

[Mr. Speaker]

he will do so. The hon. Minister will look into it.

Shri Tangamani: I am quite certain about it, Sir

Mr. Speaker: If it is not laid on the Table it will be laid. Hon. Ministers who give assurances will try to implement them as quickly as possible without waiting to be reminded from time to time

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha). With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 16th February, 1959 will consist of—

(1) Further discussion of the Motion of Thanks on President's Address

(2) Consideration and passing of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha

(3) Discussion on Shri Rajendra Singh's Resolution regarding disapproval of the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959

(4) Consideration and passing of the following Bills—

(i) Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1959

(ii) Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as reported by Joint Committee

(iii) Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha

As members are already aware, the Railway Budget for 1959-60 will be presented on the 18th February, 1959, after disposal of Questions

12.06 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the motion on Address by the President for which 15 hours have been allotted excluding the time to be taken by Government to reply to the debate

Before I call upon Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal to move his Motion of Thanks to the President, I have to announce that under rule 21, I have fixed that the time-limit for speeches shall ordinarily be 15 minutes, with the exception of Leaders of Groups for whom 30 minutes will be allowed, if necessary,

The Prime Minister who, I think, will reply to the debate, on behalf of Government, may intervene or reply at a later stage, and take the necessary time therefor

श्री कासलीवाल (कोटा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

“कि इस सत्र में ममवत लोक-सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिए, जो कि उन्होंने ६ फरवरी, १९५८, को एक साथ समवेत संसद की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की है, उनके अत्यन्त आभारी हैं”

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है वह प्रभावशाली और महत्वपूर्ण है। उसमें सचेत आशावाद की झलक है, और उनका ध्यान देश के सामने जो दिक्कतें हैं और कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनके ऊपर भी है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने राष्ट्र का जो चित्रण किया है उससे मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आम जनता को प्रेरणा मिलती है और आम जनता में एक अच्छे जीवन की आशा उत्पन्न होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को और उनकी सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आज आम जनता को समाजवाद के पथ पर चलने का अवसर दिया है। उनकी सरकार ने कई ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं जो कि मूल रूप में हमको समाजवाद की ओर ले जाने वाले कहे जा सकते हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कइयो का जिक्र अपने अभिभाषण में किया है, मैं उनको दुहराना नहीं चाहता। मगर यह साफ है कि आज सरकार समाजवाद के पथ पर चलने के लिए कटिबद्ध है और आज सरकार के जितने कार्य हो रहे हैं वे इस चीज को मध्येनजर रख कर हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने पिछले साल जो देश के सामने कठिनाइयाँ थी उनका जिक्र किया है, खास तौर पर दो तीन कठिनाइयो का जिनमें एक तो विदेशी विनिमय की है। हमने इस दिक्कत को मित्र राष्ट्रों की मदद से हल किया है। और जो खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में दिक्कत थी उन पर थोड़ा काबू तो पा लिया गया है और काबू पाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। सरकार ने इसके लिए कई कदम उठाये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का ज्यादा भाषण द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना से ताल्लुक रखता है उन्होंने कुछ जिक्र तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का भी किया है। मगर कब्ल इस के कि मैं इस सदन का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाऊँ, मैं एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति जी ने उस के बारे में भी कहा है और वह है हमारी विदेश नीति। राष्ट्रपति जी ने फरमाया है कि हमारे देश के सम्बन्ध दूर और निकट के देशों से मैत्रीपूर्ण रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी पंचशील की नीति के ही फलस्वरूप है। आज यह नीति ससार के कई देशों में व्यापक हो गई है और कई देश तो ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने पंचशील के आधार पर आपस में संधियाँ कर ली हैं। मगर मैं यह कहूँगा कि

आज हमारी नीति खाली पंचशील पर ही आधारित नहीं रही है, बल्कि वह उस से भी आगे चली गई है। अब हमारी नीति एक अच्छे पडौसी होने की नीति हो गई है। मगर मैं अंग्रेजी में कहूँ, तो हमारी नीति को गुड नेबरली पालिसी कहा जा सकता है। यातायात के साधन इतने सुलभ हो गए हैं कि ससार का हर एक देश दूसरे देश का पडौसी हो गया है। आज के जमाने में मगर तमाम देश गुड नेबरली पालिसी को अस्तित्कार करते हैं, तो वह ठीक ही है। आज हमारी विदेश नीति ससार में देदीप्यमान हो रही है। वह मनुष्य-मान की रहनुमाई करती है और मानव समाज के नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक उत्थान की तरफ सकेत करती है। मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री आल्ला मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने जा रहे हैं। वह हमारी विदेश-नीति के ऊपर ज्यादा विस्तारपूर्वक कहेंगे। मैं अपना ज्यादा समय द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना और तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के ऊपर ही दूँगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना का जिक्र किया है। आज देश में भी तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की चर्चा चल रही है। कई लेख भी अखबारों में लिखे जा रहे हैं। मगर कब्ल इस के कि मैं इस पर अपने विचार जाहिर करूँ, मैं सदन का ध्यान द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ और यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हमारे लक्ष्यो और उद्देश्यो की कितनी पूर्ति हुई है। हमारी दूसरी योजना को शुरू हुए तीन वर्ष हो चुके हैं। हम ने देखा है कि दो वर्ष के बाद हम को अपने लक्ष्यो की प्राप्ति में कितनी सफलता मिलने जा रही है और कितने ऐसे लक्ष्य हैं, जिन की पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। इन सब बातों का मैं परिच्छेद करूँगा।

आप को याद होगा कि हमारा सब से बड़ा लक्ष्य यह था कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाय में

[श्री कास-नीवाल]

काफी बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए। यह सघन प्रयत्नी तरह से जानता है कि राष्ट्रीय आय में अब तक साठे अठारह परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। अनुमान लगाया जाता था कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में पच्चीस फीसदी वृद्धि होगी। मगर मेरा ख्याल है कि कई कारणों से आज हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पच्चीस फीसदी वृद्धि होगी। वह वृद्धि शायद तेईस या चौबीस फीसदी ही रह जायेगी।

हमारा दूसरा लक्ष्य यह था कि हम शी-रतपूर्ण और तेजी के साथ औद्योगिकरण करें। उस में हम को काफी सफलता मिली है। गण्डपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि राउरकेला और भिलाई की धमन भट्टिया काम करने लगी है और कई बड़े उद्योग-धंधे और कारखाने खुलने वाले हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि इस द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम ने समाजवादी औद्योगिकीकरण की नींव डाली है और मेरा मत है कि वह नींव पक्की है। मुझे यह स्वीकार करने में जग भी सकोच नहीं है कि तीसरे लक्ष्य में, यानी रोजगार में काफी पैमाने पर विस्तार करना और नई नौकरिया पैदा करना, हम बहुत नाकामयाब रहे हैं। कई कारणों में हम लोग इस ओर कदम नहीं बढ़ा सके।

हमारा चौथा लक्ष्य यह था कि आज हमारे देश में आमदनी और सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में जो इतना भेद-भाव था, असमानता है हम उस को कम करें और विकास-कार्य को बढ़ाये, ताकि आर्थिक सत्ता का सम-विभाग हो। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, हम ने वैलथ टैक्स, एक्मपेडिचर टैक्स और कितने दूसरे टैक्स लगाए हैं, ताकि इस ओर थोड़ी प्रगति हो।

हमारा पाचवा लक्ष्य कृषि-उत्पादन में वृद्धि और व्याघातों की स्थिति में सुधार

करना था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि हमारी सब से बड़ी कमजोरी है। इस कमजोरी के कारण कई हैं। कहीं प्रतिवृष्टि हुई, कहीं अनावृष्टि हुई, कहीं सूखा पड़ा, हमें कई प्रकार के प्रकृति के प्रकोप का सामना करना पड़ा। सरकार ने कृषि-उत्पादन के सिलसिले में कितने ही बायदे किए थे, उन को पूरा करने में भी ढिलाई की गई। उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि सुधार आज भी नहीं हुए हैं, जो कि कई वर्ष पहले हो जाने चाहिए थे। इस के कई कारण बताए जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि कई दबाव ऐसे हैं, जिन की वजह से ऐसा नहीं हो सका। हमारे योजना मंत्री नन्दा जी ने एक छोटी सी पुस्तक भी लिखी है, जिस में उन्हा कहा है कि कई मायाजिक और राजनैतिक दबाव ऐसे हैं, जो कि भूमि-सुधार में बाधा डालते हैं—उन के अलफाज हैं मोगल स्ट्रैसिज एण्ड पोलिटिकल इन्फ्लुयन्सज। लेकिन खुशी की बात है कि आज सरकार ने इस ओर भी अपना ध्यान दिया है और आज वह भूमि-सुधार करने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से तैयार है।

जहा तक महकारी कृषि का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि सरकार ने उस के बारे में कोई नया कदम उठाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई नया कदम नहीं है। जो लोग कहते हैं कि यह एक नया कदम है और इस को उठाने में पहले हम को जनमन-मग्नह करना चाहिए और इलेक्ट्रेट के सामने जाना चाहिए, उन को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जरा द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की मोटी-मोटी किताबों को पढ़ कर देखें कि कितने अध्याय—कितने चैप्टर—कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में लिखे गए हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार की ढिलाई रही है कि उस ने अब तक कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में कदम नहीं उठाया।

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Nowhere has it been stated that you are going to inaugurate a national campaign

श्री कासलीबाल : माननीय सदस्य ने उस को पढा नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि उन की क्या है : मैं इस वक्त अपने लायक दोस्त के साथ बहम नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद्-नेशनल डेवेलप-मेंट कौमिन-ने यह निर्णय किया था कि हम तीन हजार ग्रहयोगी खेत कायम करेंगे। मुझे इस बात पर दुःख है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में इस का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बहम का जवाब देंगे तो धायद टम का जिक्र करेंगे।

श्रीर भी कई नुक्ता-चीनियाँ की गई हैं, जिन पर मैं ज्यादा बक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। यह कहा जाता है कि इस का प्रयोग कही नहीं किया हुआ है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि इस का प्रयोग ईमानदारी से कही नहीं हुआ है। जहा हुआ है, वहा बेईमानी की शीर वे जाग चाहते थे कि सहकारी खेती नाकामयाब हो। आज हमारी जमीन के ६१ फीसदी टुकड़े ढाई एकड़ या उस से कम हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दस ढाई एकड़ के टुकड़ों में कितनी खेती हो सकती है, कितनी आमदनी हो सकती है। अगर इस बारे में कोई कदम न उठाया जाये, तो इस का मतलब तो यही है कि जो लोग वहा काम करने हैं, वे इसी तरह भूखे शीर गरीब रहें। जो लोग कहते हैं कि सहकारी खेती नहीं हो सकती, वे इस बात पर ध्यान दें कि हमारी जो ६१ परसेंट भूमि छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बटी हुई है, उस का क्या होगा। इस तरह की बात वे करने हैं जा बड़े बड़े जमींदार हैं, जिन के पाम बड़े बड़े जमीन के टुकड़े हैं और उनका आज भी वे कायम रखना चाहते हैं।

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इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भूमि अब तक पड़त पड़ी हुई है, उसको भी काम में लाया जाए। इस तरह की जिस भूमि को काम में लाया जाए वह काम भी कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर होना चाहिए। जब प्राय मीलिंग लगा देंगे शीर जो उसके बाद भूमि बचेगी, उसको भी आपको महकारी आधार पर जोतने के लिए देनी होगी। जो भूमि सुधार लागू किये जा रहे हैं उसके फलस्वरूप बची हुई भूमि जो आपको मिलेगी, या मीलिंग लगान से मिलेगी, वह इसी आधार पर जोती जानी चाहिये।

अब मैं खाद्यान्नों के शासकीय व्यापार करने के निर्णय पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि जब पिछली बार बजट पर बहम हुई थी, तो मैं ने यह कहा था शीर उन चन्द एक सदस्यों में मैं था जिन्होंने यह कहा था कि सरकार का इस शीर ध्यान देना चाहिये और अन्न का जो थोक व्यापार है, उसको अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। मुझे अफमोस है उस वक्त हमारे शीर मंत्री ने इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया था और इस मुझाव का अवहेलना कर दी थी। मुझे खुशी है कि आज सरकार ने यह बात मान ली है और सरकार इस पर कटिबद्ध है और कुछ कदम भी उठा रही है और व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है।

खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने कई कदम उठाये हैं और वह इस ध्येय में कामयाब भी हुई है। इसमें कोई मन्दह नहीं है कि वह कामयाब होगी भी क्योंकि आज देश की जनता जो भी कदम उठाये जाने हैं उनको कामयाब बनान पर तुली हुई है और चाहता है कि सरकार कामयाब हो। आज कहा जाता है कि खाद्यान्नों का स्थिति खराब हो गई है, यह कहा जाता है कि अनाज नहीं मिलता है और अनाज महंगा हो गया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ और

[श्री कासरी माल]

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस स्थिति के ऊपर भी जल्दी ही काबू पा लिया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की भी चर्चा की है। तीसरी योजना किस तरह की होगी और किस तरीके से बनाई जाएगी, इसका भी कुछ थोड़ा हमें पता है। इसके बारे में भी मैं थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले मैं यह माफ तौर से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी तामरी योजना होने वाली है या जो तीसरी योजना बनने वाली है यह कोई भ्रमण भ्रमण नहीं रहने वाली है। तीसरी योजना दूसरी से जुदागाना नहीं होने वाली है। तीसरी योजना दूसरी योजना की ही एक लाजिकल एक्सटेंशन होगी। तीसरी योजना के जो लक्ष्य होने चाहिये उनकी ओर मैं मदद का ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ मूल विचार हैं जिन की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अथ्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मूल विचार शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है मगर ये हमारी प्रवस्था की जो मजबूरियाँ हैं उनका भी उनमें ध्यान रखना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

सबसे पहली चीज तो यह है कि हमारी जन मस्या बर्बा तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है। आज दो परमेट के हिस्से में हमारे जन मस्या में वृद्धि हो रही है। इसी तरह से बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि होती जा रही है। इस वजह से पहले हमें जन मस्या का और ध्यान देना होगा और दूसरे बेरोजगारी तीसरी चीज जिस पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा वह है धन लगाने की दूरी के बारे में। हमें देखा होगा कि धन लगाने की दूरी क्या होनी चाहिये। अगर हमारी डिनैमिक सामाजिकी है, अगर हमें योजनाबद्ध विकास करना है तो हमें बढना है, तो हमें स्वभावतः ही देखा होगा कि हमारा रेट आफ इनवेस्टमेंट क्या हो।

चौथी चीज जो मेरे ध्यान में आती है वह यह है कि हमें सोचना होगा कि जिन देशों ने योजनाबद्ध विकास की तरफ कदम बढ़ाया और उस समय में बढ़ाया जब कि हमने भी उसी तरफ बढ़ाया, तो उनमें उत्पादन की दरों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और हमारे में कितनी हुई है और कितनी होनी चाहिए। यह खाली विकास की होड़ का सवाल नहीं है, डिबेलनमेंट की राईवैलरी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि इसका सम्बन्ध हमारी रक्षा से भी है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि हमारी जनता की आशाएँ हैं, जो हमारी जनता की अकाशाएँ हैं, हमारी जनता की अभिलाषायें हैं, उनको भी हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा और जो हमारी मजबूरियाँ हैं उनको भी हमें अपनी आशाओं से मोक्ष नहीं होने देना होगा।

अब मैं तीसरी योजना के क्या लक्ष्य होने चाहिये उन पर आता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी है कम से कम दुगुनी हो जानी चाहिये। मैं कोई नई चीज नहीं कह रहा हूँ। अगर माननीय सदस्य द्वितीय योजना के मस्य में जो पुस्तकें छपी हैं उनको पढ़ेंगे तो उनको पता लग जायेगा कि उनमें माफ तौर से यह निष्ठा हुआ है कि तृतीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आमदनी दुगुनी हो जानी चाहिये और यह लाजिमी चीज है। अगर हर साल हमारी आमदनी ६ परमेट के हिसाब से बढ़ती रहे तो बिना किसी प्रकार के मन्देह के हम यह कह सकते हैं कि तृतीय योजना के आखिर तक हमारी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी जो है दुगुनी हो जायेगी।

दूसरी बात कृषि उत्पादन की है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हम को सब्जत कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे और तीसरी योजना के अन्त में होने के पहले पहले हमारे कृषि उत्पादन को दुगुना हो जाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमें 171 उद्योगों के अन्दर घन लगाने की दर में भी काफी वृद्धि करनी होगी। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हमने 15 प्रतिशत लगाई थी मगर तृतीय योजना में मेरा सुझाव है कि हम 20 प्रतिशत लगायें, यानी 5 प्रतिशत की हम वृद्धि करें।

चौथी बात यह है कि हमारे जो गृह उद्योग हैं या जो हमारी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको जिम तरफ़ में द्वितीय योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है उनी हिसाब में तृतीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये या उनको उनमें भी ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये।

गणपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह भी कहा है कि विदेशी विनिमय के सबंध में हमें कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और हमारे सामने दिक्कत पेश आ रही है और हम अब भी कुछ वार्तालाप विदेशी लोगों के साथ कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज हमको अपने ऊपर ही निर्भर रह कर कार्य करना होगा। हमको दूसरे देशों से साधन मगवान की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जिन साधनों की हमको आवश्यकता है वे हमें यहीं पर ही पैदा करने होंगे। अगर हम स्वावलम्बी होना चाहते हैं वह हम अपने देश के अन्दर ही पजी उपाजंन करके हो सकते हैं।

इनके अलावा दो तीन और भी लक्ष्य हमारे होने चाहिये मैं उनके बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। हमको बेरोजगारी कम करने की और भी ध्यान देना होगा। आज वह कहा जाता है कि बैकलाग घाट अन्व-एम्प्लायमेंट है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि कम से कम डेढ़ करोड़ नौकरियाँ आपको नई पैदा करनी होंगी तीसरी योजना के आखिर तक। इसके पहले अगर हम यह सोचें कि हम बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर सकते हैं तो मैं ममझता हूँ यह गलत है, यह हो नहीं सकता है।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा का विस्तार हो। हमारे विधान में, डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में यह कहा गया है कि दस वर्ष के आखिर तक हम शिक्षा का विस्तार इस किस्म में करेंगे, इस ढंग में करेंगे,। मगर आज क्या इस विषय में हो रहा है, मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा? मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है? वह इस बात पर सोचता ही नहीं मालूम देता है। वह सोचता ही नहीं है कि फला वक्त तक छू से ग्यारह या छू से चौदह बरस तक के बच्चों को पूरे तौर पर शिक्षा दे मकेगा।

अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि क्या हम इन सब चीजों को कर सकेंगे, क्या हम इन सब लक्ष्यों को पूरा कर सकेंगे। इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के बारे में पहली चीज मेरे दिमाग में आती है, वह निर्यात के बारे में आती है। जब तक हम एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे और काफी मात्रा में नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारे पास काफी विदेशी विनिमय नहीं आने वाली है। इस वास्ते निर्यात के अन्दर वृद्धि होना लाजिमी है। कई किस्म की चीजों का निर्यात हो सकता है। अगर कृषि उत्पादन के अन्दर हम वृद्धि करने में सफल हो जायें, तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि हम खाद्यान्नों का भी निर्यात कर सकते हैं। चाय का निर्यात हम कर रहे हैं उसके अन्दर भी वृद्धि हो सकती है। इस तरह से दूसरी चीजों के निर्यात के अन्दर भी वृद्धि हो सकती है। हमारे यहाँ जो मीमेन्ट बन रहा है, उसको भी हम निर्यात कर सकते हैं। लोहे और फौलाद के कारखाने तैयार हो गये हैं और उनके अन्दर जो लोहा और फौलाद तैयार होगा, उसका भी निर्यात होना चाहिये। इमी तरीके से आयात के अन्दर हमको कमी करनी पड़ेगी। आयातित चीजों का उत्पादन हमें यहाँ ही करना होगा ताकि उन्हें विदेशों से मगाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े। मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि जो चीजें और जितनी चीजें आज आयात की जा रही हैं उन पर भी हमको मस्ती से रोक लगानी होगी।

[श्री कासलीवाल]

वाद्याओं के भन्दर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग क। मैंने स्वागत किया है। मैं यहाँ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें यही रकना नहीं है, मगर हमको स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को और रास्तो के भन्दर ले जाना है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का कदम उठाना है, एक्सपोर्ट व्यापार के भन्दर ही नहीं बल्कि भन्दरूनी व्यापार के भन्दर भी। इमें भी पता लगना चाहिये कि कौन से बड़े बड़े एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट हाउसेज है जो कि इस किस्म का मुनाफा कमाते हैं। इसका व्यौरा आज तक हमारे सामने नहीं आया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस भोग ध्यान दे कि एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट हाउसेज किस तरीके से मुनाफा उठा रहे हैं ताकि वह मुनाफा स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के जरिये आम जनता के काम में लाया जा सके।

एक दो चीजे और है जिन के ऊपर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ममलन जो हमारी अतिरिक्त जनशक्ति है, उस का क्या इस्तेमाल हो ? मेरा विचार है कि पञ्जी-उपाजन के लिये हमको इसका पूण रूप से लाभ उठाना चाहिये और पूरी तरह पर जनशक्ति को काम पर लगाना चाहिये। कई चीजे हैं जैसे कुए खोदना, बावनिया बनाना, नदियों के बाध बनाना और भी बहुत सी चीजे हा सकती हैं, मैं कहा तक गिनाऊ ? उनको मैं उम समय कहूंगा जब कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के मबध में बार्तालाप होगा, चाहे वह नैनिग कमिशन में हो या बार कही। इसके ऊपर हमें पूरी तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि हमें आत्म सन्मी भी होना चाहिये, हमें आस्टेरिटी को अपनाना होगा। आज हमारे यहाँ जो स्पया जाया हो ग्हा है जो लीकेजेज है, उनको पकडा जाना चाहिये।

मैंने अपनी राय के मुताबिक यह थोड़ी सी बाते तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की बाबत कही। मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि तनीय पंचवर्षीय योजना अपनाई गई तो इस

में शक नहीं है, जैसाकि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भी कहा, कि हमारी एकोनमी स्वाश्रयी हो जायेगी। हमने सामाजिक न्याय का दावा किया है, हमने आर्थिक समानता का बीडा उठाया है, और देना की जनता से हमारा वादा है कि हमने जो दावे किये हैं उनको पूरा करके रहेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके वादो की क्या कीमत है ?

श्री कासलीवाल : यह आपको मालूम है और आप सदन में रोज देखते हैं कि उन की बहुत बडी कीमत है।

श्री बाजपेयी (बनारसपुर) : इसमें कोई शक नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके वादो की क्या कीमत है ?

श्री बाजपेयी : वह ता अनमोल है, उस की कोई कीमत नहीं है।

श्री कासलीवाल : जा कुछ राष्ट्रपति महादय ने कहा है वही मैं भी कहूंगा कि हमारी विकास योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये मारे देश की जनता शामिल हो जाये। मैं सब का आहवान देता हूँ, निमत्रण देता हूँ कि वे राष्ट्र के निर्माण में आगे बढ़े, हमारा हाथ बटाये, देश की जनता की आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये माथ दे। मैं यहाँ पर उम महान् कवि की लाइनो की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि उन्होंने बैसे तो किसी और समय के बारे में कही थी, लेकिन वे यहाँ पर भी ठीक है। व लाइने वह है

“हम कौन थे क्या हो गये हैं और क्या होंगे अभी,
आओ विचारे आज मिल कर यह समस्याये
सभी।”

इतना ही कह कर मैं उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने पेश करता हूँ।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanaia) Mi Speaker, I am grateful to you for calling me to second this motion. We are indeed grateful to the hon. President for his noble address to us. We are happy that he went on a tour of our neighbouring countries of Japan, Malaya and Indonesia and thereby forged our common ties, the commonness of our aspirations and our difficulties. We are happy to know about reports that he is being invited to tour Western countries, especially the United Kingdom and we wish him every success in his foreign travels so that he may carry the message of India, expression of our ancient ties and culture and the symbol of our social and welfare State.

India during the last year has been the meeting ground of leading dignitaries of the countries of the East and the West, especially the Duke of Edinburgh and we have proved that the largest democracy of the Commonwealth can rise to the occasion. My hon. friend Shri Kishwal has ably referred at length to the economic policies of our Government, to the agrarian policies that will be enunciated and to the public and the private sector. I need not add very much to that but I would like to say a word or two about it.

The President has referred to the forthcoming agrarian reforms and the delegation of power to the villages. It is true that this policy will be enunciated, will be propounded and implemented by this Government and by the State Governments in the following years to come from this year and within the next two or three years. It was enunciated during the beginning of this year at Nagpur by the Indian National Congress, the party which sent this Government into office. At Nagpur, two historic resolutions were passed in regard to co-operatives and ceilings. Whether we like it or not, these resolutions have to be implemented (*Interruptions*) and unless these resolutions are implemented our ground is slip-

ping fast from our feet. Time will catch us up and we shall fall behind.

My friends will allow me to quote from the newspaper *Dawn* of February 8, 1959. A despatch from Tehran stated —

The State now owns more than 2,300 villages, a total of over half a million acres of farmland for the distribution of which a progressive programme has commenced. It is expected that the entire state-owned lands will soon be divided amongst the peasantry and tribal farmers. Co-operatives are being set up to assist the farmers with loans, seeds and fertilisers etc. These co-operatives will be run by the farmers themselves with technical assistance from the Agricultural Bank.

If a feudal land like Iran with oil monopolies by the West is going to show this example in the matter of State farms, are we going to lag behind? If Pakistan is able to fix a ceiling in the teeth of opposition from the zamindar, though it may be 500 acres and if that is going fast, are we going to be slow? Unless our agrarian reforms are implemented we have no chance of survival as a welfare State. The foundations of our State are based on the would-be agrarian reforms that are going to come and on the establishment of village co-operatives. About 6 lakh co-operatives have to be established within the next three years. When these co-operatives will have been established we shall have contentment amongst the villagers.

Those of the M.P.s who have recently gone to the villages on *padayatra* have found out that in a village where there are 50 owners there is more contentment on the face of the villagers but if the village is owned by one or two persons there is no contentment. We found great contentment on the faces of villagers when the lands are distributed amongst the

[Shri Joachim Alva]

50 villagers who are there Unless we build up our villages from down below, as Mahatma Gandhi said, we have no hope

Today a campaign has been started by the Forum of Free Enterprise Remember, Sir that the wealthy man in India today is wealthier than at any time in the history of India, whether in the vedic or puranic times and unless we note the poverty of the villager, we cannot slide down this income The public sector has been built by the Government with great enthusiasm and today we are trying to see that the disparities in income are reduced

The third Five Year Plan envisages an investment of Rs 10,000 crores From 11 per cent, we are going to step it upto 14 per cent Prof Kaldor an expert in finance says that we are taxed less than 10 per cent of our national income, in UK and USA and they are taxed between 20 to 30 per cent of their national income Even Ceylon is taxed eleven per cent higher than India If that is the rate of taxation in our country it is time that we plugged the loopholes We have to collect more money and the money has to be distributed amongst the people in our country-side There is no distinction on the ground of religion caste high station or low station amongst our people We have to build up our society on this basis build up our society on this basis trouble There will be people trying to wrest power in small cliques There will be people wanting power to be distributed among the 100 families who want to own this land either through industry or zamindari Unless we have the bifurcation of capitalists who have a few cartels and who want to dictate policies to the House either directly or indirectly, unless we start agrarian reforms and village co-operatives, we have no hope of reaching our goal

Sir, between the collective farms of USSR and the co-operative farms of China, India has sought the golden mean of Mahatma Gandhi I have been to the collective farms of USSR The USSR collective farms were first drawn by the sword and violence Stalin told our Vice President that they had enormous trouble in their land, they had to fight their kulaks with blood and the sword "If you, Sir," he told Dr Radhakrishnan, "by a series of resolutions have sent your zamindars out of fashion, and sent your Maharajas away", he added "God be with you I wish you the best of luck!" This was what Stalin himself told Dr Radhakrishnan, the first Ambassador either from the East or the West who was granted an interview by Stalin They had to dispossess the Kulaks by their swords When I went to a collective farm in the USSR, I tell you, I think I had the best meal in the USSR I could not get such a meal in any hotel of Europe Though I have eaten in the best hotels of Europe and India I wanted to know whether they brought the food and fruits etc from outside They had grown everything in their farms They had also cotton milk wheat and other things in profusion and abundant quality

I have not been to China China's progress has been described by an authority on geophysics of Canada I would like to quote to you from the International Edition of *New York Times* dated 10th November, 1958 Therein, China's progress has been described as "fantastic" These are not my words, these are the words from the *New York Times* It reads like this

**'RED CHINA'S GAIN HELD
'FANTASTIC'**

Scientist, in Report on Tour, says
Lanchow is turning into Chicago
of Asia

One of the world's leading geophysicists, a Canadian, has returned from a tour of the Chinese hinterland with a report of "fantastic" expansion, construction and national effort

He is Dr J Tuzo Wilson, Professor of Geophysics at the University of Toronto. He visited Communist China in his role as president of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, which embraces much of the activity of the International Geophysical Year. He says

"The Chinese race, he reported, is now stirred into its depths. Its passive religions have been superpassive religions. The whole country is being transformed at a fantastic rate."

We, Sir, are going by the non-violent method, by love and by legislative process. We shall not seek any violent process to change the apparatus of our State. But unless these agrarian reforms and co-operative societies can be worked out, this country has no future and we shall have any amount of revolutionary elements in the land which we shall not be able to control.

With regard to the public sector and private sector, I would like to point out something about the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory. The Hindustan Machine Tools Factory holds the pride of place amongst the factories of the land. When we visited that factory, the Managing Director told us that there was no nepotism, no corruption, no nephews or uncles to be appointed their stocks were lying ahead, booked and packed ready to be despatched and they had no deficit. If the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, despite the Swiss not having helped us in the early stages, is able to achieve that amount of progress, why should it not happen in the other factories in the land? We have heard quite a lot of things about

private factories. If the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory is able to achieve this progress today, we have to take note of it because we shall have to start more factories and more factories are coming.

I am happy that the Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, has been able to put up a big programme before us and say that by 1960-1961 we shall have heavy machinery for cement—no more imported stuff—sugar machinery, paper machinery, chemical plants, fertilizers plants, distillers plants, textile machinery, jute machinery, electrical engineering machinery, machine tool, heavy cranes, bridges, locomotives, diesel engines etc. We are going to be self-sufficient in all these items of heavy machinery manufacturing in years to come. When we produce all this machinery, we shall not import anything. In the memorandum submitted to us by the Ministry, it has been stated that the USSR and Czechoslovakian Governments have helped us in establishing a heavy machine building plant and a foundry forge plant. The two steel factories of Bhilai and Rourkela are our eyes, the biggest manufacturing achievements of this century for India. Russia aimed at 5 million tons of steel before the first world war. We are aiming at this slender target right now. We have to fulfil targets in Health, education and science and unless we take these factors in consideration, we cannot build up our country.

Having said this much, Sir, may I say something about foreign affairs? We have got the problem of Pakistan, we have got the problem of Goa and any number of other problems. In regard to foreign affairs, again, may I repeat what Mr Adlai E Stevenson said in regard to Russia and China. The Democratic Party, as all reports say, is coming into office perhaps in the next election. Mr Adlai Stevenson is the leader of that party. After a tour of the Soviet Union, Mr Stevenson

[Shri Joachim Alva]

said— I am quoting from the International Edition of *New York Times* of 20th October, 1958

"The United States must recognize in its dealings with foreign nations that the Soviet Union is not going to collapse and that China is here to stay and grow ever more powerful, Adlai E Stevenson said in an address here tonight

It is wishful thinking at its worst and most dangerous to think let alone pretend, that the Soviet system is about to collapse. It is not. It is here to stay and we may as well face it, Secretary Dulles and President Eisenhower to the contrary notwithstanding

Mr Stevenson said the people of the world must either live together or die together. It is essential that travel, trade and cultural exchange be encouraged, he said.

Now, these are the fundamentals that the American democratic leaders have sought for themselves. Are we going to lag behind? Are we going to have anything less in our policy which our Prime Minister enunciated during the last ten years and is being fulfilled from point to point. Has it not been vindicated? If we change a comma in our foreign policy, we shall be down from the citadel of moral grandeur that has been built for our nation. If we change a comma in our foreign policy we shall not be respected in the comity of nations.

I was tremendously impressed by the way that our Prime Minister and the New President of the Congress, Shrimati Indra Gandhi, were held in the highest respect in the Soviet Union. The Gandhi Cap commands more respect in the Soviet Union than in any other country. I wanted to know why Indians are respected in foreign countries. I went into the root of the matter. One woman told me

that she lost her son, another woman told me that she lost her husband and yet another told me that she lost her brother in the war. So they did not want war to come, and India was there with her voice of peace. India was the one country in the world which unconditionally and wholly spoke of peace. That is the background of the Soviet liking for India. They hate you or love you, there is no middle way. At present they love you because here is a Voice from far off India, which says that we stand on behalf of peace. 15 million people perished in Russia during the last war, we never felt a wound or a scratch. We have to see how our policy is appreciated in other countries where guns and bombs, death and violence sometimes reigns supreme.

So in regard to Goa we can say nothing. We have enunciated a policy of peace and non-violence. When we preach peace and non-violence to other nations we cannot take the sword for ourselves. But it is distressing to note that Indian currency which was a sovereign currency in Goa till the other day is being pushed out and Portuguese currency is being introduced head by, the leading point of Portugal. It got in for the first time—last year or this year it was introduced in Goa.

In regard to Pakistan I was the first one in 1956 to mention to this House that Pakistan will have the largest air force of Asia both quantitatively and qualitatively by 1957. They have not had friendly feelings towards us in their speeches, but we have to do a little bit of re-thinking. They make violent speeches. They do not honour the agreements. They do not honour the signatures on the agreements. But is it not possible to make a start from the economic end? Is it not possible to make a start from the East Pakistan side from where we are buying a large amount of jute,

from where we are buying cotton? Whereas fish and fowl and eggs cost nothing in Dacca, they cost three or four times the price in Calcutta. Is it our policy to hit the stomachs, the empty stomachs of people on the other side? The policy on Goa was altogether another matter. But that is not our policy with Pakistan. If our policy is correct let us not hang by izzat!

I have already related to the House what I saw on the November 7th parade in Moscow. The whole might of Russia will swoop down on Pakistan if at all there is war, and that is the most unfortunate thing which the massive military aid of America to Pakistan has done. In the event of conflict Pakistan will be rared to the ground by the USSR. That will be most distressing to us for they are of our flesh and blood.

We shall perhaps start with small economic beginnings. The Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Finance, both of whom are wise men and true patriots, could make a start from the East Pakistan side. We can take more fish and fowl and eggs and a little more better quality of jute and cotton so that the economic stress in Pakistan eases. We may try to push these difficulties into the Bay of Bengal and thereafter other solutions will come.

An hon Member has already referred in one amendment to the canal dispute. In the manner I have stated the economic difficulties will be solved. Two hon Members Shri Mohan Swarup and Shri Ramji Varma have referred in their amendments to the canal water dispute. We can all go and thereafter to other subjects. Unless we do these preliminary things we cannot achieve any solution.

Some hon Members have referred to Mysore-Bombay border dispute. Shri Bharucha, Shri Goray, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Jadhav and Shri Chavan have referred to this dispute. The

hon Home Minister has made an earnest attempt to call the Members from Mysore, Bombay and Maharashtra to sit in conference so that something may come out of it. We must remember that the Government has not been sitting idle. These border problems may or may not be solved. But we are not going to break our heads on it as we have done in the past. Whatever territories we have got whether they are on this side or that side, they belong to the land of Hindustan. It does not belong to any one State or individual. That is our policy and it is only in that spirit of economic contentment, economic self-sufficiency, a great foreign policy and internal security that we can march ahead and be happy and prosperous.

Mr Speaker I will place the motion before the House first. 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 the 9th February, 1959.

It has been duly seconded. As many as 200 amendments have been tabled to this motion.

An Hon Member More will be coming.

Mr Speaker Let them come. I will ask all hon Members present here to pass on chits. The amendments of those who are not present here cannot be accepted. They may pass on chits within fifteen minutes of the amendments that they intend pressing them. Then I shall look into them. A few of them do not seem to be in order as they relate to State subjects. I will declare which are in order and which are not. I will now call upon Shri Dange.

Shri S A Dange (Bombay City—Central) It is obvious that all the items in the Address cannot be covered in detail by any one speaker. But,

[Shri S A Dange]

it is necessary to mention some of the salient features of the Address. The first salient feature that strikes me is that contrary to what certain hon. Members have been saying, the Address is not at all inspiring. It is a lifeless Address, almost a dead catalogue of things done in a worse manner than even the Gazette of the Government of India could do or we can say that even the tender notices of the Railway Ministry are far better worded than the Address of the President to the Republic. The Address ought to be an inspiring one, taking a view of the past, an inspiring and critical review if necessary, and the prospects for the future on behalf of the Government and the whole country. There is nothing of it and whatever little attempt is made to take a review well, the review is very faulty and hides certain very crucial things that have taken place in this country of ours in the last year.

The first thing that will strike anyone is what is the state of our economy. If we want to describe the state of our economy certainly we do take pride in saying that production has increased, construction of factories has gone ahead, certain very strategic plants have been built and that we have been able to achieve despite foreign exchange difficulties despite the sabotage of critics and so on and so forth. But, at the same time one has got to point out about all this increase in the national wealth where is it going? It is not enough to say that national income has increased. The question is who appropriates that income? Be proud about the increase in income and put the question where does the national income go? Who appropriates it? Which class? If you go into that, you will find that a larger and larger share of the increasing national income goes to a small group of monopolist adventurers and a smaller and smaller share goes to increase the income of the toiling people, workers, peasants and middle

classes. This is the picture of the national economy. Therefore, one should be proud but, at the same time, one has to point out the danger that if this income and its distribution is not corrected in the reverse direction, then our economy will be faced with a disaster. But there is nothing of that kind in the Address.

The second question that attracted attention last year was the difficulties of foreign exchange. Now this is a peculiar description of our fundamental difficulties. It is not the difficulty of foreign exchange. We were in difficulties because the capitalist countries had a recession and they held us to ransom and dictated political conditions for their aid. I am sorry to note that the President's Address says that aid was given without any political conditions being dictated. We are grateful that this country's aid is not governed by the attachment of any political conditions to them. But what was the report of the World Bank and the American Mission and the bankers who met in Delhi when they offered aid? Did they not lay down vital conditions for giving aid to this country that American aid shall not be used for building industries in the public sector? Is that not politics? Is it merely foreign exchange machine tools and all that? No. They will give aid on the express condition that the aid is not utilized for building up a social sector but for increasing the income of the private profiteers. Dollar aid will be given for industries in the private sector but not for those in the public sector. This is a first class political condition that inhibits the growth of the State sector and wants the enlargement of the private sector. The World Bank Report in fact laid down conditions how we should build our industries. In fact they want to tell us how the wages should be governed, they want to tell us how the industrial relations should be governed. Is this not first class politics on the part of foreign countries in the matter of aid? If this is not politics,

what is politics? Merely saying "remove the Prime Minister and install some other Minister in his place", is that the only sign of political intervention and political conditions? No. That is not so. To try to influence the growth of this country in the direction of monopoly capitalism is first class political intervention on the part of people from America and England who give foreign aid. Therefore, we find our industrial development in difficulties. We were dictated, we were told: no expansion of the public sector. And therefore a curious controversy broke out in this country and the Prime Minister, I am glad to say, came out with a thorough denunciation of the private sector which was trying to dictate conditions for the development of the economy and for the development of the Plan. Is there any single mention of this curious controversy in this Address? I thank the Prime Minister because he came out furiously and said emphatically and very clearly that the private sector is not going to overwhelm the public sector, but the public sector is going to increase and overwhelm, if necessary, the private sector if without it we cannot bring about socialism.

13 hrs.

There is nothing of it in this Address. Is it that the Cabinet or the Government is divided within itself on the crucial question that has come up before the country? They have all remained, so to say, hidden behind certain phrases and are not stated explicitly in this Address. This should have been there. What is going to be the direction of our economy in the future? Is it going to enrich in the strategic sphere the private sector or the public sector? The Address should have taken the stand that no matter what the opposition may be from private profiteers, the public sector is going to increase. There is no such mention and I should like to know despite what has been said about the Congress Resolutions in Nagpur whether even one-tenth of the Resolutions is anywhere hinted at in this Address. The fact that they are not hinted at

shows that the struggle inside the Government and the struggle inside the Congress Party is still on and nobody accepts as yet clearly and unequivocally the fact that the public sector alone is the saviour of the economy of this country.

I should like to know whether that policy is going to be followed because I learn from the statements made by the hon. Commerce Minister and the statements made by Shri Manubhai Shah that strategic industries, machine tool industry, engineering industry and all these are now being asked for in the private sector. If this direction does not stop and if this deviation does not stop then I think we shall be in trouble.

The private sector and public sector battle, for example, is such a serious one that the Government of India does not seem to be aware of the fact that it has suffered a serious defeat in the first round of that battle. Take the case of kerosene. The Government wanted to conserve foreign exchange. We spend something like Rs 28 crores on kerosene import and we wanted to carry out a simple cut of 5%. All the oil companies and their agents in this country sabotaged that decision and compelled the Government to cancel that cut. There were queues of thousands of people that it sort of mobilised the whole population against the cut. They put the people against the Government and its policy of conserving foreign exchange and came out saying, "We are not responsible for it." It is the foreign monopolists in the country who are responsible for this kerosene crisis as also their agents in the distributing sector. What happened? What was the result? The result was that Shri K. D. Malaviya's policy had to go down and the oil companies succeeded. The cut was cancelled. Here is the victory for the foreign monopolists in the private sector and in the most strategic industry of oil. Yet there are people, even in this House, who want to say, "Hand over oil for exploration to the private sector. Take oil from

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the American oil monopolies and from the British oil monopolies. Do not carry it out through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of the Government of India." These gentlemen, that is, those who claim this and those who propose such a policy, are enemies of the economy of this country and of this country.

Therefore we must not underrate this battle of the private sector and public sector. It has been a battle for long and if the private sector, aided by the private capitalists of America and England, get victorious—they have won the first round in kerosene—then there is an end to our Plan and to the plan of industrialisation. We may grow a little more jute here, a little more tea here and have a little manganese here for export to their countries at lower price, but we shall never build those factories which are to lay the foundation of our national economy.

A 15 million ton steel project, a huge electrical project, heavy forgings, machine building and all these are the vital parts of our national economy. What is happening? You may know, Sir, that we recently had a fine gift from the Americans. Machine tools were just given away freely to India because their heart is bleeding for us! Machine tools worth Rs. 7 crores were given away. Do you know the effect of this gift? The effect is that the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory is in danger because the Railway Ministry is now falling in for these second-hand machine tools. So far I have not heard of the Defence Ministry falling in for it. These second-hand machine tools have come here as a gift. The Hindustan Machine Tools' production will go down. There is a lay-off. There is a danger that our precision tools which we are building for our Government, will be shut down with this American aid and second-hand machine tools.

Which hon. Minister organised this aid? Why did not Shri B. K. Nehru

reject such an offer? They give aid in such a way that those very factories which we try to build up are being sabotaged. They did not give us machine tools during the First Plan. Recently, during the Second Plan period, they came with the machine tools aid worth Rs. 7 crores. Perhaps it was negotiated by the amiable hon. Finance Minister for helping India. When machine tools from H.M.T. were coming out the aid comes. Why should we accept it? Why did the Railway Ministry accept that their orders with the H.M.T. should be cut down? What kind of planning is this? What is this development of the public sector?

My hon friend mentioned H.M.T. He lost this aspect of the H.M.T. Therefore, I would say let us build strategic factories and any aid which stops the building up and growth of these factories must be rejected and any aid which helps the development of such factories must be encouraged.

We have, for example, to pay royalties for patents of medicines. We were getting aid for building a pharmaceutical factory from the Soviet Union. It does not demand any royalty on patents. Now one hon. Minister runs to the American companies to establish a pharmaceutical factory for which we have to pay royalty on their patents. Is this development of the national Plan? Is this the development of the public sector? Is this the development of our own capacity to produce in such a way that we do not lose our wealth to the foreigners? No. This is a sort of thing that while being inside the Government, while talking of the public sector and while talking of the national Plan, some of these gentlemen serve the foreign monopolists and their partners here. This sabotage ought to be stopped.

The second question now is about food and food prices. We know—we said it long long ago during the First Five-Year Plan—that there is a demand for ceiling on land. In the First Plan and in the Second Plan it

was said that if we attempt to put ceiling on land now there is a threat of civil war. It was put in wobbling words but the meaning was that, that is, there was a threat of civil war. Now, we are told here that the Congress has passed a Resolution about it. Of course, Congress Resolutions are not the Resolutions of this Parliament though they are the resolutions of the ruling Party and the majority Party. In this Address there is not a mention of it.

There is a mention of land reforms. But land reforms are so many. Manufacturing compost and giving manure is also land reform. What is land reform? Nobody has defined land reforms. Land reforms are to be carried out. What about the ceiling? No, they do not want to talk about it. They are not yet decided about it. They are quarrelling about it. Even hon. Ministers wholesale sabotage land reforms on the matter of ceilings. Therefore, land reforms are put in a wobbly manner in this Address. I hope the Government of India will come to a quick decision on this question of ceilings as also this Parliament. Unless ceilings on land are imposed and surplus land is properly distributed or disposed of or utilised there can be no progress in the matter of peasants co-operation in the production of food. It is true all over the world that unless the peasant is satisfied and the landlord burden is taken off and the robbery of the peasant—the producer—by the capitalists is stopped there cannot be improvement in the food situation. But here we have a spectacle where their own organisation talks of ceilings and their own Ministers go denouncing it. The civil war call has already been given by Shri K. M. Munshi, the ex-Governor of U.P. who has had a nice civil war against the Lucknow students.

What are we going to do with these gentlemen? They are in a majority in the States. They are in a majority at the Centre. If you pass a Resolution about ceilings on land holdings you cannot keep Ministers, who are

opposed to that in principle. If you pass that Resolution, you must remove those Ministers who oppose that. But here a peculiar situation exists. When suddenly the hon. Prime Minister takes up an issue, they start opposing it, then they pass it and say, "It does not matter. Let him talk. We can sabotage him in action." This is the way. This is the wonderful co-operation there in the ruling Party which leads to the ruin of the country. Therefore, there must be a clarification of these questions of public sector and its defence, ceiling on land, question of protecting the peasantry, what is the mind of the Parliament on this question and the mind of the Plan in the next phase. If that is not done, the food situation cannot be solved. There is no mention of this in the Address at all.

Then there is the question of prices and wholesale trading. What an uproar and revolt? If the workers revolted in this way, they would have been hanged and quartered as saboteurs of the country and rebellious fellows who should be sent to jail. Here wholesale trading in foodgrains is being delayed though the policy is announced on the ground that we are not yet prepared for it. It is a funny situation. I do not know whether many of our friends know that there is nothing to prevent your taking over the whole thing quickly. For example, the Hapur market speculation does not very much depend and the buying does not depend very much on the big gentlemen. The buying in the fields and selling in the market is done by the ordinary munims working on Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 or Rs. 100, a little commission here and there. These are the gentlemen who buy cotton who buy grain and do all the buying in the thousands and millions of fields of the peasants. It is not the big wholesale speculators who do it. They come in only on the question of speculation, on the question of big transactions. Why should not the Government declare that all these munims who are doing the buying and selling in the thousands of fields are taken over in

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Government employ in State trading which introduces wholesale trading and buying in these lands? Very simple. There is a grain merchant leader present in this House. How much of grain dealing does he do personally, let him tell his own party. He belongs to Bombay. I know him and I know the grain trade in Bombay.

I know the Lanleys and Railis who were in the cotton line. Small middle class agents do the buying. These gentlemen come to operate the bank account and bank credits. Take the bank credits and storing in the hands of the Government. Take all these small agents on to the Government roll and there will be a complete, nice machinery to put into effect wholesale trading. Why is it not done? Because they are afraid of civil war. Civil war by whom? Civil war by 20 speculators? Put down 20 cells in the Nasik prison at their disposal. The civil war will stop. They have not done that. The satyagrahis who fight for the food policy are allotted these cells: not the speculators who threaten civil war. If the Government cannot deal with the speculators, the peasant and the people will deal with them. It does not matter whatever comes to their share so far as prisons are concerned. So far as food policy is concerned, that is the position.

There is reference to the workers. There is a great satisfaction over the code of discipline being accepted. There is no mention of the code of discipline being violated by the big employers anywhere. We are short of steel. Does the House know a funny fact? Last year, we bought 4 lakh tons of imported steel. Last year in Burnpur, they closed down two furnaces which were producing 3 lakh tons of steel. Why? Because the firm had built a modern furnace. Are we not short of steel? Are we not short of iron? We are. But, their cost of production and rate of profit did not square up with the running of this

blast furnace. Therefore, they closed it down. Seven hundred people were rendered unemployed. No knowledge. The Planning Commission does not know. The Labour Ministry knows; the Finance Ministry knows. Everybody knows. Nobody can do anything. It is the private sector. Wonderful. They import steel: 4 lakh tons. Here two furnaces are closed which produced 3 lakh tons a year. There is no protest. Seven hundred people are rendered unemployed. We have to run about asking the Ministry for alternative employment. Is this planning? Is this organisation? This is the anarchy of the private sector. No Minister here is capable of putting it down. That is with regard to the sample of treatment to the working classes. Pay Commission hanging fire for months and months. Textile Commission, Sugar Commission; they are just there hibernating. They have to be dug out from the Siberian snows in order to get some of the demands of the working classes fulfilled. This is the state of affairs with regard to the workers, their wages, their rights, their unemployment question and so on.

For example, a project is built up a fine Ganga barrage, Bihar for the first time getting a nice bridge connecting the north and the south. Every Bihar, every Indian ought to be proud about it. A barrage is built, a bridge. Result? All those who were building are to be unemployed in the next month, thousands of them. They have built the bridge for these people to cross across. But, they have cut off their bridge to living; they have to be drowned in the river. They are on strike. No Minister cares for them. They just demanded some assurance to give them employment when the Barauni refinery is built. No. Nobody cares about it. I do not know whether even the Congress M.P. from that area is aware of that. He should help. This is not a party question. It is a question for everybody. If you build projects with the help of thousands of workers, and when the project is com-

pleted, they are in the unemployment market, how are the people going to be enthused to build things? They say, it is better to remain unemployed without building than to be unemployed with building. What is the Use? On this question of working classes, the whole para is totally uninspiring.

Take the Employees State insurance scheme. We have been short of hospitals. No hospital is coming up. They only show Rs 13 crores as balance. They are perhaps pocketing the crores of balance for the national plan. We are not getting hospitals. Why should we pay for the scheme? This is the anarchy in the whole development.

Supreme Court there have been a lot of demands to stop the Supreme Court from rejecting workers' demands at the instance of the employers. Nothing is being done. What is happening? In this para

Mr. Speaker. What is the suggestion of the hon. Member?

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal.) May I point out, Sir, "at the instance of" is unfair to judiciary.

Mr. Speaker. Order, order. Does he mean to say that instructions should be given to the Supreme Court?

Shri S. A. Dange. There was a proposal to reframe the industrial law in such a way that these matters are removed from appeals to the Supreme Court. That was the suggestion.

Shri C. D. Pande. He said that the Judges are doing it at the instance of any industry or any sector.

Some Hon. Members: Stay order.

Shri C. D. Pande. He said at the instance of

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has cleared it that he wants legislation to be passed here.

Shri S. A. Dange: When this is the condition about the workers' wages, a very dangerous policy is being enun-

ciated which is going to cost us crores of rupees without bringing us much advantage. A sort of blank cheque is being given to exporters of certain industries; you can export even at a loss; we will meet them, you export. If I get such a blank cheque that if I export, I will get all the losses met from the Treasury, what inspiration I will get to export, you can understand, and what inspiration I will get not to put things and consume it inside the country. Promise is made to sugar which is minting millions of profits. It is guaranteed payment of losses on exports. Textiles, several industries are asked to export with a promise that the losses will be made up. Why? Why cannot they share these profits, keep 6 per cent and put the rest on exports? Why should they not be patriotic enough? We are asked to take lesser wages. Why should they not take from these profits? So that you will find that the economic policy is heavily weighted in favour of the private profiteering monopolist heavily weighted in such a way that the worker and the peasant losses. I want that this policy should be corrected.

There is another question. I need not dilate upon it very much and that is the question of the bilingual State of Bombay. It is a standing subject, a standing question, and a standing battle. We are raising that question again and again. It is heading towards another battle because both the people of Maharashtra and Gujarat have decided that they are not going to take it lying down any more. Appeals to Parliament will be made, are being made, and will again be made. But, if the appeals do not convince my hon. friends, the only right road is suffering, in the proper Gandhian way, in the proper constitutional way, in the proper peaceful way, in the proper way, that is, a way which will be effective. That sort of way is not being considered by both the people. I hope hon. Members will take greater interest in this. Not only the question of borders. Borders certainly are there everywhere waiting for re-adjustment. They are there more

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acutely in Bombay, but I am pressing more, along with the question of borders, for the establishment of two uni-lingual States of Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat. I hope Parliament in this session will give thought to this question.

Then comes another point on which I want to say a few words in order to make certain things clear. All these policies are being carried out by Ministers with efficient or inefficient secretaries, the services and so on. What is happening to the services? What are we doing to see that the honest and efficient people in the services go their honest and efficient way, and those who are not efficient and honest do not occupy positions to hamper our progress? This is the question posed? This question is posed and I find that there is lack of vigilance on the part of the necessary Ministries on this question.

I am referring in this connection to a subject which has already come in this House, that is the affair of Shri M O Mathai. I am not dealing with the privilege part of it. As I have already said I am not worried about the privileges of this House. This House is strong enough to protect its dignity and if certain people want to talk any nonsense let them talk. I do not want to violate the dignity of the House by dealing with undignified people in that way. In any case if it has to be dealt with let it be dealt with. I am not dealing with it at that level. I am dealing with a different question.

How is it that this gentleman who was employed with the American services sneaked into the most vital position right into the Secretariat of the Prime Minister and became a special officer? Were his antecedents enquired into? What was the Home Ministry doing? The lack of vigilance on the part of Home Ministry in 1948 is on record. The lack of vigilance of the Home Ministry in 1958 now has

come on record through this affair. I cannot blame the Prime Minister for what has happened except on some smaller details. He cannot be expected to check up the bank accounts of every secretary. No Minister can, in fact, be expected to do it. He cannot be expected to check up every visit he makes or where he takes his tea parties. He does his own work, and he does not pay attention to it, and knowing as we know our Prime Minister he behaved as he did. Of course, he also defended that man, his loyalty and integrity. That is his nature. Whenever you hit somebody, he will suddenly jump in his defence. He was frank enough to admit his own mistake and frank enough to point out that the gentleman was throwing his weight about. But throwing his weight about against whom and for what purpose? That has got to be found out. That is the job of the Home Ministry.

The Home Ministry and the Railway Ministry under security rules, penalise even a small railway servant, a small Government servant under 4(a) and 4(b) and amendment and ordinances. There is a circular saying "You shall collect this fund and not that fund". Even if a welfare fund is collected, if a union dues is collected, they ask "Are you recognised?" No. Then you violated the order. You are suspended." This is the fate of the two million Government servants who are down below trudging and labouring.

But when a Government servant gets into this particular position, or is favoured by some people with Rs 6 lakhs and just a little over—something over a lakh is already in thousands!—and when the Health Minister is involved in this where is the vigilance? Who contributed this money, for what purpose? Why did certain people suddenly pick upon that unfortunate lady, the mother of that gentleman to give her name and to malign her for nothing? Why was this all allowed? What was the Home Ministry doing?

The Home Ministry is omniscient, it pursues every Communist, every P.S.P. man, every Socialist, and even certain Congressmen to see whether they are allied with Communists or whether they talk like Communists. I am sure Shri Joachim Alva will be followed for mentioning Soviet Union today and his visit to China and all that! What was this Home Ministry doing when this man from the American Red Cross came and sneaked into this particular position and went about throwing his weight about. I am sure he did not throw his weight against the Home Minister. I am quite sure about that; otherwise, he would have been kicked long ago. And he, I am told, did go to the length of kicking about also.

All this was going on for nine or ten years. The Prime Minister said: "I have got an efficient secretary. It does not matter. Let him do whatever he likes. He is doing my work. He is loyal." Finished. What about his loyalty to the country, loyalty to the services, loyalty to the whole development? This is the source of the evil in our development.

The best civil servants get shaken up sometimes if they do not carry out certain bad policies of certain Ministers also, but if certain bad people get into good Ministries, there is no vigilance, there is no check up. What happened to those Rs 6 lakhs, how were they coming in? Nobody knows. Small Government officials are hauled up: oh, you built up a two-room cottage; tell me where your money came from? If a ticket collector takes two annas, they go on prosecuting him for seven years until he is hounded. Some clerk or somebody has Rs 50,000 in the bank account. He is asked to explain. They are very vigilant about these small items, but when it came to Rs 6 lakhs and over, they all went to sleep under the Rs. 6 lakhs. What is this? Is this check-up, is this vigilance, is this security? And in the case of a secretary who was nearest to the Prime Minister who ought to

be protected in all ways—not from political influences.

I am not saying that that man was capable of influencing the politics of Pandit Nehru. That is an insult to Pandit Nehru to say that a two-penny man and secretary like Shri M. O. Mathai could influence his political policies. Even political parties find it difficult to shake his policies, and Congressmen know it to their cost, and they sit down when they cannot shake it. So, I do not expect him to influence his policies. But how is that a man with dangerous links, dangerous precedents, got into the position, and therefore I would raise this question of the services, and what is happening to them.

We had an example, last year, of one secretary who was very brilliant. This year we have an example of another secretary who was over-brilliant. I do not know whom we are going to get the third year. Therefore, I would plead for a certain vigilance, a certain check up of the good men and bad men, encouragement to be given to the good men who conform to the policies of the nation. Therefore, I would plead that our amendments should be accepted and policies changes as I have put before you.

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the speakers from various groups, I would make this suggestion.

On the first day as many as 13 hon. Members tabled adjournment motions regarding food crisis, sugar-cane strike, Bombay-Mysore border dispute and so on. I disallowed them.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): My point about Beru Bari has not been covered.

Mr. Speaker: Beru Bari is in regard to the Bill. Anyhow, he can speak. All that I am suggesting to the House is this. I have told them that I will give them an opportunity to speak on the President's Address. I will give the names of these friends. Time is

[Mr. Speaker]

limited to the various groups. When the groups choose their spokesmen, they may include these names. If any briefing has to be done, these Members can be briefed. I do not want to deny them the privilege of speaking; at the same time, I cannot find more time for a single party, even though from a single party a number of people tabled adjournment motions. I want this kind of assistance from the leaders of the various groups.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I am afraid it will put a premium on submitting adjournment motions, if they are given preference.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Not at all.

Mr. Speaker: It is not so. All that I am suggesting is that their own groups may choose them as speakers. What is your objection?

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is not quite possible because the parties have already decided as to who will speak and they are prepared. Now it would not be possible to change.

Mr. Speaker: All right, as far as possible.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): I rise to express my painful surprise at the omission in the President's address of any reference to the grim tragedy that is perpetrated again by the bilingual State of Bombay in Gujarat in August last. The wounds of August, 1956 have not been healed, and on the top of that now comes another tragedy, and Gujarat has had to sacrifice five young men in her fight for securing a unilingual State of Maha Gujarat.

How did this happen? Was it our fault, or was it somebody else's? I would not have gone at some length into this matter if a person no less than the Prime Minister of India had not attacked us, we of the Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad, for taking to fascist and the most brutal methods

The whole controversy was centred on the erection of memorials to the martyrs of 1956. Now, nobody has stated that it is wrong to erect any memorials to the martyrs of any fight. It has now even been conceded in some quarters that the men who were shot down and who were killed in 1956 were martyrs, and the Janta Parishad has from the very beginning expressed its inflexible determination to raise memorial to the martyrs who have inspired us and who continue to inspire us to sacrifice and to suffer in the cause of Maha Gujarat. We did not make a secret of it. We announced it from all platforms and in the press that we would take out a procession and go with the memorials and erect them, on August 8th, 1958, exactly at 2-17 P.M., the same time when our first martyrs were shot down near the Congress House.

13-33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Of all the places where people had been fired upon and shot dead, we selected only two places, and the two places were selected because they were the scene of the first police firing. We went in a large procession. The demonstration of August 8th, 1958 was absolutely peaceful. Officials and non-officials have testified to the completely peaceful nature of the operation that took place on that day. Of course, the Mayor of Ahmedabad had not given his permission for erecting this memorial on the traffic island that happened to be the property of the Municipal Corporation. But this is true that the corporation had not been consulted on this question. There was no resolution of the corporation forbidding us to erect the memorial, nor had any complaint been made to Government by the Commissioner or the Chairman or any authority of the municipality asking them to forbid us to erect the memorial. There was, therefore, no legal ground for forbidding the erection of the memorial.

I had also written myself to the Chief Minister a month ago, and I requested him not to interfere with this matter because we were going to build these memorials on municipal property, and even if there was a difference between us and the municipality on this subject, Government should not interfere except to preserve law and order. No reply was given to me till the 8th August. In fact, no reply has been given up to date. No warning has been given. Government only did this, they wanted to prevent our procession from proceeding to this memorial place, and they asked us to stop at a point before the memorial place. We pleaded our inability to stop at that place, and in fact, that memorial ground was already thronged with thousands, and there was no point, therefore, in preventing us from going there. We went there and exactly at 2 17 P.M. the memorials were placed.

There was serious provocation from all sides, military police and police were thronged in large numbers all around the area. The Congress House was filled up by visitors, and members and leaders, but we did not look at the Congress House. We did not want to be provoked by their jeers and insults and laughter. Our only attention was concentrated on the place, which had been sanctioned by the blood of our martyrs. In all humility, we raised those memorials which were loaded with thousands and thousands of garlands all the way from the market place to the memorial place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member aware whether there is any inquiry going on about this matter or whether this is a subject before any court?

Shri Yajnik: There is an inquiry regarding the responsibility for firing. I am not coming to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The responsibility for firing, or what happened there in consequence of which there must have been firing—all those incidents also shall be gone into by

the inquiring body whether it is a court or a commission or an officer that is appointed for that purpose. I was thinking whether it might not be dangerous for us to go into those facts and whether it might not prejudice that inquiry.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): There was no firing there.

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): There is a judicial inquiry going on there. Mr. Justice Kotla of the Bombay High Court is inquiring into the circumstances.

Shri P. R. Patel: Regarding other dates, not this date.

Shri Yajnik: I am dealing with the 8th.

Shri Nathwani: The inquiry is also about the circumstances which led to the acts of violence and hooliganism on the next day, this involves going into those questions which preceded the acts including the question about the excitement, incitement etc., they were indulging in speeches on previous days, and the previous days' speeches led to this. Therefore, it does form part of the inquiry.

Shri P. R. Patel: No, no.

Shri Nathwani: Anyone who has followed the inquiry will know it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us be clear about this point.

Shri Pangrahi (Puri): There must be some terms of reference for that inquiry.

Shri Yajnik: I know my responsibility in this matter. We are parties to the inquiry that is going on now, and I assure the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must appreciate that I must also be aware of my responsibility.

Shri Yajnik: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If really this matter is under investigation or inquiry, we ought to take care that we

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

do not prejudice that, and we must see to that. Therefore, I was asking about the facts, and Shri Yajnik must tell me whether there is really an inquiry going on, and about what matter that inquiry is pending, so that we might decide about this.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The inquiry is going on. The hon Member himself and his friends asked for an inquiry into the happenings which took place on the 8th and the subsequent dates, and the inquiry is into all those incidents. Therefore, the inquiry covers up the incidents on the 8th as well as the subsequent dates. And a High Court judge is inquiring into them, and it is being heard from day to day, even now, one reads about it, and detailed questions have been asked for that day's incidents also by the lawyer of the hon Member and other people. Therefore, this relates to the whole period.

Shri P. R. Patel: My submission is that the reference is only regarding the firings, and the responsibility for the same, and the circumstances that made Government to open fire. That is the only reference. So there is no reference as to what happened, how the procession was taken out, the laying of the Martyrs' stone etc.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Just now it has been stated by the hon Minister that the advocate of the hon Member himself had been putting questions on the incidents of the 8th also. If this be the subject-matter of enquiry—the circumstances that led to the firing or how it happened—then certainly the events of the 8th also would be relevant and they would be brought in. So, we should not bring in those facts for the present we leave them. We will have ample opportunities further on and we can discuss them later on. Therefore, I will request the hon Member not to touch those things.

Shri Yajnik: I am not concerned with the responsibility for the firing because that is the subject-matter of a legal enquiry. But the political decision to remove these memorials is outside the scope of the enquiry.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It will be difficult now to differentiate it and put it aside because that political decision might have influenced the conduct and the behaviour of the persons who took part in that. Some must be the causes and the others the effect of them. Therefore, we cannot separate and put them as under, and say one we can discuss and the other we cannot. Therefore, it is advisable that we should discuss them when there would be many opportunities for the hon Member to take up that case.

Shri Yajnik: Then after the incidents of the 11th, 12th and the 13th, there was a certain amount of pessimism and confusion among the people of Gujarat, and we wanted to think out the best method of preserving peace and stabilising it, and at the same time of showing to Government politically our inflexible determination to continue our struggle and to affirm our right for the erection of the martyrs' memorial. Therefore after announcing it to the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, we began our satyagraha on the 17th August. Now, that satyagraha has been going on quite peacefully for the last 6 months. It is continuing even today, and friends and foes, our partisans and critics have all testified to the absolutely peaceful manner in which the satyagraha has been continuing sometimes under very serious provocation.

First of all it was jeered at and ridiculed as the adventure of some people of Ahmedabad. But, after one month, that is to say from the 17th September, batches and parties have come from all over Gujarat, from places as far as Surat at the one end and Saurashtra and Cutch at the other.

And, by this time, nearly 2,000 men and women, Hindus and Muslims, people drawn from all communities, have practised satyagraha and offered themselves for imprisonment during the last 6 months. And, as the movement proceeded, we have decided to make this the pivot of our agitation for Maha Gujerat.

This satyagraha is not merely confined to the right of erecting a memorial; this satyagraha is being practised for the purpose of converting the minds of Governments, the minds of the Members of Parliament, the minds of all political parties to concede our right for a uni-lingual State of Maha Gujerat. The movement has been mounting. But, unfortunately, in October last, the Prime Minister again hurt us by his speech at Hyderabad. There he accused us of practising fascist methods, which, as you said, Sir, is the subject-matter of enquiry. He hurled another bomb-shell at us and he told us categorically that the bilingual State of Bombay connotes the domination of the Marathi-speaking people on the Gujerati people. Friends told me that he had, probably, said this in order to appease the Maharashtrian community. But then, we are also able to listen to what the Prime Minister says. And, as we heard these words, we were shocked and were pained. And the pain is rankling in our minds now. He has driven iron into our soul.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I make a clarification, Sir? This is not a proper representation of what the Prime Minister said. What the Prime Minister said was this: that in the State of Bombay, the Maharashtrians are in a majority and yet why should they complain. He did not say that they were dominating.

Shri P. R. Patel: He said predominant.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are predominant in population.

Shri Yajnik: No words of explanation.

An Hon. Member: That was consoling to the Maharashtrians.

Shri Yajnik: No words of explanation can remove the feeling that has been created in our minds.

Proceeding further, he also began to sing praises of the Marathi language. Marathi language is undoubtedly great. Why did he go all the way to wean the Maharashtrians, as it were, from their path of Samyukta Maharashtra. Is not the language of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel also great? Gandhiji wrote in that language; and his autobiography in English is a translation of what he wrote in Gujerati. Why was all this special pleading done in order to appease the Maharashtrian sentiment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As the hon. Member himself has said, there was no comparison made and no reflection made on the language of Gujerat.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Prime Minister has always said that all the languages of India are equally important and are national languages. He has not distinguished one from another.

Shri P. R. Patel: What about the speech?

Shri Morarji Desai: In that speech he has not sung praises of Marathi language as my hon. friend puts it; it is wrong.

Shri Yajnik: He has spoken and he has hurt our feelings and we expressed resentment at his speech, at the parallel meeting that we held in Baroda when the Prime Minister came there to address the Congress Youth Conference.

Sir, this sort of speech has rather disturbed our mind. We feel that Parliament should revise its opinion on the subject. If the bilingual State of Bombay has to be made palatable to one section of the people by saying

[Shri Yajnik]

that they are in a dominant position, then it means that if somebody is in a dominant position, somebody is in an inferior position. That brings out the real significance, the real connotation of this bilingual State in which, undoubtedly, the Maharashtrian friends are in a majority. But, then, the Maharashtrians also do not like this bilingual State because while we feel that we are dominated by the big numerical majority we feel that we are dominated by the big numerical majority of the Maharashtrians, the Maharashtrian friends think that they would be dominated by the economic predominance of the Gujarati community. And that is how this question of discord and disharmony is developing. And, the Prime Minister has not served anybody bringing out this connotation of the bilingual State. When this connotation is being repeated, we have to confirm what has been stated in our proclamation of 8th August. It was again confirmed on the 1st of November and again on the 26th of January and we have stated in categorical terms that we in Gujarat feel that we are in a subordinate position. Apart from economic complaints, we feel that we are, so to say, in an inferior status of citizenship. I will not dilute on the economic wrongs now. I am not going into any facts and figures because facts and figures can be cited on both sides. We have actually passed a long resolution and we have submitted the matter to the Prime Minister. We have received a reply from the Chief Minister and he has confirmed some of our worst complaints against the bilingual State regarding the developmental projects.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk) What is his party's view regarding the city of Bombay?

Shri Yajnik: So far as we are concerned, we definitely want that the States of Mahagujarat and Maharashtra should be formed. Bombay is left to this Government to settle. We have no hesitation

in stating that this bilingual State should be divided into two States. Whether you put Bombay here or there, whether you put some part of Nawapur or Dangs here or there, it is a matter of geography and adjustment. (*Interruptions*) I am not concerned with the small geographical details. I am concerned with the main big question of the separation of the bilingual State (An hon member into three States). I am not for three States. My organisation does not authorise me to stand for a three State formula.

I may say that the President of the bilingual Bombay Congress Committee, Shri Thakurbhai Desai in a speech recently has categorically made two important statements. He is not opposed to the formation of Mahagujarat on principle. It is very good. He may have objection against our tactics but that is a different thing. The second thing is even more significant. As the sitting President of the bilingual Bombay State in which undoubtedly the Maharashtrian Congress members are in a majority, he has now categorically stated that the only alternative to this present bilingual set-up is the division of the State into two parts.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a misrepresentation again.

Shri Yajnik: There is no misrepresentation. He may have been misled by Shri Thakurbhai's private messages but I saw the report published in a paper very dear to the heart of the Congress—the paper by which Thakurbhai Desai was fetid. We have actually got his words in the clearest terms. He has stated that the only alternative to the bilingual State is the formation of Mahagujarat and Maharashtra. He does not want these divisions certainly, he wants this experiment to continue. He knows what will happen when he says anything about the three State formula. The Congressmen would be up in arms

and he would be under pressure of the Maharashtrian Congressmen. He dare not now speak about the three State formula. He knows it very well. It was on the question of the separation of Bombay from Maharashtra that the old bill was not passed and a new amendment was made.

So, I say the road is perfectly clear. Even the President of the Bombay Congress Committee says that. I, therefore, in all humility appeal to you to wipe out the injustice that has been done to us because we feel that under the present dispensation, both political and administrative, we are in a subordinate position. Subordinate to whom? Maharashtrians. But the Maharashtrians say: we do not want to subordinate you to our rule. Then, who wants to put somebody above somebody else? It is the Congress hierarchy at the Centre, the High Command. Probably as things are being discussed, some people may change their views and may come to new conclusions. It is a festering sore. Every time when even a Congress leader comes to Ahmedabad or Gujerat and speaks on politics, he has always to speak on this bilingual question and denounce us and the Samyuktha Maharashtrian parties principally on this division question. This question remains the foremost on the agenda whether it is our agenda or the Congress agenda. The atmosphere is not normal. In order to create a normal atmosphere, an atmosphere appropriate for the functioning and fulfilment of the big plans, the completion of the Second Plan and the formulation of the Third Plan, we require the co-operation of all parties. If this thorn is removed, if this status of inferiority is done away with and if the Gujerat State takes its proper place in the comity of all the different States of the Indian Union, in that case, I assure you that all the people who are associated with us—most of the opposition parties are associated with us—will all work with might and main for the success and for the realisation of the big plans that are made by our Government.

Of course, if we have any amendments or suggestions to make, we will make them. But by and large we assure you of our best support and co-operation in the realisation and carrying out and fulfilling the big plans and the big projects that are being planned by the Government that are the hope of the whole of India.

Shri Goray (Poona): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is the third time that we the Members of the Lok Sabha are having the privilege of deliberating over the President's Address. Every time I have listened to the President's Address, I have felt a little disappointed, not because the Address was not clothed in gorgeous and fantastic terms but because it contained little else, excepting the inventory of the doings of the Government in the previous year. So far as I have been able to understand our Constitution, the office of the President as conceived by the Constitution is not to be the projection of the Cabinet. He is to be the symbol of the nation. Therefore, we expected that whenever the President addressed the Houses of Parliament, it would refer not only to the doings of the Ministry but to the hopes and aspirations of the whole nation; they should be mirrored in the Address—not only our ambitions but our failings, not only our achievements but our shortcomings, not only the good points but also the tensions that prevail in our land. If I may draw an analogy, I want the President to resemble the Trimurthi in the famous Elephanta Caves near Bombay—one face representing just anger against the sins of commission and omission, the second, the face of Mahadev, representing the ceaseless activity of development, and the third face of the divine consort full of compassion for the suffering sons and daughters of this land. Viewed from this aspect, all the three successive addresses have failed to make the mark.

14 hrs.

Please look to paragraph 12 of this Address. When we read about the

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food situation in the country as represented by the President, we find that he promises us a hopeful horizon. We fail to understand where the hopeful horizon is. Only two days back the Governor of Punjab, addressing the Legislative Assembly, drew almost a dismal picture of the conditions prevailing there. He said that due to bad season, about Rs 35 crores worth of crops have been destroyed and 17 lakh acres of land have been laid waste. Not only that in spite of the promises and the hopes that have been held here by our Food Minister we find that people have been shouting over the shortage of food not only in States like Bombay and Kerala but even in States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Therefore, I think that this chronic complacency of the Food Minister should not lead us to believe that we are going to have a hopeful horizon in the future.

Sometimes when I listen to the Food Minister, I find that he is blissfully unaware of the things that are happening in this country. Immediately after his return from the Nagpur session there was a hot civic reception arranged for him by the citizens of Delhi. When I look at the long queues in Bombay and elsewhere, waiting for kerosene and other necessities of life, the prices of which are soaring I think that this is not a good augury at all. There is something very menacing in the situation and unless we take a realistic view of things and try to improve our agriculture and try to make rapid progress so far as the agricultural sector is concerned, I think not only the remaining period of the second Plan but the third Plan also is foredoomed.

I would like to point out that so far as irrigation facilities are concerned, it is on record that though we have got the irrigation potential, very little of it is being used. We have another instance where we find that the cultivable wasteland is not being brought under the plough. Hundreds of

thousands of acres of land which can be brought under the plough are lying uncultivated. We have only to travel from Bombay to Delhi either by the Western Railway or the Central Railway and on both sides of the track, we will find vast tracts of land lying uncultivated.

In the report of the Chambal River Project, we find that mention has been made by the Committee that in Rajasthan, lakhs of acres of land which are full of wild trees can be made to produce three maunds of corn per acre more than what is being produced today only if the wild trees were uprooted. Now the uprooting of these trees does not require any foreign capital or any expert knowledge. It can be done provided a concerted effort were made to improve the land.

Take the instance of water-logging. While I travelled up to Delhi for this session, I found that on both sides of the railway route from Bharatpur to Delhi vast stretches of land were lying under water and the same can be seen if we travel from here to Amritsar. When are we going to reclaim these areas? We are thinking of Bhakra Nangal for bringing canal water to the deserts of Rajasthan. But unless we are careful to see that water-logging does not take place, the blessings that Bhakra Nangal is going to shower on us may turn into curses. Therefore I would like to stress this point, that if the food situation in the country is to be improved unless we take drastic steps, unless we take concerted action to see that the agricultural production is stepped up, it will be very difficult to under-write the success of the remaining period of the second Plan and also the third Plan which we are trying to evolve.

Curiously enough, a lot was talked about the third Five Year Plan. Today, I find that both Shri Kasliwal who moved the motion of thanks and Shri Joachim Alva who supported

him, waxed eloquent about the third Plan. But there is hardly a paragraph devoted in the President's Address to the third Plan. About the deteriorating food situation and the soaring prices, there is no mention in it. I want to put it to you for your consideration, whether if we want to make a success of the third Plan, it will be possible to do so if the prices keep on soaring and if there is scarcity of food. The effect of the scarcity of food and the soaring prices is that the people's vitality is sapped and consequently their enthusiasm suffers. They do not believe in planning at all. Not only the people at large, but, your own employees, the Government employees, suffer. There are nearly two millions of such employees. What is their experience?

You find that there is already a demand for a second Pay Commission because people think that they cannot cope with those soaring prices. It is difficult for them to make two ends meet. If a man in Government employ finds that it is difficult for him to make two ends meet, he is not going to be enthusiastic about your Plan at all. Those people will try to eke out their livelihood by some other means. There is the root of corruption and nepotism. When you are thinking of fulfilling the second Plan when you are thinking of starting the third Plan, you must see to it that your own limbs, the Government employees are satisfied and contented. Two millions of them have been waiting outside for the last nearly twenty months to see what the Pay Commission is going to give. The Pay Commission has been deliberating, deliberating and deliberating, but has brought forth nothing. That is why there is demand for a second Pay Commission. Therefore, I submit that unless you keep these people contented and unless you can create a situation where you can enthuse your own people and your own employees, the Plans will not be a success. Under these conditions how is

it possible for you to enthuse the people at large and how will it be possible for you to make a success of the second Plan and the third Plan? It will be like the promise of giving a pie in the sky when you die. Therefore, I am saying this let us be very realistic and let us be more drastic and more quick at decisions and in the execution of the decisions that we take.

I would not like to dilate on this because there have been speakers before me who have touched this point. But there are other tensions in this country. I am not only referring to the tension that is in existence for a long time between Maharashtra and Gujerat or between Karnataka and Maharashtra, but there are other tensions too. Take for instance, the tension that prevails on the eastern border, between Pakistan and India. We are going to hear more about it when the question of ratifying what was agreed to between our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan comes up before the House. So I will not speak about that also.

But look at Kashmir. I would like to point out with all respect to Bakshji that everything is not well in Kashmir, that something is rotten in the State of Denmark. I would like this House to take greater interest in the events that are taking place in Kashmir. We have fought for it and we are bleeding for it. But when we are doing all that, let us not forget that we have a right to demand a Government which conforms to our standards of democracy. That is why the people in Kashmir are making a demand that the jurisdiction of our Election Commission and the Supreme Court should be extended to Kashmir. They are making a demand that their representatives who are sitting in Parliament should be elected directly, as we are elected.

These are matters which we must consider. We must not say that be-

[Shri Goray]

cause Bakshij is holding the fort, everything is all right in Kashmir I think that this attitude is dangerous and perhaps we might be very bitterly disillusioned sometimes So, this Kashmir issue should be squarely faced and whatever ameliorative measures we want to take, should be taken without any loss of time

Coming to the question of Maharashtra and Gujerat and Maharashtra and Karnataka, I would like to say that I am not looking at it from the point of view of a Maharashtrian I would like to look at it from the point of view of a good patriot as an Indian I would like to tell you that the more time you allow to lapse, bitterer will be the feelings between these States The Government is not serving any purpose by delaying these things Just now we have heard Shri Yajnik Whether he had justification for the bitterness that he feels may be a moot question But it is not to be doubted as he said, that iron has entered our soul Why should we allow it to happen? I have pleaded with Panditji and I am pleading here again Let this House consider whether we are going to drive 5 crores of people to the wall

It is said that this Parliament decided the issue I accept it but may I not say that when this Parliament decided the issue every Member who voted for this particular re-organisation of States had given a State for his own language and only denied the State for only the two linguistic groups of Maharashtra and Gujerat? Does it really lie in their mouths to say 'We will have our States so far as our languages are concerned, but only one exception shall be made and that will be the State of Bombay?' Therefore if my logic or argument is really worth anything, you should please reconsider this issue Do not try to adopt a policy of tiring out the whole people It is not going to have any effect

I do not want to be accused of Chauvinism, but so far as the Maharashtrian people are concerned, we are

a people who love cricket and play it better than anybody else So, we are not going to be tired out, we shall play the game as long as it is necessary We do not want to go out of the Union, we have been the most loyal citizens of this Union We want to give our smews and intelligence for the success of the second and the third Plans We want to be very loyal and patriotic citizens of India, but we do not want to be told that "you are inferior citizens in this matter and what has been given to the other linguistic groups will not be given to you or to the Gujerat people"

So I am pleading with you Please solve this question as early as possible, so that one of the major tensions in this country would be removed Between Mysore and Maharashtra also I am not saying 'Give me this piece of land or give them that piece of land' Whatever rightfully belongs to us, give that to us and whatever rightfully belongs to the Mysore people give that to them There is a formula which you have evolved now, which is called the Pataskar Formula Yesterday the Home Minister said 'I am afraid that Pataskar is being immortalised because it is not his formula but it is an agreed solution arrived at by the two States If that agreed solution is good for those two States it can be an agreed solution for the other two States also What is sauce for the gander should be sauce for the goose If fortunately we have got a formula which has settled the disputes between two States why not apply the same to us And then whatever goes to Mysore will go to them and whatever comes to Maharashtra, will come to us Where is the quarrel? But unnecessarily the whole relationship between one linguistic group and the other is being bedevilled So, my earnest prayer is, please have sympathy for us, please try to give us what you have appropriated for yourself and then the whole quarrel will be settled

Coming to Goa, since the last two occasions, it seems that Government has now decided as a policy that there should be no reference to Goa in the President's Address. When I came to this House first, in the President's Address that year, there was a reference and they said in effect that Goa belonged to us and somehow or other we shall get it. From the next occasion onwards, all references to Goa were dropped. Most probably the policy of the Government has changed. They feel that if we keep quiet about it, somehow or other, Dr. Salazar may see wisdom and hand over his colonial possessions.

What is happening in actual practice is that while we are sitting here waiting for wisdom to dawn on Dr. Salazar, Dr. Salazar is moving fast. My friend, Shri Joachim Alva, just now said that they have tried to introduce the currency system of Portugal in Goa. They have not only driven out the rupee from the position of being legal tender, but at the same time, they have done something else in cultural field and in the field of education, I do not know why Shri Alva did not mention it. The steps they have taken will have a far-reaching effect, viz., from this year, every child in Goa between the ages of 7 and 13 will have to learn Portuguese compulsorily. So far as we all know, till now this compulsion was not there at all and very few children learnt Portuguese. Except for some schools in the villages, elsewhere the children were taught Marathi and only when the boy or girl entered the high school stage, they learnt Portuguese. But now for children between the ages of 7 and 13, Portuguese will be made compulsory. There will be a Portuguese teacher in every school.

The effect of this step will be that all the cultural ties between the mainland of India and Goa will be cut. It will not be the fate only of those people who are staying in Goa, but also of those people who reside in areas which are culturally, linguistically, historically and ethnologically

part and parcel of Gujerat. Those boys and girls also will be cut away from the culture and civilisation of Gujerat. What are you going to do against this sort of cultural proselytisation? Very soon there will not be a Goa problem, not in the sense in which you want, but in the sense that all those people will be assimilated with the Portuguese culture and they would no longer care to be Indian citizens. Therefore, the time has come when we must think fast and take some steps. All that I see the Government doing is they are sitting tight. This policy of masterly inactivity, will not give you any dividends and it will never bring the Goans nearer to you. When the Portuguese Government is taking active steps to futher their policy of "assimilation", you are not doing anything to help the Goans out of their travail.

Therefore, I would plead, Sir, with all earnestness that this Government will have to think very deeply about this problem, because Goa if it is lost, will not be so much a loss of a little territory inhabited by five lakhs people, but it will be a thorn inside India in the future to come. Therefore, this is a national issue. This is not only a linguistic problem or a cultural problem or a historical problem, but it is going to be a national problem if all these enclaves are lost to India.

Sir, it is not possible for me to deal with all the points contained in this Address because they total to about 54. But I would like to touch upon one more and then finish, that is, as I said, the contentment of the people who are in government service. I think very drastic steps will have to be taken, not only by having Pay Commissions and other things. I would like to point out that in every department of the Government there is some sort of anarchy. Rules have not been properly framed—seniority rules, service rules and other rules. Whether you take up the railway department or the home department or the defence department, you will find any number of complaints from the people who are employed there.

[Shri Goray]

There are people who have been working as temporary hands for years together—5 years, 10 years and even 12 years. With this sort of service conditions, I think it is very difficult for you to get loyalty and one-minded devotion in whatever work the Government tries to do.

Therefore, I would appeal that here also very early steps should be taken to frame service rules which would be uniform throughout. I know that during the war period a lot of people were recruited. But even if you do not want so many people, there must be some order of precedence, some rule by which you may carry out the demobilisation. People who have served you for 20 years, 30 years, go out of service without gratuity. Even if the gratuity is given to them, it reaches them after 5 or 6 years. I have cases where people have told me that the Defence Department has told them that their service papers have been lost and they would not get anything. What is to be done when people are faced with this sort of a situation? You can imagine what sort of loyalty you can get from them.

Therefore, whether we want to shape this nation on the basis of the Second Plan or on the basis of the Third Plan, you must take very active steps and very early steps to see that those who serve you whether they serve in the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs or Defence, get satisfactory service conditions which alone will be the firm basis of loyalty.

Mr Deputy-Speaker. I have to announce that there are 166 amendments to the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, which have been selected by hon. Members to be treated as moved. In order to save the time involved in reading out the numbers, I shall treat them all as moved provided they are otherwise in order. A list indicating the number of selected amendments will be put on the

notice board and it will be circulated to Members tonight for their information.

The following are the selected amendments to the Motion on President's Address which will be treated as having been moved subject to their being otherwise admissible —

Nos of Amendments

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209.

Shri U C Patnaik (Ganjam) I beg to move —

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

but regret—

(a) that in spite of enormous expenditure for increased food-production programmes, prices of foodstuffs are going up and India has to depend upon import of foodgrains,

(b) that foreign exchange difficulties are increasing because the foreign aids are received in the shape of commodities which are dumped on us at far higher rates than those at which we could have purchased in the competitive markets,

(c) that in the sphere of imports and exports, licences and permits have been granted without reference to the country's

real needs and economic well-being,

(d) that no effective steps have been taken against corruption, hoarding profiteering and black-marketing which are flourishing in various spheres;

(e) that there is lack of effective proposals for raising the standards of living of the people or for establishing economic prosperity on a just and enduring basis,

(f) that there is an absence of concrete proposals for organizing to the full, our human and material resources for developmental programmes as well as for national defence" (1)

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

"but regret—

(a) that Government still continues in the Commonwealth, notwithstanding the aggressively anti-Indian approach and policy of racial discrimination demonstrated by some of its constituent members,

(b) that India has not yet protested to the USA for its military aid to Pakistan which is forcing us to spend large sums of money on defence,

(c) that there is no clear indication of strong and effective measures against border raids and others acts or threats of Pakistan.

(d) that adequate notice has not been taken regarding the guided missile bases, new naval base and military air bases for heavy bombers of strategic aviation recently established in Pakistan and in Portuguese-occupied territories in India" (2)

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

"but regret—

(a) that the Address gives no indication of concrete proposals for satisfying the aspirations of patriotic citizens to be associated with national defence in emergencies as well as with nation-building activities in normal times,

(b) that the Address has ignored the possibility of mobilising and training our vast man-power, as an effective machinery for implementing our various socio-economic plans and programmes,

(c) that the Address has ignored the immense scope for utilising the expenditure on defence, not only for increasing our striking-power for national defence but also for increased efficiency in the socio economic development drive

(d) that there is no plan for formulating our defence requirements and controlling our defence purchases which often consist of out-moded obsolete or obsolescent equipment at high prices,

(e) that the cloak of secrecy in defence purchases, some of which are open to foreign magazines, is encouraging corrupt practices and involving us in huge losses.

(f) that the Planning Commission and Government of India have made no efforts to integrate the defence and civilian wings of our national life especially in the spheres of education, production, construction and scientific research so as to ensure economy as well as efficiency" (3)

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) I beg to move

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

"but regret that the Address has failed to disclose an adequate appreciation of the will of the people

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

of Samyukt Maharashtra and of Mahagujrat for the establishment of unilingual States in place of the existing bilingual Bombay State." (4).

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

"but regret that the Union Government has failed to play a more positive and effective role in the solution of border dispute between Bombay and Mysore." (5).

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

"but regret that no indication is available in the Address as to what effective plans the Government has in view for arresting the rocketing prices of wheat and other foodgrains in the country." (6).

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

"but regret that no practical lead has been given in the Address on intensifying food production, particularly by greater use of irrigation facilities at prices of water within the reach of agriculturists and supply of adequate quantities of fertilizers." (7).

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

"but regret that clear indication of Government's intentions is not available in the Address as to Government attitude on agrarian reforms, particularly farming on joint or co-operative basis, ceilings on land and disposal of surplus land." (8).

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

"but regret that clear indication is not available in the Address of the scheme or machinery for wholesale trade in foodgrains proposed to be taken over by the Government." (9).

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

"but regret that no serious notice has been taken in the address of the acute kerosene oil shortage to which masses have been subjected nor any plan for mitigating their hardships disclosed." (10).

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

"but regret that the Address does not contain any effective plan for substantial and prompt reduction in unemployment caused by the closure of industrial concerns." (11).

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

"but regret that the Address does not indicate the intention of the Government to introduce amending legislation, to acquire powers for taking over closed industrial concerns and re-starting them" (12).

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

"but regret that the Address does not disclose with sufficient clarity—

(a) what the core of the Second Five Year Plan will ultimately be,

(b) what internal resources the Government have for implementing the balance of the Plan; and

(c) how the foreign exchange gap will be covered." (13)

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

"but regret that the Address does not hold out any prospect of relief to trade and industry or to the people, from crippling taxation." (14).

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

"but regret that the Address does not disclose any intention on the part of the Government to check extravagance in travelling allowances of Ministers, while Members of Parliament are being denied barest bus transport facilities to and from Parliament on ground of economy" (15)

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

"but regret that the Address does not indicate prospect of substantial economy in defence expenditure" (16)

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

"but regret that the Address does not give a clear lead on the question of liberation of Goa and other Portuguese enclaves" (17)

Shri Yadav: I beg to move

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

"but regret that Government has failed to control the rising prices of foodgrains and also failed to lay down a definite price policy" (32)

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

"but regret that Government has failed to lay down principles so as to avoid indiscriminate firing by the police" (33)

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

"but regret that in the Address there was no mention of the strike of cane-growers of Uttar Pradesh" (34)

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

"but regret that in the Address no assurance has been given to

implement the recommendations contained in the Report of the Backward Classes Commission" (35).

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the corruption, favouritism and nepotism rampant in the country" (36)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the increasing evils of casteism" (37)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the ever-increasing bureaucracy" (38)

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

"but regret that Government has failed to decentralise the administration by establishing Gram Panchayats and District Panchayats and ensuring them adequate revenues" (39)

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

but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the following defects in the Five Year Plan —

(a) modelling of Five Year Plan on the lines of Russia and America,

(b) lack of financial resources, and

(c) does not benefit the entire country but the selected few" (40)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the increasing economic disparity in the country" (41).

[Shri Yadav]

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

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the growing unemployment and the measures for its removal" (42)

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

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the removal of statutes of foreigners from Delhi" (44)

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

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about preventing the exploitation of the people by foreign and Indian capitalists" (45)

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

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made regarding deterioration in the affairs of Banaras Hindu University" (46)

(15) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

"but regret that in the Address no reference has been made regarding settlement of the disputes between India and Pakistan" (47)

Shri Panigrahi. I beg to move

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

"but regret that there is no mention of the recent reports of building up of military and atomic bases in Pakistan, bordering India, with American military aid and the immediate danger to India's freedom and security therefrom" (48)

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

but regret—

(a) that the Address contains no indication of recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission in respect of safeguarding the rights and interests of different linguistic groups in various States, more specially the difficulties and hardships being undergone by the Oriya speaking people living in Saraikella and Kharswan presently remaining with Bihar, and

(b) that Government have failed to note the rightful claim of the people of Saraikella and Kharswan to merge with Orissa" (49)

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

"but regret that Government have failed in safeguarding the interests of 700 miners working in the Villiers colliery in Talcher in Orissa for the last two years and has failed in taking any steps with a view to increase coal production by resuming work in the said coal mine which remains closed for the last one and a half year" (50)

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

"but regret that Government have failed to note the necessity of developing Paradip in Orissa as a major port on the eastern coast of India" (51)

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

"but regret that Government have failed to note the soaring prices of kerosene oil in Orissa, West Bengal and some other States during the past two months and to take any effective measures for meeting this crisis" (52)

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

"but regret that Government have failed to take note of the slow progress of resettlement work in the Dandakaranya area and in view of this slow progress has failed to revise the target date of closing the camps in West Bengal before the end of July this year." (53).

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that there is no reference to steps proposed to be taken for naming the present State of Madras as 'Tamilnad' in deference to the wishes of the people of the State." (56)

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

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention that rebate for handloom weavers in Tamilnad has not been fully paid for the year 1958." (57).

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

"but regret that the Address did not mention that when Madras State Government demanded Rs 55 lakhs for handloom rebate on 31-3-1958 only Rs 40 lakhs were sanctioned." (58).

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

"but regret that the Address failed to refer to the scarcity of kerosene and soaring prices in retail market throughout the country, more particularly in the various towns in Madras State during recent period." (59).

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

"but regret that the Address failed to refer to the restriction

in export of beedies to Ceylon from the Southern Districts of Madras State causing hardship to beedi owners and unemployment to thousands of workers." (60).

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

"but regret that the Address did not refer to the need for understanding with the Ceylon Government regarding import of tobacco and export of beedies." (61).

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): I beg to move:

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

"and record their sense of gratification on the comprehensive surveys made by him in his Address of the progress made during the last one year by the Government of India towards the attainment of the objectives of the nation, and on pointing to the further stages of advancement towards the same to be attained by the Government, Parliament and the country during the next year, and convey to him their warmest appreciation for the same." (62).

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): I beg to move:

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

"but regret to state that there has been a gross failure of our food policy for which immediate correctives may be instituted to redress hardship caused to the common man." (63).

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

"but regret to state that there has been lack of imagination in the formulation of our agrarian policy and that the steps taken purely in ideological fervour will lead to failure of investment, in-

[Shri P G Deb]

centives and output in agriculture" (84)

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

'but regret to state that the Prime Minister's agreement with the then Prime Minister of Pakistan in September last year regarding the exchange of Cooch-Bihar enclaves in Pakistan has not been in accord with the opinion of the Parliament" (65)

Shri A V Ghare (Jalna) I beg to move

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

"but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address about the urgency and inevitability to break the bilingual Bombay State and form separate States of Maharashtra with Bombay and Mahagujrat as the bilingual experiment has failed at the emotional integration of its people, hampering developmental activities, deterioration in administrative efficiency and is undermining the faith in democratic processes" (76)

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

but regret to note that the address gives no indication of the settlement of border dispute on the basis of Pataskar award regarding readjustment of boundaries between Bombay and Mysore States and the urgency of including Belgaum, Karwar, Nipani and other Marathi speaking areas in Bombay State which has resulted in great inconvenience to the Marathi speaking people of that area" (77)

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

"but regret the note that the Address makes no mention about the artificial scarcity created by

the profiteers in the supply of kerosene oil which is causing great inconvenience to the poorer sections of the people and failure of the Government to take strict action against the profiteers" (78)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding belated sanctioning by the Centre of irrigation projects which is resulting in great delays of these works and in waste of public money" (79)

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

but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the necessity of establishing co-operatives for purchase of agricultural produce" (80)

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

'but regret that the Address gives no indication of the time and the failure so far of the Government to reopen the broadcasting Station at Aurangabad in Bombay State' (81)

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

but regret that the Address make no mention of the chronic border fringes by Pakistani armed forces and the failure of the Government to stop them effectively which is causing great hardships to the people living in these areas" (82)

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad) I beg to move

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

'but regret that the Address fails to mention the basic flaws of the Plan namely

(a) the manner in which small-scale and cottage industries

should be promoted and developed by giving more aid,

- (b) the indifferent attitude of the Government towards making raw materials available to the glass and the bangle industries which are mainly cottage industries and to the partiality with which raw materials are being made available for the glass industry by the Development Branch of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and
- (c) the heavy expenditure being incurred by Government on heavy industries at the cost of small industries and to the flaws that are thus being created in the economy of the nation' (83)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention—

- (a) to solve the food problem facing the nation by reclaiming cultivable waste land through organising a Land Army of volunteers and by settling landless families on these lands for the purpose of cultivation
- (b) regarding the development and promotion of small irrigation schemes
- (c) as to the corruption rampant in the administrative machinery of the Food and Agriculture Department as a result of which agricultural schemes are proving a failure,
- (d) as to the fixation of minimum and maximum land holdings for a family
- (e) of the starvation spreading in the country as a result of food scarcity and of the consequent deaths

(f) whether any effective steps will be taken to bring the prices of agricultural and industrial produce at par, and

(g) whether the price of sugarcane will be fixed at Rs 2 per maund" (84)

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

But regret that in the Address there is no mention—

- (i) of the arrangements to be made to provide compulsory and free education to children up to the age of 14 years as laid down in the Constitution
- (b) of the basic defects of the present educational system in India resulting to huge unemployment, and
- (c) of effective and concrete programme for the development and expansion of technical education' (85)

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

But regret that no mention has been made in the Address—

- (a) to provide work and vocations to the teeming millions of unemployed persons within a definite period and
- (b) about corruption nepotism and favouritism rampant in the employment exchanges established by the Government" (86)

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

'but regret that no mention has been made in the Address—

- (a) of the effective steps to be taken by the Government to remove disparity in income so that the ratio of the income

[Shri Bhaj Raj Singh]

between different persons and classes range between 1 to 10 or that the minimum and maximum income of any person is not less than Rs one hundred and Rs one thousand per month respectively; and

- (b) to remove the growing disparity of income especially in public and private sectors and to bridge the continuously widening gulf between the rich and the poor in the country." (87)

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

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address—

- (a) of the effective steps to be taken for the resettlement of the displaced persons; and
(b) about the corruption rampant in the Dandakaranya Scheme" (89)

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

"but regret that no categorical mention has been made in the Address—

- (a) of the need to form a third camp of all such nations who are opposed to war and to adopt a policy of effective neutrality towards the nations preparing for war in order to establish peace in the world,
(b) of any effective scheme devised to free the nations groaning under foreign rule,
(c) to take effective steps to free Goa from foreign rule, and
(d) to take effective steps to reduce tension in the world and the ever-mounting military expenditure by different nations to make the

disarmament plan a success and to ban the use of Atomic and Hydrogen bombs and other destructive weapons and to encourage their use for peaceful purposes for all times to come." (90).

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty
(Basirhat): I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the menace to peace and security developing as a result of the U.K. and U.S.A.'s agreement to strengthen the Baghdad Pact and arm these countries with conventional and atomic weapons" (91).

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

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the defeat of the democratic and progressive forces in several countries of Asia and especially the emergence of a military dictatorship in our neighbouring country of Pakistan" (92)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the danger to our economy from the attack of the monopolists and big business of the private sector, upon the public sector, as well as their attempt to infiltrate more and more into the strategic industries with the backing of foreign private capital and to enter into positions where they can directly or indirectly influence the policy of Government in their favour" (93)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the growing

disparities in income, the delay in the publication of Pay Commission's Report and the need to set up Wage Boards in the main industries." (94).

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the mounting unemployment in the country both among the uneducated and the educated sections of the people, which has been further accentuated by the closures in the textile mills and by rationalisation and acute shortage of raw materials which has led to thousands being retrenched or paid-off" (95)

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

"but regret that in the Address no mention is made about the failure of the Government to prevent disappearance of rice from the market and the artificial scarcity created by the trade leading to great suffering among the people both in towns and in the countryside" (96).

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

"but regret to state that the Government has failed to fix a minimum price for jute and that the other measures undertaken by it have failed to raise the price of jute which has fallen far below the cost price leading to tremendous loss to large section of the peasants" (97).

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

"but regret the Government has failed to control prices of essential commodities or to keep in check traders who hold the community to ransom by black-marketing" (99)

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

"but regret that no mention is made in the Address of the developing tendency to permit private foreign capital to enter in the form of joint ventures in vital sections of the economy such as heavy machine building plants, heavy forgings, pharmaceutical and drug industry with assurance of high royalties and repatriation of profits, which will endanger the freedom of our economic and political growth" (100).

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

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the transfer to Pakistan of Berubari Union in West Bengal without taking even the opinion of the West Bengal Government in the matter." (101).

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

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the report of the Court of Enquiry into the Chinakuri Colliery Disaster in which hundreds of workers were killed, and the conclusions of which report have evoked wide public resentment" (102).

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon):
I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Government have not indicated any policy with regard to deserving minorities in the country" (103).

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

"but regret that the Government have failed to assess the results of its policy in the matter of services, education and other economic schemes towards Neo Buddhists in the country." (104).

[Shri B C Kamble]

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

"but regret that the Government have failed to grant the demands of the Neo Buddhists to the effect that the same rights and protection be granted in the matter of services, education and other welfare schemes to the Neo Buddhists which are granted under the Constitution to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes" (105)

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

"but regret that the Address does not make a mention of the assessment of the results of the action taken by Government on the last report of the Backward classes Commission" (106)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move

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

"but regret that there is no indication in the Address as to Government's attitude regarding nationalisation of Banking Companies" (107)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's attitude towards the Bankers converting the secret reserves into Bonus shares (108)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Aluminium Plant for Madras State in Mettur and the delay in publication of the Project Report" (109)

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

"but regret that there is no indication in the Address of Government's proposal to reimpose cess on all salt produced by factories, below ten acres at three annas from 5,000 to 15,000 maunds and two annas over 15,000 maunds" (110)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fall in efficiency in sports as in the case of Hockey and Cricket and delay in implementation of Patiala Committee Report" (111)

Shri Khadiikar (Ahmedabad) I beg to move

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

but regret that the lack of critical appraisal of the economic situation and the placid and almost complacent tone of the Address fails to carry conviction that the Government is determined to implement development plans of social reconstruction" (112)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact that rising prices have corroding effects on the living standards of the people and to indicate effective steps to hold the prices in check" (113)

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

"but regret that the Address ignores the necessity of further integration of Kashmir by bringing that State under full jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Election Commission." (114).

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

'but regret that the Address fails to mention Family Planning as a part of national development effort to control population" (115)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the expressed wishes of the people of Maharashtra and Samyukt Maharashtra for the creation of unilingual States in place of the present bilingual Bombay State" (116)

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

but regret that the Address fails to take note of the failure of the Union Government to settle the boundary dispute between the State of Bombay and Mysore on the basis of Pataskar Award" (117)

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

but regret that the Address fails to indicate Government's Policy to liberate the Indian Territory under Portuguese Rule" (118)

Shri Bimal Ghose I beg to move

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

but disapprove of the proposed transfer of a portion of the Berubari Union to Pakistan" (119)

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur) I beg to move

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

"but regret that the Address makes no reference to the permanent solution of the food problem of the country or to the avail-

bility of food at all time at reasonable price" (120)

Shri Vajpayee I beg to move

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

but regret that the reference contained in the Address to the Indo-Pak agreement for the transfer of enclaves has not taken into account the categorical disapproval expressed by the Bengal Legislative Assembly and Bengal Legislative Council in regard to the proposed transfer of portions of Berubari Union to Pakistan" (134)

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

'but regret that the Address fails to make any reference to the ceaseless violations of Indian territory by Pakistani troops and citizens and the resultant disquiet that prevails among Indian citizens in border regions" (135)

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

but regret that the Address omits to take note of the serious food crisis that has developed in the country owing to the Government's failure to open an adequate number of fair prices shops to prevent hoarding and to keep in check soaring prices of food grains" (136)

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

but regret that the Address contains no reference to the Bombay-Mysore State border dispute in respect of the Marathi-speaking portions of Mysore State" (137)

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

but regret that the four-fold objectives of the Third Plan as enunciated in the Address have

[Shri Vajpayee]

omitted to include the objective of increasing agricultural output" (138)

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

"but regret that the Address is completely silent in regard to the need of taking early steps to emancipate Goa, Daman and Diu from foreign thralldom" (139)

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

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of awareness on the part of Government in regard to the imperative need of increasing India's defence potential" (140)

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

"but regret that notwithstanding the delay that is being caused in the submission of the Pay Commission's Report the Address contains no indication of the Government's intention to give further interim relief to Government employees" (141)

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

"but regret that the reference made in the Address to the attempts made by Government to secure foreign loans gives no indication whatsoever as to how Government proposes to meet this growing indebtedness" (142)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to take cognisance of the demand for inclusion of Sindhi in the list of languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution" (143)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention the necessity of bifurcating Bombay State into Samyukta Maharashtra and Gujrat" (144)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention the necessity of taking steps to bring Jammu and Kashmir State in line with the rest of the States by extending the Election Commission's jurisdiction to that State, abolishing the permit system and providing for direct election of the State's representatives to Lok Sabha" (145)

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

but regret that the references to industrial relations and associated problems contained in the Address do not mention the failure of Government to implement fully the decisions of the Namital Conference, particularly those relating to the increase in the present rate of contribution to the provident fund the extension of benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Act to members of the families of workers covered by this Act and constitution of the Industrial Relief Fund to provide working capital to workers co-operatives" (147)

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

but regret that the recent decision of the National Development Council to socialise trade in foodgrains does not take into consideration the manifold aspects of this important question involving a number of complicated issues regarding finances, administrative machinery and the interests of the primary producers of food as also of traders" (146).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) I beg to move:

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

"but regret that the Address does not assure any wage increase to the workers both under public and private sectors" (150)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention with emphasis the soaring prices of food-grains in UP and Government's helpless attitude towards solving this problem" (151)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention non-completion of various projects in UP for want of aid from the Centre" (152)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proposed strike by the Sugar Mill Workers in UP for a wage increase and retaining allowance" (153)

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

but regret that the Address does not mention the famine conditions in the Eastern Districts of UP" (154)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention any scheme contemplated by the Government to check the growing corruption, wastage and drainage in the country" (155)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything regarding the wages and working conditions of the teachers in the country" (156)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the pressure from the private sector on the Government not to expand the Ordnance Factories" (157)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the early submission of Pay Commission's Report" (158)

Shri Subodh Hanada (Midnapur--Reserved--Sch Tribes) I beg to move

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

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the appointment of a Committee to assess the progress made so far regarding the Welfare Activities for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having spent crores and crores of rupees for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, no mention has been made to appoint a Committee to assess the progress made so far in comparison to amount spent in welfare activities specially for the Scheduled Tribes since they have been given special facilities for their upliftment" (159)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding the rehabilitation of the landless Scheduled Tribes and refugees from Pakistan or distribution of the Khas lands acquired by the Government after the abolition of

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Zamindari and intermediary systems" (160)

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

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the time within which all the Scheduled Tribes, displaced and dislodged due to construction of various projects will be completely rehabilitated and given employment by Government" (162)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention

(a) about the progress made by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto date since they have been granted special facilities for their upliftment in comparison to the amount spent upto date, and

(b) whether the period of reservation would be extended beyond 1960 for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" (163)

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch Castes) I beg to move

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

'but regret that the Address suggests no remedy to eliminate the disparity between regions and States as far as industrial development is concerned' (165)

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

'but regret that nothing is mentioned in the Address regarding the establishment of the second ship-building yard" (166)

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

"but regret that no proper assessment of the working of the zonal system of food supplies is made" (167)

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

"but regret that no assurance is given that highly deficit States will get priority in the matter of supplies within the zones" (168)

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

"but regret that no mention is made regarding the development of fisheries in the Malabar Coast, especially the tapping of the high potentialities of the Wage Bank in the Indian Ocean" (169).

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

"but regret that no proper steps are suggested to arrest the growing unemployment in both industry and agriculture especially in backward States" (170)

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

"but regret that no proper steps are suggested to arrest the growing prices of necessities of daily life" (171)

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

'but regret that no effective steps are suggested to arrest the steep decline in prices of cash crops especially those exported as cashewnut, lemon-grass oil, cardamom, coir, etc" (172)

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

"but regret to state the failure of the Government to mention any positive steps to expedite land reforms" (173).

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

"but regret that no mention is made of administrative reforms to eliminate procedural delays of the executive and to have more organised participation of people in the implementation of the various projects of the plan which alone is a guarantee against corruption and waste" (174)

Shri B. Das Gupta (Punjab) I beg to move

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

"but regret that Government have failed to safeguard the cultural and educational rights of the Bengali speaking population in Bihar specially in the Bengali speaking areas in Bihar contiguous to the borders of West Bengal" (175)

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

"but regret that Government have failed to protect the rights of the linguistic minorities in Bihar specially in the areas contiguous to West Bengal" (176)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the dissatisfaction and disadvantages which are on increase due to incomplete re-organisation of States on linguistic basis and fails to assure the country of any adequate measure to be taken for re-adjusting the boundaries of the States in just and proper way" (177)

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

"but regret that no effective steps have been taken—

(a) for establishing a hierarchical structure of decentralised

administrative units with devolution of power and responsibility beginning from the village as the base and the first unit,

(b) to organise the vast unorganised mass of people in India through a constitutional organisation as the core and the base of the National Plan,

(c) to increase the potentiality of the cultivators—

(i) by safeguarding the rights of the cultivators on the land they till,

(ii) by easy supply of agricultural implements and cattle,

(iii) by supplying easy and adequate loans through rural banks established for that purpose,

(iv) by imparting up-to-date knowledge regarding improved and scientific methods of cultivation through practical demonstration, and

(v) by giving wartime urgency on the execution of minor irrigation works so that the cultivation may not have to depend on rain-water solely" (178)

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

"but regret that—

(a) the Union Government have failed to check the increase of prices of foodstuff and other consumer goods which are going up gradually,

(b) no mention has been made in the Address regarding shortage of Kerosene oil which is essential commodity in rural areas, and

(c) no assurance has been given for increasing the price of sugar-cane" (179)

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

"but regret that the Union Government have failed to—

[Shri B. Das Gupta]

(a) solve the land problems of different States;

(b) implement the land reforms by fixing up ceilings of holdings;

(c) distribute lands amongst the landless peasants;

(d) decrease the quantum of rent where lands have been acquired;

(e) give remission to the cultivators of heavy rental arrears and Takavi loans for the liquidation of agricultural indebtedness." (180).

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

"but regret that Government have failed—

(a) to raise appreciably the living standard of the ordinary people of the country;

(b) to take effective steps for liquidating unemployment." (181)

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

"but regret that the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks have miserably failed to give impetus to the people in food production in spite of enormous expenditure." (182).

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

"but regret that no indication has been given regarding the opting out of the Commonwealth." (183).

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

"but regret that no indication has been given of the protest made to U.S.A. for their military aids to Pakistan." (184).

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

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the transfer of Berubari Union which is an integral part of Indian territory and no assurance has been given for stopping border raids by Pakistan." (185).

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

"but regret that Government have failed to take any initiative for having two unilingual States of Samyukta Maharashtra and Mahagujarat by dividing bilingual Bombay." (186).

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

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the construction of Farakka Barrage in West Bengal." (187)

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

"but regret that in the Address no details about the Dandakaranya Scheme have been given to the satisfaction of the refugees from East Pakistan." (188).

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

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Sindri Fertilizer Factory." (189).

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

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made regarding steps taken for effective control over Public Autonomous Corporations." (190).

(17) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Union Government have failed to advise the State Government of West Bengal to sell Electricity produced by Damodar Valley Corporation to private foreign firms" (191)

(18) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that in the Address no indication has been given about the deterioration of Public Health revealed by several surveys conducted by various official and non-official organisations" (192)

(19) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

but regret that no mention has been made—

(a) to stop rationalisation of industries which is proving detrimental to the interest of workers,

(b) to take over the industrial concerns which have been closed down throwing thirty thousand of workers out of employment and

(c) to assure what steps are to be taken in regard to the working journalists who have been victimised during the period while recommendations of the Press Commission are under the consideration of the Government' (193)

(20) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

but regret that the Union Government have failed to supply adequate quantity of rice' (194)

(21) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

but regret that no mention has been made about the report by the court of enquiry into the Chinakuri Colliery disaster" (195)

(22) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

"but regret that no mention has been made about the liberation of Goa and other Portuguese Enclaves" (196)

(23) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

(a) "but regret that no mention has been made for standardising educational system by eliminating the co-existence of different types of institutions in the self-same system, and

(b) for stopping the increase in tuition fees of the Calcutta Colleges by the University Grants Commission' (197)

(24) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that no mention has been made for—

(i) having effective control over the States for utilisation of Central Grants on different Heads, and

(ii) abolishing the system of matching grants" (198)

Shri P R Patel I beg to move

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

but regret to note that the Address does not refer to rising food coal and kerosene prices" (199)

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

but regret to note that the Address does not refer to the acute feelings of the people of Bombay State due to the continuance of the bilingual States of Bombay (200)

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

'but regret to note that the Address does not refer to Goa and Pakistan border incidents and determination of the Government to regain Goa and safeguard our borders and people residing there" (201)

[Shri P R Patel]

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

"but regret to note that the Address fails to take notice of the move by States to adjust borders on language basis without applying the same principle to the State of Bombay" (202)

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

"but regret to note that the Address does not refer to the delay in the execution of the irrigation projects in Gujerat" (203)

Shri Kamble I beg to move

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

"but regret that, in view of the crisis created by food problem and great burden on the Exchequer due to import of foodgrains, the Union Government have failed to formulate any comprehensive scheme for the reclamation of 10 crore acres of waste land in the country for the landless people" (204)

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

"but regret that the Union Government have failed to announce policy and formulate any scheme for putting ceilings on the urban industrial and Government employees' incomes and plan the distribution of the surplus wealth to those who have so far been denied the same" (205)

Shri Naushir Bharucha I beg to move

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

"but regret that there is no indication in the Address of Government's intention to relieve distress of Government employees, by granting additional interim relief pending Report of the Pay Commission" (206)

Shri M R. Masani (Ranchi—East) I beg to move

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

"and express the hope that the reference to co-operation in paragraph 11 of the Address has no reference to the proposal to institute joint "co-operative" farming in place of the system of peasant family farming" (208)

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

"and express the hope that the reference to agrarian reforms in paragraph 11 of the Address has no reference to the proposal to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings" (209)

Mr Deputy-Speaker All these amendments are now before the House

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad) **Mr Deputy-Speaker** Sir, I would not have referred to the remarks made by other hon Members of this House if I had not felt that the remarks were out of decorum and decency. The leader of the Communist Party opened his speech with expressions which in my opinion do not enhance the prestige either of the person or of the party to which he belongs. I do not want to say anything further about that because I know that the hint which he gave about the differences in the Cabinet is uncalled for. I know that it would be difficult for Members of the Communist Party and much more so for the leader to under-estimate or not to understand the differences that do exist between person and person even within a party under a democratic mode of functioning. It may not be so in the party to which he belongs, but the Congress Party wedded as it is to democratic functioning has got differences at all levels, and in spite of the differences there is a common course of action and implementation

Sir, dealing with the Address of the President, I believe that the Address is couched in very simple and humble expressions and makes no tall claims. It has enumerated the achievements as they have been, and has given an indication of what the future development, economic and the rest, of this nation is going to be.

In a planned economy which we are building in a democratic and socialistic way well the difficulties to be faced are to be constantly kept in mind and so far as is humanly possible we have to meet them squarely and effectively, so that the objective which we all visualise may be within practical reach. It is no use complaining against the President for his omission to enumerate the difficulties—A, B, C. We are going to discuss all the problems that face the nation in this Budget Session, and it is not for the President to say what the difficulties are and how they are going to be met. That is for the Government and this Parliament to do. Therefore, let us not find fault with the Address of the President, because the Address does not mention the difficulties one after another and show the way how those difficulties are going to be met.

Well Sir, we are, all of us assembled in this House, exercised about the results of the Second Five Year Plan and the prospects of the Third Five Year Plan. Well we have gained certain experience and that experience should go to enrich our own methods, and reimburse greater energy for the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan may be over-ambitious. It has got to be ambitious, and even on a modest calculation we shall have to generate the economic potential which would give 16 million new jobs for this country, if the unemployment problem has to be faced squarely. That being so, it is no use complaining against the size of the Plan. The size has to be big and in a big way we will have to act. That is the urgency. You cannot avoid it.

If you minimise or reduce the size you will go down. Therefore, a sense of urgency about the Third Five Year Plan has been generated at all levels and we have to take care to see that the Third Plan is implemented to the fullest possible extent.

Now what has been the result of the Second Plan? I do not want to go into the details but by and large, even though there have been certain achievements we are not fully satisfied with what has been done.

Mr Deputy Speaker: Would he like to continue on Monday?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Yes.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Then we will take up non-official business.

14 31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sardar A S Saigal (Janjgir) : I beg to move

That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th February, 1959."

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th February, 1959."

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) : I would like to say something about this Report. We find from para 4, item 2 that the Resolution on "Second instalment of Interim Relief to Central Government employees" has been allotted 1½ hours. The first resolution according to this report, is allotted 1 hour and 59 minutes. Now, in view of the importance of this