointment of the Selection Committee implies the passing of the Bill. How is it done? Naturally, there is suspicion in the minds of people that it is because certain people are going to be appointed and certain people are going to be given jobs.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to say that appointments have been made before the Bill is passed?

Shri Joachim Alva: All the appointments are to be made by the Selection Committee and before the Bill has come to the Lok Sabha.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Only one appointment has so far been made to the All India Medical Institute and that has been done with the consent of the UPSC. I have got nothing more to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some appointments have to be made even before the building is constructed. It is a Medical
College and a Medical Institute. How best is it to be constructed, what are the apparatus required and so on and so forth are and all points to be considered and who is the man that is to give information on all these. Therefore, somebody has to be appointed and put in charge. I know so far as the Central Leather Institute was concerned even before the building was erected, they had to appoint some Director under whose guidance work could be done. These are technical matters.

The question is:
That clauses 2 to 10...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, are you putting all the clauses from 2 to 10 to vote? I want to speak on clause 9.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will put clauses 2 to 8.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to speak on clause 9. I will reserve that clause. Let me finish other amendments to other clauses.

The question is:

“That clause 10 stands part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11.— (Governing Body etc.)

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 35—
for “regulations” substitute “rules”.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Minister accept it?

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Sir, I have not given my reasons. Let me just put my views before the Lok Sabha. There are rules which are meant to be framed by the Government and there are regulations which are meant to be framed by the Institute. In the Bill it has been said in clause 30 (d),

“the allowances, if any, to be paid to the Chairman and the members of the Governing Body and of standing and ad hoc committees;”

These are to be under regulations made by the Institute.

Under clause 29, the power of the Government to make rules, sub-clause (d) mentions the powers and functions to be exercised and discharged by the President of the Institute. Under clause 11,

“The President of the Institute shall be the Chairman of the Governing Body and as Chairman thereof shall exercise such powers and discharge functions as may be prescribed by regulations.”

It means that these regulations will be framed by the Institute and under the rule-making powers of the Central Government it has been laid down that the functions of the President will be under the rules framed by the Central Government. Now there is clear inconsistency between the two. Let the hon. Minister see.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: What I wish to bring to your notice is that rules are made by Government and regulations are made by the Institute after the approval of the Government and this just means wider powers to the Chairman because he has to deal with a wide variety of subjects in regard to administration. What the hon. Member is saying is really covered by clause 7 (2).

“So, there is no point in accepting the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member press his amendment?

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Yes, Sir; that is very clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 35—
for “regulations” substitute “rules”. The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 11 stands part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 14 were added to the Bill.
Clause 15.—(Functions of the Institute.)

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Sir, I beg to move:
Omit lines 18 to 20.

In clause 15, functions of the Institute have been enumerated and in one sub-clause it has been laid down:
"deal with any property belonging to, or vested in, the Institute in any manner which is considered necessary for promoting the objects specified in section 14;"

That means he can sell away the property belonging to the Institute or mortgage it or ......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is qualified by 'which is considered necessary for promoting the objects' of the Institute.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Institute is, in legal parlance a juristic personality and, therefore, it alone can deal with its properties. I do not accept this amendment ......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think the hon. Member wants to press his amendment.

The question is:
"That clause 15 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18.—(Budget of the Institute.)

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I beg to move:
Add at the end:
"and a copy thereof shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

7 p.m.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have accepted the amendment and a copy of the report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month of its receipt.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am talking of the earlier one, that is to clause 18.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: You cannot place the budgets of individual institutes before Parliament, but I accept the amendment to clause 20, with this modification so that it will read "and a copy of this report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month of its receipt."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand the hon. Member is not pressing his amendment.

The question is:
"That clause 18 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20.—(Annual Report.)

Shri K. C. Sodhia: We do not have a report of the Institute and we have had sufficient experience ......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your amendment is accepted by the hon. Minister with a slight modification.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I beg to move:
Add at the end:
"and a copy of this report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has accepted it with the addition of the words "within one month of its receipt."

Shri Chettiar is not here to move his amendment.

The question is:
Add at the end:
"and a copy of this report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month of its receipt."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:
"That clause 20, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 and 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30.—(Power to make regulations.)

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I beg to move:
After line 42, add:
"(bb) defining the powers and functions of the Governing Body."
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: This is already covered by clause 11, sub-clause (2) read along with clause 30, sub-clause (1)(a). Both of them should be read together and this is covered by them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, you say that this amendment is unnecessary.

The question is:

Page 9—after line 42, add:

“(bb) defining the powers and functions of the Governing Body.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 30 stands part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: There is no quorum now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should attend to the Bill instead of counting the number of Members.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This bill (विपेक) की (क्षेत्र) इस तरह से हैः

“It is hereby declared that the office of President or member shall not disqualify its holder for being chosen as, or for being, a member of either House of Parliament.”

वेरी गुजरातिया यह है कि यह संसद सियासत के विषय पर लिखिता है धीरे पालिकामंत्री की प्राकृतिक है—सभा के किसी हस्ताक्षर के जिसमें की प्राकृतिकता के मुद्दतिक कहीं, बलि पालिकामंत्री प्राकृतिक है। इतने व्यहम (महरपुरुष) मामले को कलसिकर (विनाश) करते लिये कमसे कम कोर्ट तो होता बाहियं, लेकिन इस बात यही पर गॉसे ज्यादा मेम्बर नहीं हैं फिर भी मे उस की परवाह नहीं करता हूँ। (Interruption)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: परवाह नहीं है।

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: हाँ, मे इस की परवाह नहीं करता हूँ धीरे वह इस लिये कराया गया नहीं है। एक मंत्री ने उपयोग किया, लेकिन आप ने कहा फक नहीं, बलि हो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry that my language has been misunderstood. My Hindi is wrong. What I meant was that I counted it and I did not find that there is absence of quorum. Possibly my counting was wrong.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If you count the number now, it is not more than 44.

An Hon. Member: Members are coming and going.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When the matter is being discussed, they should be here.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Does the hon. Member want the deletion of this clause?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is no question of that. First of all I shall convince the House that I am right. I do not want that it should come as a concession.

An Hon. Member: The hon. Minister is accepting it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am submitting that I should be allowed to make my speech. She may accept it or not, but she should decide the matter on merits and not because she wants to get the bill passed as soon as possible.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Is there anything wrong about that?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is he an advocate for the hon. Minister? If there is no quorum, we cannot proceed with it and I do not want to speak to empty benches.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking for the bell to be rung.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We can meet tomorrow and take about five minutes over this.

An Hon. Member: Better adjourn till tomorrow.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But I want to go on and there is no ban on my making a speech. If it comes to a division, we shall have to divide on this.

7-08 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is still no quorum. This will be taken up as the first Bill tomorrow. Only clause 9 remains to be discussed and there is the third reading. All told, we will devote twenty minutes for this.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 21st February, 1956.
OBITUARY REFERENCE . 287-90

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant), Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and the Deputy-Speaker made references to the passing away of Acharya Narendra Deva, a sitting member of Rajya Sabha. Thereafter the Lok Sabha stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 290

(1) A copy of Results of by-elections held since the First General Elections 1951-52 upto the 31st July, 1955.


REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . . 290

Thirty-first report of the Business Advisory Committee was adopted with the modification that instead of one hour, two hours shall be allotted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill.

RELEASE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT . . . . 291

The Deputy-Speaker informed the Lok Sabha that he had received a letter from the Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Orissa, Cuttack, intimating that Shri R. N. S. Deo and Shri Sarangadhar Das, M. P.s, who were arrested under section 188 I.P.C. were released unconditionally on the 13th February, 1956.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT . . . . 291-402

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad moved a Motion of Thanks on the President’s Address. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy seconded the motion. The discussion was not concluded.

CONSIDERATION OF BILL . . . . 402-40

All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill was further considered. Motion to consider was adopted. Consideration of clauses was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY 21ST FEBRUARY, 1956.

Consideration and passing of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill and further discussion on the motion on Address by the President.