

[Shri Shyam Dhar Misra]

(2) a copy of Administration Report of the Kerala State Electricity Board, for the year 1961-62 under section 75(1A) of the Kerala Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4628/65].

CENTRAL EXCISE (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1159 dated the 14th August, 1965, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4629/65.]

12.01 hrs.

MOTION OF NO.—CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday I had extended the time by one hour. I wanted to accommodate Dr. Aney and Shri J. B. Singh.....

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Shri P. K. Ghosh was on his feet.

Mr. Speaker: But I cannot help it. When objection was taken by one of the Members of the Opposition that there is no quorum, the House had to be adjourned. We will have to proceed with the reply of the Prime Minister.

Shri Karni Singhji: Shri P. K. Ghosh was on his feet.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. But what can I do? I also wanted to accommodate Shri J. B. Singh.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): It is the convention that unfinished speeches are allowed to be finished

the next day. I may be allowed to finish my speech.

Mr. Speaker: I had declared yesterday in the morning that the debate would be concluded by yesterday evening and that we will have the Prime Minister's reply today. I have to apologise to the Members whom I have not been able to call though I did my best to accommodate them.

श्री ज० व० सिंह (वोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लीजिए। यह मेरा कसूर तो नहीं है कि कोरम नहीं था। जब भी हम कुछ कहना चाहेंगे, तो हमें शायद अडिटर में टाइम मिलेगा और उस वक्त कोरम नहीं होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें बोलने का अवसर कब मिलेगा? मैं चुनकर अथवा हूँ कूड़ा-करकट से और ये लोग चुनकर आए हैं जनता से इनको बोलने का अधिकार है। अगर इस तरह से हमारे हकों पर हमला होगा और हमारे हकों की रक्षा नहीं होगी, तो हमारा तो फंक्शन करना ही मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur

Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Members of the Opposition are free to move a No-Confidence Motion whenever they so like. But I would merely like to say that to make it, more or less, a routine matter in every session of the House is perhaps not setting up a very healthy precedent and especially in the present context of things. I would merely say that this Motion is very regrettable.

I am thankful to Mr. Masani for the few good words he spoke about me. We differ in our views and we belong to different parties, but this should not cause any bitterness at all between us. We have worked for more than thirty years together and I think it should sustain our old acquaintance and friendship.

The main attack on our policies has been that we have made a very big Plan and this Plan will cause great difficulties for us. As the House is aware, soon after our independence, we had to concentrate on the economic development of the country. Naturally this was the first and foremost task for the Government and we have pursued it to the maximum extent possible.

What was the context in which we decided that we should try to develop our country on a planned basis? Sir, we have, of course, our own ideology and our own policy, but we felt that we need not have a very dogmatic approach but it was essential that there should be planned development and we felt—or the Government felt—that there should be regular Five-Year Plans.

Our problem is that our needs are tremendous. We have been subjected to slavery for a long period and we find ourselves in an extremely miserable position because, wherever and in whichever direction we go, we find, that the country is backward; whether it is roads, ports, railways, power, electricity, industry, mines or any other field, we find that we are extremely backward and we have to catch up with the events. But we should also realise that, for that, we have to find the necessary resources. What are we to do if the needs and requirements are great? We have to fulfil those needs and requirements and, in fact, what we have planned for falls far short of fulfilling our needs and requirements. Whether it is the State Governments or even, if I might say so, the Members of Parliament or others, they all want the various things to be done and different measures and steps taken to remove many of the deficiencies which prevail in the country. This compels us to have a bigger Plan and it is in this context that we find that we have to draw up a bigger Plan every time because we have to catch up with the tempo which the earlier Plans have created. If we do not do

it, then it would mean the stagnation of our economy which would ultimately result in the misery of our people. We do believe . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I am sorry to interrupt. Why did the Prime Minister suggest one year's respite for consolidation? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister had yielded, and therefore, I asked the question. Why should my hon. friends shout?

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): When the Opposition Members were speaking, they were interrupting, but when the Prime Minister is speaking now, they want that we should not interrupt.

Mr. Speaker: I would just request the hon. Prime Minister in regard to one thing. If he is prepared to answer those interruptions, then he might yield, but if he wants to proceed uninterrupted, then he might continue, and I would ask the hon. Members not to interrupt. But when he himself sits down, then I have no option but to permit the interruption.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He had sat down, and that was why I put my question.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members now not to interrupt. I presume that the hon. Prime Minister does not want to yield. So, he might be allowed to proceed uninterrupted. There should be no interruptions. At the end of his speech, if there is anything to be asked, then I shall permit a few questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He may not yield in future, but when I put my question, he had yielded.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member might as well have waited to listen to my speech and then put his question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was because he had yielded that I asked the question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I was saying, in the present circumstances we have no alternative but to go in for a bigger plan, because the country wants it and the country needs tremendous changes and great developments. Even our industrialists will also, I have no doubt, want a much bigger plan. But, of course, they would like to depend on getting aid and help more and more from foreign countries. Of course, we cannot accept that policy, because we have to depend more and more on ourselves. I do not mean to suggest that we do not want aid or help from other countries, but ultimately our objective has to be to reduce the quantum of help which we get from abroad. In fact, a much bigger plan was proposed in the Planning Commission; various committees met and there was a suggestion to have a plan of about Rs. 27,000 crores first and then of Rs. 24,000 crores.

Siri Ranga (Chittoor): Why not Rs. 30,000 crores?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There was even a suggestion for a plan of Rs. 30,000 crores. But after having taken everything into consideration we felt that we must look to the resources as well. There is no point in just being an idealist. Before we accept any plan, we must see what the resources are and how far it would be feasible to find both the external and internal resources. After having had talks with the Chief Ministers of various States, we came to the conclusion that it would be possible for them to find the necessary resources which had to be found from the States, and the Centre also would be in a position to find the necessary resources. So, in these circumstances, we agreed to this figure of Rs. 21,500 crores.

However, I must say that we will have to keep a constant watch on the resources position, and if we find that necessary resources are not forthcoming we will have to review the position. I do not think that this would happen, but yet I would like to say

that we must find the necessary resources; but if we do not get them, whether by the states or by the Centre, then we will have to review our position most carefully. In fact, every year at the time of the presentation of the Budget, the resources position will be carefully examined. It is necessary that we tap new resources and new sources. I know there will be taxation. We will try to get funds from our public sector projects through their earnings. There will be savings. All these elements will help in finding the necessary resources.

I have, however, a feeling that in regard to taxes, we can certainly tap new avenues. But in some cases, we have also to consider if a particular taxation measure has not reached the saturation point, and if it means almost a no-return, then we have to review the position. We have to consider it, because what we want is a constant flow of money and resources for our plan, and we should not certainly give the impression that there has to be taxation for taxation's sake.

We will also have to be very careful in regard to our foreign exchange position. We do not know what we will get from other countries with a view to finding necessary foreign exchange resources for the plan. But yet the picture does not seem to be very dim; the prospects seem to be, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. However, I would not like to express my views categorically one way or the other. Yet an effort has to be made, and our Finance Minister would soon be going to the United States and to some other countries with a view to discuss matters and see that necessary resources are made available for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Of course, in a socialist society, the public sector has to receive the highest priority. I would not like to say much as to how our public sector projects have functioned . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not worth saying.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But as far as I can say, except for a few projects, on the whole the other projects have functioned very well indeed.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In fact, the Finance Minister the other day mentioned the figures, the profits and earnings from the public sector projects. If we do not have the desire and necessary strength to run these public sector projects profitably—it is not merely a question of ideology—we will certainly have to reconsider. But I have no doubt that in a few years, in course of time, our public sector projects will be doing much better than the private sector projects. We have made considerable improvement in management, and we will have to effect further improvements, but it is necessary that the public sector projects should cover as many areas as possible. Of course, we have the private sector projects, and they have to play their own role. I would say that Government will try to help them as much as it can in order to achieve the targets which have been prescribed for them.

Shri Masani paid compliments to Pakistan for the progress they have made. I do not grudge it.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I did not, somebody else perhaps.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Perhaps someone else said it. I would not like to go into details, and, I do not want to compare ourselves with other countries. Still, some kind of propaganda is being carried on, and therefore I thought I should make it clear as to what kind of progress Pakistan has made. It is only after a long period of very slow growth in the 1950's that Pakistan's economy has begun to grow rapidly, at over 5% per annum since 1959-60. Agriculture which grew only by 1.3 per cent per annum in the 1950's shows a rate of increase of 3.5% since 1959-60, which is about the average rate of growth of Indian agriculture over a

much longer period. The rate of growth in India in 1964-65 was 7.33 per cent, according to estimates just published.

No less important is the fact that Pakistan's development had been accompanied by a much greater disparity in income between the poor and the rich, and I shall quote what Mr. R. F. Husain has written in *The Times*, London, on August 13th. He had said:

"In the economic sphere there is great activity and on the whole the country gives an impression of expansion. There are more jobs and more moneys in people's pocket, but the disparity between the rich and the poor has increased alarmingly. The differences in their living conditions is glaring.

"The rich areas are remarkably clean and the poor disgustingly dirty. On paper vast sums of money are allocated to improve conditions, but all too often the money finds its way into the private pocket."

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Where is the difference?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not say that we have completely removed all disparities. There are disparities in our country. Of course, there is a section which has reaped enormous benefits, and yet our effort has been to make an all-round development, all-round progress. There are sections in our country which are suffering or have suffered, yet it cannot be denied that a very large number of our people, their size is very great, have benefited by our plans and programmes. I would also like to add that compared with our population and with the area, Pakistan has got almost double the aid which we have received from other countries. That is a factor with which greater development is possible.

I know that we are facing a difficult situation in so far as food is concerned. It has caused us great concern during the last month and a half.

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This is rather a strange situation but unfortunately there has been a short-fall in the rains. This caused a special kind of situation creating doubts in the minds of the farmers as well as traders. The result is that there has been a shortage of food-grains in some parts of the country and there have been special difficulties in certain pockets. Luckily, we have now got the rains and it has given some relief. It has to be realised that the bigger wholesalers and if I may say so big farmers have got foodgrains with them and they will have to be tackled . . .

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I know there will be some difficulty in handling the big farmers but the State Governments have no alternative, the State Governments will have to handle and tackle the big farmers; they should try to persuade them, whatever the methods be. But this has to be tackled and they have to be handled.

Secondly, we are getting imports and we expect to get adequate imports and we will try to help the areas which are in difficulties and try to help them as much as we can. This is of course the short term remedy. Immediately we have to do these things. Ultimately it is only greater production which will solve this problem and we attach the highest importance for that to the agricultural sector. Mr. Masani said that our allocation was rather very small and he mentioned this in percentage. In terms of percentage it may not be large as compared to what it was in the Third Plan and I would merely like to tell him that in actual amounts the allocation is double. For instance in the Third Plan the allocation was Rs. 1091 crores. Now, in the fourth Plan, it is Rs. 2,400 crores. In irrigation, power and rural works and rehabilitation and two or three other items which are connected with agriculture, there has been consistent in-

crease; there are big increases in the fourth Plan as compared to the third Plan. If irrigation, power, small industries, transport—all connected with the rural areas—if all these various items which directly benefit agricultural production are included, it will be found that the total figure comes to Rs. 4,387 crores as compared to Rs. 2,141 crores in the third Plan. So, the allocation is quite big.

The point is whether it would be possible for this sector to absorb all this amount of money; if it would be absorbed, naturally we will feel very happy. Not only that. I am prepared to say that in case there is any dearth of money for the agricultural sector, it would be found, and it would naturally be given the highest priority. Secondly, if there is to be any cut in any field, it will not be done in the case of agriculture. We may have to do it in some other sector but not in agriculture.

I would also like to say that what I had suggested was that in the first year of the fourth Five Year Plan, the highest allocation will be made for agriculture. I had said that the Planning Commission should give thought to it and also that they should prepare an integrated plan of agriculture. I do not know how it has appeared in the newspapers. I did not get either any oral or written information from the Planning Commission that they did not agree with this approach. What has appeared in some newspapers is absolutely incorrect. In fact, as I said, the Planning Commission is preparing an integrated plan of agriculture with the necessary inputs and all that; they should prepare a co-ordinated picture of agricultural development. They are doing it, and I have no doubt that the plan that they will draw up for agriculture will certainly put agriculture on a sound footing.

A reference has been made to planning. It has been said that the biggest evil is perhaps the planning of

our country's economic development and for that perhaps the Planning Commission is held responsible. I would merely say that in this vast country, with enormous problems, we cannot go ahead with the economic development without having a plan with us. And if there is no plan, we will present a distorted picture of our economy. I would like to tell Shri Masani that it is not only the socialist countries who have got planning bodies. Even in the United Kingdom there are two bodies which they have set up for planning.

Shri Ranga: Are they super-Cabinets placed on top of the Government. *(Interruption).*

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not a super-Cabinet.

Shri Ranga: You are only a nominal Chairman of the Planning Commission. *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Planning Commission has been given its task, and it has to complete that task. It has completely to follow the policies of the Government. There is absolutely no reason to suggest that they can superimpose their views on the government. But certainly there is constant consultation and discussion and more or less we agree amongst ourselves. Generally we find that we see eye to eye with each other. As I said, U.K. France or other countries have a planning agency. Besides that, I might add that the World Bank, to which I think Mr. Masani will attach importance, also has suggested that there should be a proper plan for development. They will consider giving aid or loan only if a country has got a proper plan for development. In the circumstances, to suggest that planning itself is some kind of evil will not be correct at all. To some extent, I think with some reservation, Mr. Dandeker agreed with it.

We have to depend more and more on ourselves and we must contribute

the maximum, the country will have to give the maximum, in the form of taxes or in other forms. The imposts which have been levied might be heavy, but yet it is an indication of the fact that we want to contribute our best for the fourth plan and for helping in building up our economy. These imposts do not touch the common man at all . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: . . . or needs or items which are daily necessities of life.

What is more important is that in the fourth plan, we must see that there is no deficit financing. Inflationary tendencies have to be checked and curbed. So, even if we have to undertake some burden, we should be willing to do so, so that at least there is no further inflation in our country and the prices are contained within a reasonable limit.

There is some doubt in the minds of the people whether these imposts or checks on imports might not affect our production. There is some substance in it. We will certainly have to consider as to what steps should be taken so that the increase in production is not handicapped. Naturally for raw materials and components, we need free foreign exchange and special efforts will have to be made to get it, so that production, specially in small-scale industries and even bigger industries, does not suffer.

Of course, in a regulated economy, there have to be controls and some regulations and checks. But I do feel that we have also to review side by side whether certain controls could not be lifted. After all, firstly, it is necessary that there should be minimum checks and counter-checks in so far as the setting up of industries is concerned. And, secondly, as I said, if necessary, controls in certain—of course, where it is absolutely essential—cases may be lifted. For example, we have recently lifted controls over some special qualities of

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steel and pig iron, and we have also decided it in principle that cement would be de-controlled except for the quantity which is needed by the Government. So we have to keep under constant review the kind of regulations, checks and controls we have, because it is essential that production should increase and nothing will help the country more than increased production in different directions.

Sir, I must say that the picture which Shri Dandekar painted the other day was as if there had been no progress at all and this country is just going to ruins. I would merely say that over the period of 14 years since we embarked upon planned economic development the real national income of the country has gone up by about 69 per cent, despite increase in population. The real income per head of the population increased by about 27 per cent

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the distribution of that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: . . . production of foodgrains has gone up by over 54 per cent, the agricultural production as a whole rose by about 40 per cent (*Interruption*) . . . in 1963-64 the *per capita* availability of cereals, cloth and a range of manufactured articles has gone up since 1951, industrial production as a whole has been diversified and has increased by over 145 per cent, the generation of electricity is now five times more than what it was at the beginning of the First Plan. Hardly any crude oil was produced or refined in 1950. In 1964 the figures were 2.2 million tonnes and 9 million tonnes respectively. The production of steel presents a similar picture and in the matter of extension of irrigation facilities what has been done over the three Plan-period represents much more than the progress over half a century and in fact more than which preceded it. At the beginning of the First Plan the total gross area irrigated from all sources was about 55.8 million acres. Major

and medium irrigation schemes taken up in the first three Plans have alone an aggregate potential of about 44 million acres.

Shri Ranga: How much is going waste?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: With what we propose to do in the matter of additional irrigation facilities over the Fourth Plan, all but a small proportion of irrigable area in the country would be provided with irrigation facilities. In this field, our achievements could perhaps compare with the best elsewhere. Simultaneously, there has been a large expansion in social services and transport capacity. When all is said and done, this, in the aggregate, represents no mean order of progress (*Interruption*).

I do not mean, Sir, to suggest that everything is satisfactory. We have to make considerable progress (*Interruption*). And, we have to tackle the much more difficult problems the country is faced with. I might, Sir, add that what is more important here is the implementation of our programmes and policies. It has often been said that we have been lacking in proper implementation and execution of our programmes and policies. We have been looking into this matter. There have been various study groups functioning. But I have often felt that, perhaps, these patch-works or these small efforts are not going to meet the situation, and I am of the opinion that there should be a high-power commission to go into this matter (*Interruption*). Because, it must cover the whole gamut of administration. There is the Secretariat, there are the directorates and, then we have also the administration in the districts. I think both these aspects are very important and they must be tackled by a commission which would be sufficiently powerful. I have no doubt that if we have a commission of distinguished people, it will produce adequate results. Their recommendations will be such as would help in

Improving our administration in building up our Secretariat and also in building up the services working in the field. So, in this context, I do hope that this proposal will generally be endorsed and approved, and I think it is an important proposal (*Interruption*).

I would not like to say much on other matters, but I have merely to request this House and also the people outside that we are at the present moment involved in a grim struggle with Pakistan in Kashmir and this is a time in which we should get the support and co-operation of all.

Shri Ranga: You must deserve it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is essential that nothing should be done which would in any way help Pakistan. Any disunity here in the country or any kind of strike will be... .. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should not be a running commentary from so many quarters. Let us hear the Prime Minister quietly. It is not a dialogue that is going on, it is a reply to a debate. It is not a dialogue that everywhere it should be interrupted or private conversation should be indulged in.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनौर): उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने जो कहना था कह दिया। डिबेट में हर एक को अपनी बारी मिलनी है और उस वक्त वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब नेता जो आप बैठिये।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I would like to say, I do not know if

the hon. Members realise the gravity of the situation. I am really amazed over it. After all...

श्री मधु लिमये (मुनेर): प्रधानमंत्री जी यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हम लोग स्थिति की गम्भीरता को नहीं समझते हैं? हम अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं कि वे नाति को सफाई करें।

श्री बागड़ी: वे नाति की सफाई क्यों नहीं करते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप बैठ जायें। पत्नीर उनके हाथ में है इसलिए उनको बालने दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये: वे हमें चार्ज कर रहे हैं कि हम लोग गम्भीरता को नहीं समझ रहे हैं तो हमें कहने का मौका दिया जाय।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I say it and I repeat it, because...

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): यह गलत आप कहते हैं। आप गम्भीरता का अहसास करते तो नाति बतलाते कि आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं और किस लिए सहयोग चाहते हैं? देश में क्या वातावरण निर्माण कर रहे हैं? पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में क्या हो रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There can be only one Member on his legs at a time. We cannot proceed in this manner. I have said it again and again and now I am repeating it... (*Interruptions*). Now I will ask every member to sit down.

श्री रामसेवक यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री हम पर चार्ज लगा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।
माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव पर बंशते समय, सरकार की जिन गलत नीतियों की आलोचना की गई है, उन का स्पष्टीकरण न कर के दूसरी तरफ जा रहे हैं । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त माननीय सदस्य ने स्वीच नहीं देता है । उन्होंने प्राइम-मिनिस्टर का जवाब सुनना है । वाद में मौका देने पर वह अपनी राय दे सकते हैं । इस वक्त वह बैठ जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रधानमंत्री ने सहयोग की अपील की है, इसलिए हमने यह कहा है—वर्ना हम बिल्कुल नहीं कहते । सहयोग किस आधार पर ? किस नीति के लिए ?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I must say that I do not expect any support from the hon. Members of the Socialist Party . . . (interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If three members stand up and talk at the same time, I will have to take some action.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सरकार की नीति ही ऐसी नहीं है कि उस को सहयोग दिया जाये । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर प्रधानमंत्री हमारा सहयोग चाहते हैं, तो उन को अपनी नीति बदलनी चाहिए ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य इसी तरह बोलते जायेंगे, तो मुझे एकशन लेना पड़ेगा । यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हर एक

बात माननीय सदस्य के माफिक हो या वह उस को पत्तन्द करें । (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रधानमंत्री चीन की मदद चाहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के दुश्मनों की मदद चाहते हैं—देशभक्तों और मुक्तक दोस्तों की मदद नहीं चाहते हैं । वह संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की मदद नहीं चाहते हैं, जो कि राष्ट्रीयता और समाजवाद की पार्टी है । वह देशद्रोहियों का साथ और सहयोग चाहते हैं । (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने माननीय सदस्यों से बार-बार कहा है कि जब मैं खड़ा हूँ, तो वे नहीं बोल सकते । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Action has to be taken.

Mr. Speaker: There is a limit. I have abstained and restrained myself all this time.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो प्रधानमंत्री संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सहयोग नहीं चाहता है वह देशद्रोही है । (Interruptions).

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा बार-बार होता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । जो कुछ हो रहा है, मैं उसको देख रहा हूँ ।

श्री बागड़ी : जो सरकार संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सहयोग नहीं चाहती है, वह सरकार राष्ट्रद्रोही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य खामोशी से नहीं सुन सकते, तो वह बाहर चले जायें । (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : हम नीति सुनना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने माननीय सदस्य से कहा है कि अगर वह नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं, तो वह बाहर चले जायें । मैं ने उनसे इतनी दफा कहा है । आखिर कोई हद होना चाहिए । इत तरह बार-बार बोलने का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डी टैट है, मजाक नहीं है । There ought to be some limit.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry for what has happened. I shall not take more time of the House. However, I would like to say that any kind of activity which leads to violence, or which would be inciting violence in some form or another would be most unfortunate in the present circumstances.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Including firing.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There can be meetings, protests, demonstrations and processions. We have no objection to any kind of opposition which is more or less peaceful and we will certainly listen to their views.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But meetings are banned.

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार भी लाठी-गोली की नीति छोड़ दे ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course it would be left to Government to decide its course of action. Any kind of violence would be most unfortunate, especially in the present circumstances, and it would be exceedingly difficult for the government to put up with it.

In regard to Kashmir I do not want to say much. I have already expressed my views on what course or line of action we propose to take in Kashmir. But these incidents, our capturing of certain posts, should not put us in a state of complacency. The situation is much more difficult and much more grave. It is not going to be a short-term affair; it is going to be a prolonged thing. Therefore, we have to prepare our country to meet this menace and to meet the situation. In this any help or support from any quarter, even from those who oppose us, would be most welcome.

We are passing through critical days and we are passing through fire. We have no doubt that it is fire. But I would only like to say that this Government, which is passing through fire, will come out of it much brighter and much more stronger. In the face of this opposition motion I want to tell the House that it is this Government and the party to which we belong which will deliver the goods.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I opened the debate I had expressed the hope that the House would focus its attention primarily on the home front which, in my view, requires careful examination, and I am very glad that, by and large, and in particular in the reply of the hon. Prime Minister, that emphasis and that focus have been maintained. I wish I could say that the issues that have been raised have been adequately or satisfactorily answered.

We had alleged, in so far as the primary issue of food is concerned, that agriculture has been cruelly neglected in the last two Plans, and that the next Plan proposes to repeat that neglect. The hon. Prime Minister has tried to refute that charge by mentioning the figures of actual allocation and not the percentage and by mentioning that while the percentage had not risen beyond 22.2 to 22.8 per cent for irrigation and agriculture, the actual allocations were larger. The