

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

सदन के सामने सारी चीजे उपस्थित करे । लेकिन जहाँ तक प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है मेरा पहले भी विश्वास था और अब भी है कि लोक सभा का साल में एक अधिवेशन वसिष्ठ भारत में हैदराबाद अथवा बंगलौर में हुआ करे । इस बात को कहने के पश्चात् मैं अपने प्रस्ताव का फिर बलवती भाषा में समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that one Session of Lok Sabha be held in South India at Hyderabad or Bangalore every year."

The motion was negatived.

16.51 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE RE-ORGANISATION OF COUNTRY'S ADMINISTRATION

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a high-powered Commission, consisting of public men, administrators and two judges of a High Court, to suggest ways and means for the re-organisation of the country's administration so that it could be helpful in achieving the goal of a Welfare State."

While I move this Resolution, I do not lend my support to all that ill-informed and irresponsible criticism that is levelled against our administration. One of the specimens of that criticism was given on the floor of this House only sometime back. There are some persons who think that our administrative apparatus has swollen beyond its just proportions. There are other persons who think that our

administration has not given any visible proof of efficiency. There are some persons also who abuse our administration for all kinds of evil things: corruption, nepotism and all that kind of thing.

It is natural that in a big country like ours, there should be a very big apparatus of administration and also that it should meet the public at countless points and also that it should sometimes come into conflict with the people's desires, wishes and hopes. All that is possible. Therefore, it is no wonder that people have sometimes to speak very uncharitably about our administration and administrators. But I would urge that it is not a phenomenon peculiar to our country. I wonder if there is any country in the world where the administrator is put on a high pedestal. I do not know of any administration in any part of the world about which hard things are not said. I think that our politicians have one thing in common with the administrators and it is this that we both always run the risk of being misunderstood. We always run the risk of being abused and of being sometimes placed in a very unfavourable light.

Therefore, when I move this resolution it should not be thought that I am doing so because I am carried off by all those things which are said about our administration. I do so because I know that every country must have an administration suited to its own genius, to its own conditions, to its own ideals and objectives. Our misfortune or good fortune is this, that we inherited an administration from the British. That administrative machinery was good in some ways, there is no doubt about it; but, that machinery was meant for a particular objective. The British looked upon India from one angle and we are now looking on India from a different angle. They had a State which was more or less a kind of a colonial State and we are now having a State which is a welfare State. There is a word

of difference between these two types of States.

Now, the administration which was good for that colonial type of rule cannot be good for rule under a welfare State. Therefore, it is necessary that our administration should be changed fundamentally. This has happened in other countries also. There was the Russian revolution, and the Russian revolution brought up a new type of administration.

An Hon. Member: There was the Chinese revolution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know much about that. I have visited the Soviet Union and I can speak with a little knowledge about that country. I have not visited China so far; therefore, I cannot talk about China. About Russia I can say that they gave a new type of administration to the country. I am not going into the merits as to whether that type of administration is good, bad or indifferent; what I say is that the Russian revolution had new objectives—social, economic and political—and for the fulfilment of those it needed a new type of administration and they got that. I will not take the example of Russia only, I will take the example of USA. President Roosevelt took over the reins of the office of presidentship in his country at a very very critical time. The country was passing through an economic slump, the country was running into all kinds of troubles and difficulties—economic, social and political. President Roosevelt like a good physician wanted to restore that country to health and gave the country the slogan of a “new deal”. You may call it a “new deal” or by any other name, but it was the socialist trend that he gave to his country. And, for the success of that “new deal” he did not depend

only upon the old-time administrator, the old time ‘dyed-in-the-wool’ administrator, upon the traditional type of administrator, but he brought into the field a new type of administrator.

17 hrs.

It was because he wanted that socialist experiment to succeed. It is because he wanted the social objectives of his new deal to be implemented. That is what he did. So, I say this: in our country, our Constitution is the best of its kind judged by any standard, national or international. Our objectives of a welfare State are the noblest of its kind. Our insistence on the socialist pattern of society is something new so far as this country is concerned. All these things are there and they call for a new type of administrator. The type of administrator here was that to which Lloyd George referred in one of his speeches as the steel-frame of the British Empire. We do not want the steel-frame of the British Empire. We want the steel-frame of the Indian welfare State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might continue next time.

PETITION RE. ANDHRA PRADESH
AND MADRAS (ALTERATION OF
BOUNDARIES) BILL.

Shri N. R. Maniswamy (Vellore): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by 2,027 petitioners relating to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 23rd November, 1959/Agrahayana 2, 1881 (Saka).