

Shri Phizo has written a letter to the hostiles equiring about the atrocities, supposed atrocities, committed by the army and the civil administration and they have written a letter to Shri Phizo, saying it is the army that is committing excess but not the civil administration. This establishes my contention that the civil administration is in collusion with the Naga hostiles and the situation, as I have pointed out yesterday, is that they have rather immobilised the army from operation by saying they would secure the release of the captured IAF men, and they deputed an officer who also failed in spite of his Many attempts; though the Prime Minister has denied it by saying that some underlings did it. This is the problem. This is a reflection on the state of affairs obtaining in the administration and this is a reflection on the security measures, and that is why I want to say . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
Why this long speech?

Mr. Speaker: Has the Prime Minister anything to say?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Matters go on appearing in newspapers. I do not know whether it is the duty of the Government to go on contradicting them from time to time. This matter came up only yesterday and a number of questions were asked. The hon. Defence Minister was also here, and he said we are pursuing this matter. The question was as to the progress that has been made in getting the release of those people who are under arrest. He said, "We are making progress, but until they are actually released there is no meaning in saying how we are pursuing this matter. This will be giving away the method by which we are pursuing it with the opponents." That is the danger. The persons there may have the informa-

tion, but even if that information is true what is available to the hon. Member from newspapers must be available to the Government also. In view of what the hon. Defence Minister said yesterday, if from stage to stage they say that they have come to know of this and that it is true or it is not true, it will not be in the best interests. It is not as if the hon. Member alone is watchful. I would advise him to inform the Government if he comes to know of a particular thing. Because there is a small difference between the two, why should he think that he ought not to approach the Government at all and raise every matter here, when the hon. Defence Minister has said that it is not in public interest? Everybody is interested in seeing that they are released as early as possible. Therefore under these circumstances I refuse to give my consent to it. The hon. Member sometimes becomes irrepressible. That is my difficulty.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra). Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No S.O. 163 dated the 21st January, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2662/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MINES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (7) of Section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31 dated the 7th January, 1961.
- (ii) The Mines Creche (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 68 dated the 14th January, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2663|61].

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PETITION RE. CONSTRUCTION OF
A RAIL-ROAD BRIDGE

Shri Sarju Pandey (Rasra): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by 48 petitioners regarding construction of a rail-road bridge over the Ganges near Ghazipur.

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12.12 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri Bhakt Darshan and seconded by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman on the 20th February, 1961 namely:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of the 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 the 14th February, 1961."

along with the amendments moved thereon.

Shri Khadilkar may continue the speech.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May we know, Sir when the hon. Prime Minister is going to reply?

Mr. Speaker: When will the hon. Prime Minister like to reply—at 3 o'clock?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir, if that suits you

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister will reply at 3 o'clock. Therefore more hon. Members will have an opportunity to speak.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday in my preliminary remarks I was pointing out some weaknesses in our economy which are likely to frustrate our efforts of development. I referred to an observation by an eminent American economist, James Duesenberry, to the effect that if there is an affluence at one end and squalor at the other end, it not only creates an imbalance in a highly advanced capitalist society but it equally effects the under-developed countries as well. Recently, when an eminent British economist, Thomas Balogh, who was here, took exception to the manufacture of the so-called people's car and licensing of manufacture of chocolate in this country, he was also thinking on the same lines, namely, that we will have to make every effort to control or restrain consumption on the one hand and to avoid on the other hand the present pattern of concentration of economic power, particularly in the corporate sector a tendency which has now become rampant. I do not want to give details as they were mentioned by my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. But I would like to plead with the hon. Finance Minister, who is supposed to be austere in his personal life if not a little puritan, that he should try to impose some social discipline at the present juncture so as to control consumption. I would like to suggest some sort of a remedy, for instance, the banning of exhibition in the country of Hollywood films. Because a certain life is depicted in the Hollywood films that are exhibited here, it leads to further temptation in certain section of society to lead a glamorous life. I wish some such steps are taken along with the step that has already been taken by appointing a committee to find out how concentration of wealth is taking place and how to avoid it. Because the Soviet Union and Japan isolated themselves in the early stages of their develop-