

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 12th February, 1960/the 23rd
Magha, 1881 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR.
CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SHRI ANSARUDDIN AHMAD

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform
Members that the following letter has been
received from Shri Ansaruddin Ahmad:

" * * * I have been suffering for a fairly
long time from a severe attack of bronchitis
accompanied by sleeplessness. This
continued long suffering has made me very
weak. I am advised by my medical adviser
to avoid railway journeys in this weather till
I have sufficiently recovered from the
effects of this attack of bronchitis. I am
afraid' that if the long railway journey from
Cooch-Behar to Delhi be taken, it will be
risky for me in this weak condition of
health. I am therefore approaching you and
Members of the House for consideration of
the application and grant of the leave of
absence prayed for the whole of the next
session of the Parliament."

Is it the pleasure of the House that
permission be granted to Shri Ansaruddin
Ahmad for remaining absent from all
meetings of the House during the current
session?

(No Hon. Member dissented.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain
absent is granted.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL, 1959

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND (Uttar
Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the
presentation of the Report of the Joint
Committee of the Houses on the Bill to
prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain
or suffering 'on animals and for that
purpose to amend the law relating to the
prevention of cruelty to animals be ex-
tended up to the last day of second week of
the current session."

The question was proposed.

DR. R. B. GOUR (Andhra Pradesh): You
will kindly excuse me, Sir, if I say that this
Bill has already taken quite a long time in the
Joint Select Committee, and I thought the
hon. Mover would give us some idea as to
why he wants this extension.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We should avoid
cruelty to men first before we prevent cruelty
to animals. The question is:

"That the time appointed for the
presentation of the Report of the Joint
Committee of the Houses on the Bill to
'prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain
or suffering on animals and for that purpose
to amend the law relating to the prevention
of cruelty to animals be extended up to the
last day of second week of the current
session."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESI- DENT'S ADDRESS—*continued*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are now taking up
the discussion on the President's Address. We
have here fourteen names. Even if we give 15
minutes to each, it will take a long time. So,
we have to sit through the lunch hour. The
Prime Minister will answer at 3-30 P.M.
Fifteen minutes each.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): Mr.
Chairman, Sir, I will try to wind up my
remarks in less than that time.

Sir, a great deal has been said which
needed saying by the President in his Address
to the Members of Par-

[Diwan Chaman Lall.] liament, and I am sorry to find that some objection has been raised by one or two Members in regard to certain expressions used by the President in his Address. One of the objections was from my very valued friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. He made a couple of remarks which need the attention of this House. One of the remarks that he made is contained on page 187 of the report of the proceedings of this House. He said:

"There is every reason for complaints grievances and demonstrations all over the country."

Now, Sir, I am sorry that he made this remark. There may be ground for grievances in the country as in any country indeed. There may be ground for grievances against the Government in any country indeed. But to suggest that there is every reason for demonstrations all over the country means only one thing, that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is not anxious that there should be preservation of law and order.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): No, Sir. I said that there was every legitimate ground for demonstrations, under the Constitution, and naturally so, just as you had demonstrations, though wrongly, in Kerala. The Constitution provides for that.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Of course, I do not know which Constitution provides for demonstrations on every occasion in order to utilise those demonstrations against the Government. It is definitely an attempt to create disorder and chaos in the country. Well, if my learned friend does not want to create chaos and disorder in the country ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I repudiate this thing. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He repudiates the implication.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: I am very happy to know that he repudiates the implication, but I hope that this repu-

diation will be followed by actual action on his part and on the part of his party and any other friends that he has, in respect of this matter. What is essential, Sir, in this country is that there should be preservation of law and order in order that we may develop the economy of this country as we want it to develop,

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: For heaven's sake, Sir, protect me. Did I say that there was every reason for breaking law and order? I never said it.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: I am very glad that my learned friend never said it. What he said was "every reason for demonstrations all over the country". That means that he is in favour of demonstrations all over the country.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, Sir, That is not the position.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: If he is not in favour of demonstrations, I have got no complaint against him. All that I am attempting to say at the present moment is this; Either you support law and order or you do not. If you support law and order, then I have no complaint against you at all. My hon. friend remembers the past as I do. I remember the past. I do not think that our memories are so short that we have forgotten Telengana. When I heard him say this, my mind went back to that particular period when actual violence was utilised against the Government of the day in order to disrupt and destroy the Government of the day. Now, Sir, my learned friend must remember that there are three classes of people in this country. Firstly, there are dis-ruptors—may I call them disruptors—who would like to destroy the even tenor of the administration of this country. Then there are outsiders who would like to become insiders, and then there are those with legitimate grievances, there is no doubt about it, and they are men who say that the bureaucratic machinery which is functioning today is not functioning in the manner in which they would

like it to function in order that the development of this country may reach that particular stage which they want it to reach as quickly as possible. Development has to be not only quick but it has also got to be precipitate.

Now, Sir, as far as the third category of people is concerned, I have no grievances against them at all. I welcome genuine criticism as no doubt this House would welcome genuine criticism, and I have no doubt also that the hon. Ministers sitting on the Treasury Benches would welcome genuine criticism. There was a time when I actually suggested to the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad that "The time probably has come now when we should have some sort of administrative machinery for looking into the grievances of the public." And I do not think that this Parliament is without authority and power, that this Parliament cannot establish a committee of its own to look into the grievances of the people whenever they are legitimate.

Now, Sir, my learned friend, Dr. Sapru, who spoke for a little while yesterday raised the matter of certain charges that had been made by a former Finance Minister of our Government. Now, Sir, I am not going to deal with these matters except merely to say that, I think, it is most unfortunate—most unfortunate—that anybody should have done a thing like this in public without attracting any responsibility to himself. Libelling people or suggesting certain methods of procedure against certain people, which amounts to libelling them, and then attracting no responsibility towards himself, is hardly a fair way of dealing with these matters. I suggest, therefore, that in all such matters the ordinary procedure should be followed, that if there are any grievances, they should be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, and not only brought to his notice, but suggestions should also be made for some action to be taken by him, and I have not the slightest doubt that he will take such action if there are any particular legitimate grievances which

require to be dealt with. Mr. Chairman, some duty devolves upon us as Members of Parliament to deal with all such matters, and I suggest that no encouragement should be given to people, no matter what high positions they hold, to make charges of this nature, which obviously cannot possibly be dealt with authoritatively. If I had been in Mr. Deshmukh's position, I would have come out in the open and said that these are the charges for which I take the entire responsibility. But at the present moment what happens? Names have been bruited abroad, names have been passed from mouth to mouth . . .

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): Not by Mr. Deshmukh.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: I do not know who has passed them. Obviously, Sir, they are known to my hon. friend even though they may not be known to me. But names have been bruited abroad and yet no responsibility attaches to the person who is responsible for raising this particular issue, which, I think, is not a very brave thing to do. I would suggest, therefore, that this matter and all such matters should be dealt with in the proper manner and should not be raised in this particular manner, especially when Parliament itself is capable of dealing with such matters. Now, Sir, people forget in these little trifling things that take place, little mistakes that take place, little grievances that arise or great grievances that arise or great mistakes that arise, the large panorama. They cannot see the wood for the trees. They forget what is happening. Do they realise that only a few years ago it was impossible for us and we did not have the means of producing even a single railway engine? Do they realise that now every thirty hours practically one railway engine goes on the rails? Do they realise that we have set up one of the biggest fertilizer factories in this country? Do they realise that we are about to set up another factory by taking wind and water at Bhakra

[Diwan Chaman Lall.] and turn it into 1200 tons of fertiliser a day? Do they realise, Sir, that we are almost reaching the point of self-sufficiency in the matter of transport vehicles, that even jet aircraft are going to be produced by us within a few years of achieving independence? People forget all that. People forget that the economy of this country is today rising at a very rapid rate indeed and that we are aiming at making India a very great industrial power, a power to be reckoned with in the economy of the world and the economy certainly of Asia. And if we are going to do that, are we going to waste our time over little matters of insignificance, insignificance in the long run, in the run of the vast destiny that opens up before us? I suggest that we should have some sense of proportion in regard to such matters. We must remember that in the industrial field we have done all these things, We are achieving these things. Remember one thing, only a few years ago when the Swarajists were here the total amount of revenue and expenditure of the budget of the Government of India was Rs. 100 crores. Today, with the three steel factories in the public sector going into production, the total value of the annual production of these steel factories will be not less than Rs. 300 crores a year, three times the budget of the old Government of India. Now, these are factors to be reckoned with, factors not to be forgotten. And if there are little grievances, let us put them in the proper perspective and let us not think of destroying the balance of the economy of our country by such action or such words which may be injurious to it. I suggest that this is a very heartening feature of the economy of India and the industrial development of India.

Take the question of land. India, within the last few years, has destroyed landlordism and I make bold to say that the peasant in India, certainly in Northern India, has never been no prosperous as he is today. You must give credit where credit is due and

credit is due to the leader of this nation who has been able to keep the balance of the economy of this country on its wheels, who has been able to achieve all that, because he has gone slowly towards his own objective rather than in a revolutionary and destructive manner. We must give credit to him and to the people around him for having achieved this.

Now, Sir, this is as far as industrial and agricultural policy is concerned. I am not unaware of the fact that there are many other problems to be dealt with, many problems Some of which were touched by some of my friends who spoke yesterday. One of the problems certainly is the question of the rise in prices. The rise in price is a matter of very serious concern. The Government will have to take certain action in regard to the preservation of the price level. But there are other matters too. We must not forget that we are a welfare State. As a welfare State our objective is to give free education to everybody, our objective is to give complete, total employment to everybody, and our objective is to give adequate housing to everybody and to make a national health insurance scheme for everybody. Those are the basic factors in regard to the welfare State. But a welfare State is not yet in being. Therefore, there is a great deal that my hon. friends sitting on these Benches have still got to do, and I have not the slightest doubt that it will be the next objective of theirs to see that the actual concomitants of a welfare State are brought into existence in our country.

Now, Sir, this much as far as we are concerned in India. But may I ask my hon. friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta who objected to a sentence used by the hon. President the other day when he addressed both Houses of Parliament to remember one thing? In referring to China, the President said that there had been committed a breach of faith. My learned friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, objected to the use of this phrase.

(Interruption.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is time.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: I do not want any insinuation of any kind whatsoever to be uttered against an hon. Member, but he objected. Why did he object to it? I want him to remember, why the President used that expression Is there or is there not a treaty between China and India which stipulates that there shall be no interference in the territorial integrity of each other? Is there a treaty which stipulates that there should be peaceful coexistence? Is there a treaty which also stipulates that there shall be no aggression against the territory of each other? Now, if rightly or wrongly let us take it that some aggression has taken place against our territory, if the territorial integrity of India as we understand it has been attacked, is that a question of breach of faith or not? We had faith in this particular doctrine of Panchsheel—The Panchsheel doctrine stipulates these things. Was there a breach of faith when an attack took place or was there no breach of faith? My learned friend must remember that when the truth is told, it may be a very unpalatable piece of truth, but it is that. And when the President talks about the breach of faith committed against us, he is perfectly well within his rights in doing so and indeed he would have been not doing his duty if he had not brought the attention of the world to a realisation of the fact that this had happened.

SHRI K. M. PANIKKAR (Nominated) : Mr. Chairman the survey of the horizon which the President gave us both in national and in international spheres, had a tone of 'optimism. Critics may call it a tone of self-complacency. But whether it is a matter of optimism or of self-complacency, there is no doubt whatever that the achievements he alluded to and the record to which he drew attention, were matters for considerable self-congratulation. There is no country in the world whose record has not both light and shadow. The shadows in our record are there for us to see. The increase in the price level, the non-

success of our agricultural programmes and a few other things there are, which only help to brighten the light in the national picture. Only on one point did the President show signs of sorrow and disappointment, that is, in the deteriorating relations between India and China following Chinese aggression on our borders. But as against that there is a matter for serious congratulation, namely, our improving relations with Pakistan. It is a matter of congratulation both to the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India that the complicated questions arising out of the Rad-cliffe Award should have been satisfactorily settled during the year. More than even that achievement, that the climate of relationship should have been improved between the two neighbours is a matter on which both the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India can take legitimate pride.

There have been so many speeches dealing with the President's Address that I would confine myself only to three points. The first is the question which has been dealt with most adequately by my learned friend, Mr. Sapru and later on by Diwan Chaman Lall about the suggestion that has been made for a permanent tribunal to deal with corruption in high circles. Nobody will take the least objection to the proposition that corruption should be dealt with severely wherever it shows itself, whether in high circles or in low circles, nor would there be any reason to cavil if a proposal was made that *ad hoc* tribunals should be established where important people or people in important positions could be charged with misusing their influence or with financial corruption. But the suggestion that has been made goes much further than that. It is for a permanent tribunal to deal with corruption in high circles, of Ministers and high officials, and this to my mind is not only an invasion of our Constitution but something which touches the very roots of democracy. What is it that is suggested? Not an *ad hoc* tribunal to deal with a special case

[Shri K. M. Panikkar.] but a permanent tribunal sitting over the rights of Parliament, which will oust the jurisdiction of the courts. Sir, in a democracy the responsibility of Ministers must be primarily to Parliament and ultimately to the public, to institutions established by the Constitution like the Supreme Court and the judiciary, and anything which ousts the jurisdiction of Use courts or invades the authority of Parliament can only be considered as really involving an attack on the Constitution. If it is intended that specific cases should be dealt with seriously by special tribunals, there is nothing wrong in it. This House and the other House will only be too delighted to agree, when such cases are brought to *their* notice to take whatever special action is necessary. But if general statements are made that corruption is increasing and that in order to deal with that special machineries should be created, it means that you are going to oust the authority of Parliament and making really an encroachment on parliamentary rights. It is not merely that. This is the easy way of bureaucrats and would-be reformers to think that the normal machinery of Parliament and of democracy could be overridden by special procedures. Once you take that step, where you end will be in a dictatorship; whether it is a military dictatorship or a bureaucratic dictatorship, it does not matter.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Would you have a permanent Stading Committee of Parliament?

SHRI K. M. PANIKKAR: Certainly, Parliament may create any authority within its own body to enquire into any corruption, any kind of mischief, any kind of mistake that is made. Eut let us not make the mistake of creating Macarthy bodies in this country. Whenever there is a necessity for it, it can be created. But the creation of a permanent body creates a permanent interest, a vested interest.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND (Uttar Pradesh): It will give the impression that there is too much of corruption and hence there is a permanent tribunal.

SHRI K. M. PANIKKAR: We have heard of lists of corrupt persons, of secret lists being circulated. If the distinguished gentleman who is responsible for this proposal had such names, had clear and satisfying evidence with regard to their corruption, then the legitimate thing for him to do was to have submitted them to the Prime Minister or at least requested the Prime Minister to appoint a committee to go into the material that he had to judge whether there was a *prima facie* case. But if he alone is satisfied with the material he has got, and on that basis the suggestion is made "Let us have the tribunal, and if the tribunal is appointed, I shall produce the material", then I can only say that it amounts to an attempt to browbeat the people in authority. This is not a step which I consider to be quite legitimate in respect of parliamentary authority. I would not go very much further into this question except to say that we see by experiences across our border what this kind of easy judgments on corruption could lead to. We see that from the very beginning a special law was established in our neighbouring country by which Ministers could be accused of trafficking in authority and in power, and what did that lead to? To the discrediting of democracy and to the establishment of a military dictatorship. And what has the military dictatorship itself done? If not to revive the Proda, at least something similar by which past Ministers and leaders are asked either to commit political suicide or face a military court. If this is what we are looking forward to, if it is the breakdown of democracy that we want, then it is perhaps legitimate to undermine our faith in democratic institutions by the creation of special tribunals and special machineries outside the control of the court and

of Parliament and to hold the Sword of Damocles over the heads of Ministers and of senior officials. I would venture to say that the Government of India should and unhesitatingly reject any such proposal.

The second question which I would allude to is the surprising and amazing item of news, not news but statement which has been made in this House, that private capital should be allowed to participate in the exploitation of our oil resources. Already private capital is operating in certain aspects of our oil industry. The distribution of oil, though a matter of the highest national importance, is in the hands of private firms. The refining of oil is in the hands of private companies, though the State has also begun to intervene in it. One is only a question of distribution, the other is only a question of technique. But what is now suggested is that in the extraction of oil private interests should be permitted to operate. If it were a question of the Indian private sector operating in it, there may be something to be said for it. But time is not yet when Indian capital is so organised or has got the resources to enter into this vast field. Then what does it mean? It means that private capital, and that too foreign capital, is to operate in our nascent industry. I have never heard actually of a private sector in oil and in fact it is a verbal absurdity to talk of private capital in oil. Everybody knows that the great oil empires which operate in the extraction of oil are only nominally private. They are either Government-controlled or they control the Governments. This has been the fact for many decades now. For the last half a century it has been understood that politics in many underdeveloped countries which have the oil industry is controlled by oil interests. The Middle Eastern countries where these oil companies had free play have now awakened themselves to this fact and are trying to get out of the

clutches of these so-called private oil interests. And here we are, willingly and with a great amount of rejoicing, going and inviting them to come and operate in our territory. What does this mean? This means that we have to give them concessions over certain areas in our country. It is not like the distribution of oil or like the refineries. It is that, in order to extract the oil, in order to explore, certain areas have to be given in a kind of concession. We know what has happened in Abadan; we know what is happening in Bahrein; we know what happens in Bolivia. It is ridiculous to think that oil interests have no interest in politics. Wherever they have operated they have operated through politics, by buying up interests, by creating interests, by playing politics. Are we then willingly to permit these tycoons to have an interest in politics, to enter our territory and operate in the extraction of oil? If we feel the urgent necessity to get these oil companies to extract oil, I can understand, but it is now being said that we will soon have a superfluity of oil, and we do not know how to market it. If this is so, I do not see why we should be in such a hurry to get foreign capital to come and exploit our oil resources.

Sir, the third point relates to the failure of our educational policy. We talk of student indiscipline. We know of colleges and universities being closed, and we think that it all comes from the weaknesses and the failings of the students. I agree that student indiscipline has become a major problem. But by itself it could not create this national crisis which we see all over India, where students are concerning themselves with agitations for what may be called their legitimate grievances, but are trying to say how the teachers should behave and what kind of examinations should be held. They consider themselves placed in a position of collective bargaining. Would this be possible without some kind of support from at least a

[Shri K. M. Panikkar.] section of teachers and a section of politicians?. The breakdown of the educational system should be considered responsible for the breakdown of the discipline of our students and this is so major an issue that unless national importance is attached to it and unless we go to the root of the problem, this will not be solved. To say (hat we shall close the universities and that they will not be re-opened except under certain guarantees is vain. All these things only touch the fringe of the problem. We must go into this question at a national level and see what the reasons are, why the students instead of considering themselves as pupil, studying something for their own betterment, instead of obeying the rules laid down by the universities, look upon themselves as a kind of proletariat trying to organise themselves for collective bargaining, forcing the Government and universities to take the lines which they desire. Unless we go into these things thoroughly and decide on a national policy, I do not think that the position will be bettered.

श्री दयाल दास कुरें (मध्य प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति के इस अभिभाषण में मुझे यह देखने में आया कि इसमें द्वितीय योजना का अभिवादन और तृतीय योजना, जो हमारे सामने आ रही है, उसका हार्दिक स्वागत है।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.]

द्वितीय योजना में हमारी सरकार ने जो प्रगति की है उस सिलसिले में उसकी एक सुंदर रूप-रेखा इसमें दी गई है, और हमारी तृतीय योजना किस तरह से आगे चल कर बनने वाली है, जिससे हमारे देश का कल्याण होने वाला है, उस सिलसिले में उस की एक बहुत सुंदर झांकी इसमें दी गई है।

इस अभिभाषण में बहुत सी बातों की चर्चा की गई है और हर एक विषय पर जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने प्रकाश डाला है वह सचमुच प्रशंसनीय है। इसमें एक सब से बड़ी बात चीन के सम्बन्ध में यह कही गई है कि चीन हमारा एक पड़ोसी देश है, मित्र है, और उसके साथ हमारा जो एक विश्वासपूर्ण सम्बन्ध था उसे चीन ने तोड़ दिया है, फिर भी इस सिलसिले में उसने जो विश्वासघात किया है, अभी भी हम उस विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं, प्रयत्नशील हैं, समय की राह देख रहे हैं और उचित शर्तों के साथ, उचित समय पर, शांतिपूर्ण और ठीक ठीक ढंग से बात-चीत हुई तो हमारे हाथ आगे बढ़े हुये हैं और हमारा जो दोस्ती का सम्बन्ध था, हमने जो भाई भाई का नारा लगाया था, उसे हम सदैव बरतने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसमें एक चीज और भी कही गई है कि हम अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये दृढ़ता के साथ सदैव सतर्क हैं। और चीन का हमारे साथ आगे चल कर जैसा भी रवैया रहेगा, उसका हम सामना करेंगे और उसके लिए हम सतत प्रयत्नशील हैं और तैयार हैं। इस विषय में राष्ट्रपति ने जो अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, मैं उनका हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ।

पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में भी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कुछ बातें बताई गई हैं। वह हमारा पड़ोसी देश है। घर का भेदी लंका छेदी—जैसी कहावत है, हमारी गोद से निकला हुआ पाकिस्तान हमारे सामने एक बड़ा सवाल खड़ा करेगा, ऐसी बात देश में सुनाई पड़ रही थी। आज वह चीज नहीं है। हमारा पाकिस्तान के साथ उचित व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध, नहरी पानी आदि का समझौता, जो निकट भविष्य में ठीक ठीक होने जा रहा है, उस पर इस सदन में हार्दिक प्रसन्नता प्रकट की गई है। जब देश के कोने कोने में इसकी खबर पहुंची, तो देश के लोगों ने भी हार्दिक प्रसन्नता प्रकट की। आगे हमें विश्वास है कि हमारा और पाकिस्तान का

औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध, उसी तरह का होगा जैसा कि एक निकट पड़ोसी देश का होता है और वह सदैव कायम रहेगा। इसके साथ-साथ दोनों देशों के बीच जो और छोटी-मोटी समस्याएं आयेंगी वे उचित समझौते के द्वारा हल कर ली जायेंगी, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ, और जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आया हूँ वहाँ लोगों की भी सदैव यही कामना है। इसके साथ ही साथ हमारी सरकार इस विषय पर जो भी विचार करेगी, हम उसके साथ सदैव रहेंगे।

बहुत से विषयों पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मुझे दो तीन विषयों पर कुछ बातें कहनी हैं। एक चीज यह है कि खाद्य उत्पादन के सिलसिले में हमारी योजना यह कहती है कि खाद्य की समस्या ठीक हो, हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े, और हम देखते हैं कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार रासायनिक पदार्थ तैयार करके भूमि की उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ाने में प्रयत्नशील है, पर अन्ततः हम देखते हैं कि यह कार्य राज्य सरकारों पर है और राज्य सरकारें जब तक इस खाद्य उत्पादन पर ठीक ठीक विचार नहीं करेंगी, तब तक खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में हमें विशेष सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। हम देखते हैं कि हमारी विकास योजनायें चल रही हैं। हर विकास खंड में यह कार्य विकास खंड के अधिकारियों के हाथ में है और उनके नीचे कृषि विभाग की भी देखरेख करने वाले हैं परन्तु अभी तक मुझे विकास खंडों में जो देखने में आया है वह यह है कि वहाँ जो कृषि विभाग के अधिकारी हैं वे केवल अमोनियम सल्फेट और फर्टिलाइजर बांटने के काम में ही लगे हुए हैं, वे केवल ईट, पत्थर, चूना और गारा में ही फसे हुये हैं और इस कारण से उत्पादन कार्य में हम जो प्रगति देखना चाहते हैं वह प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। मुझे बहुत से विकास खंडों में जा कर उनको देखने का अवसर मिला है और मैंने देखा कि विकास खंड में एग्रीकल्चर

विभाग के जो अधिकारी हैं वे इस विषय में अधिक सतर्क और प्रयत्नशील नहीं हैं। मैं सरकार से आशा करता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों को इस विषय में विशेष आदेश देगी कि ये अधिकारी विकास खंडों में अधिक प्रयत्नशील रहें। कृषि के विषय में हमारे जितने रिसर्च हो रहे हैं उन सब को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने का काम हमारे ग्रामीण भाइयों के ऊपर है और जब तक राज्य सरकार की ओर से और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ओर से उन्हें हमारे ग्रामीण भाइयों को ठीक तरह से समझाया नहीं जायगा और उनको सहयोग नहीं मिलेगा तब तक उत्पादन में किसी प्रकार से वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इसके लिये विशेष प्रयत्नशील रहे।

एक दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण चीज है स्वास्थ्य। जब तक देशवासियों का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं रहेगा, तब तक हम किसी भी कार्य को सुचारु रूप से नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस अभिभाषण में मैंने देखा कि उसकी चर्चा नहीं की गई है। मुझे एक पत्रिका में यह देखने का अवसर मिला कि अभी हमारे यहाँ जितने भी मेडिकल कालेजेंज काम कर रहे हैं उनकी संख्या ५४ है। इन्हीं ५४ मेडिकल कालेजों में हमारे शिक्षार्थी इस विषय की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और यदि यही रवैया रहा तो हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह सुविधा पहुंचाने में पचासों साल लग जायेंगे। मुझे गांवों में देखने में आया है—खास कर के मैं मध्य प्रदेश का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ—वहाँ पर अभी जो सरकारी अस्पताल हैं उनमें दवा आदि लेने के लिये ग्रामीण भाइयों को कम से कम १०, १२ या १५ मील जाना पड़ता है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में जिस तरह से प्रगति हो रही है उसको देखते हुए वहाँ तक सुविधा पहुंचाने में पचासों साल लग जायेंगे और तब तक वहाँ दवा दारु की ठीक तरह से सुविधा नहीं रहेगी। यहाँ पर ५४ मेडिकल कालेजेंज चल रहे हैं, जिनमें से २५ तो गत वर्ष ही खोले

[श्री दयाल दास कुरें]

गये हैं, और इन मेडिकल कालेजों में हर वर्ष हम कोई ४० सौ से ले कर ४५ सौ तक छात्र तैयार कर सकेंगे, तो क्या इतने से हमारी योजना में जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिये उतनी हो सकेगी ? इस विषय में सब से महत्वपूर्ण चीज यह है कि मनुष्य का जो स्वास्थ्य है, वह बहुत कुछ दांतों के ऊपर भी निर्भर रहता है। जिस व्यक्ति के दांत अच्छे नहीं रहते उसका स्वास्थ्य बहुत कुछ गिरता जाता है। तो दांत चिकित्सा के लिये जो सुविधायें होनी चाहियें वे नहीं हैं और देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए मेडिकल कालेजों में दांत चिकित्सा की शिक्षा के लिये बहुत ही कम व्यवस्था की गई है। एक रिपोर्ट में मुझे देखने को मिला कि इस समय केवल ८ मेडिकल कालेजों में दांत चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी शिक्षा दी जा रही है और इस सिलसिले में कोई साढ़े छः लाख रुपये की मंजूरी दी गई थी परन्तु गत वर्ष से इस रकम को और भी घटा दिया गया है। एक पत्रिका में मुझे यह देखने का अवसर मिला कि इसको ६ लाख २५ हजार से भी घटा कर कम कर दिया गया है। इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि दांत चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी कार्य जिस प्रगति से होना चाहिये वैसे नहीं हो रहा है और उसमें भी रुकावट आ गई है। यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि बम्बई सरकार ने नागपुर में फिर से इस तरह का एक बड़ा मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का विचार किया है और हमें आशा है कि वहां पर मध्य प्रदेश और बम्बई के शिक्षार्थियों को इस विषय में विशेष शिक्षा दी जायेगी।

तीसरी योजना में कुटीर उद्योगों को, देश में जो महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक कार्य चलने वाला है, उसमें विशेष स्थान दिया जायेगा, ऐसा अभिभाषण में बताया गया है। विकास खंडों में और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स में जितनी प्रगति हमारे देश में हो रही है उसको बताया गया है। हमारे देखने में आया है कि

सड़कें छोटी छोटी बनाई जा रही हैं, ग्राम-सेवकों आदि के लिये कुछ छोटे मोटे मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं, स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं और ग्राम सेवकों द्वारा दवाइयों की छोटी मोटी पोटलियां ले जा कर गांवों में उनको बांटने की व्यवस्था की गई है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश खुशहाल हो, लोगों की आमदनी बढ़े, लोगों को पहिनने के लिये कपड़ा मिले, रहने के लिये मकान मिले और खाने के लिये भोजन मिले और इन सारी चीजों की व्यवस्था हो। ये सारी चीजें हैं लेकिन हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और उसमें जब तक बाहरी आमदनी के साधन हमारे पास नहीं होंगे तब तक हमारी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये कुटीर उद्योग हमारे देश के लिये एक मूल-तंत्र होना चाहिये और उसके विकास के लिये हर क्षेत्र में, हर गांव में, हर विकास खंड में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से अधिक से अधिक सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये, ताकि हर गांव में किसानों को इस विषय में विशेष सुविधा दी जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त हर स्थान पर कुटीर उद्योग की ट्रेनिंग के स्थान खोले जायें, ताकि वहां ग्रामीण भाई काम कर के चार पैसे कमायें और उनसे विशेष लाभ उठा सकें। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस पर विशेष ध्यान द्वितीय योजना और तृतीय योजना में दे जिससे कि हमारा देश खुशहाल हो।

شہری فریڈالتحق انصاری (اتر)

پر دیش : جناب - دو روز سے پریذیڈنٹ ایڈریس کے اوپر اس ایوان میں بحث ہو رہی ہے - اور میں نہایت دلچسپی کے ساتھ اس بحث کو سنتا رہا ہوں - کل بھی معزز ممبروں نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا اور آج بھی میڈی بیٹیں طرف سے دو معزز ممبروں نے اس کے اوپر اظہار خیال کیا - نتیجہ تو ان کی

دلایلوں کو سن کر بہت ہی تعجب ہوا - انہوں نے بالکل ویسی ہی دلایلیں دیں جیسی کہ انگریزوں کے زمانے میں دی جاتی تھیں - جبکہ یہاں اسمبلی قائم تھی اور اس میں انگریز بولا کرتے تھے اور انگریزوں کے ساتھ جس زبان میں ہم بولا کرتے تھے - اسی زبان میں وہ بھی آج بولے - کریشن کے متعلق ان حضرات نے جو کچھ کہا اس سے مجھے تعجب ہوا - میں ان سے پوچھوں گا کہ ان حضرات سے پوچھوں گا جو کہ کانگریس کے ممبر ہیں کہ کیا آل انڈیا کانگریس کمیٹی کے اجلاس میں اس کے اوپر بات چیت ہوئی یا نہیں ہوئی؟ نکتہ چینی ہوئی یا نہیں ہوئی اور اس کے اوپر ریزولیشن پیش کیا گیا یا نہیں کیا گیا - بہر حال یہ کہنا کہ چونکہ فلاں شخص نے یہ کہا اس لئے یہ بات غلط ہے یہ تھیک نہیں ہے - اصول تو یہ ہونا چاہئے کہ کیا بات کس نے کہی ہے اور وہ تھیک کہی ہے یا غلط کہی ہے یہ نہیں کہ کس شخص نے اسے کہا ہے - ایک صاحب نے تو یہاں تک کہا کہ -

"To talk lightly of corruption is unpatriotic."

جناب نہایت ادب سے میں عرض کروں گا کہ وہ حضرت ملک کی حالت کو دیکھتے نہیں ہیں - ملک میں جو باتیں ہو رہی ہیں ان پر غور نہیں کرتے ہیں، جن حالات سے ہم گزر رہے

ہیں ان کو سمجھتے نہیں ہیں - یہ کہہ دینا کہ جو بھی بات اپوزیشن کے لوگ کہیں وہ "light talk" ہے - ہوائی بات ہے - ایک عجیب بات ہے - میں نہایت ادب سے عرض کروں گا کہ میں ایسے لوگوں سے جنہوں نے کہ آزادی کے پہلے ہندوستان کی تواریخ کو بنانے میں کوئی ہاتھ نہیں بٹایا ان سے ملک کی مصحبت کا سبق لینے کو تیار نہیں ہوں - ہاں یہاں میرے دوست کیشو دیو مالویہ جی بیٹھے ہیں ان سے تو میں حسب الوطنی کا سبق سننے کے لئے تیار ہوں مگر ان لوگوں سے جنہوں نے کہ ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جنگ میں کوئی حصہ نہیں لیا ان سے حسب الوطنی کا کوئی سبق سننے کے لئے نہ تو میں تیار ہوں اور نہ میری پارٹی -

श्री किशोरी राम (बिहार) : यहाँ कोई ऐसे लोग नहीं बैठे हुए हैं ।

شری فریدالفتح انصاری : بہر حال

اس سلسلہ میں پریذیڈنٹ نے پارلیمنٹ کے ممبروں سے یہ کہا ہے کہ ہم ملک کی ترقی میں ملک کی نلاح اور بہبود میں حصہ لو - میں ی اس سے بالکل متفق ہوں - میرا بھی ارادہ ہے اور میں بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ ملک کی ترقی میں اور بہبودی میں اپنی طاقت کے مطابق حصہ لوں - مگر جناب من اس کے لئے کچھ خاص حالات ہونے چاہئیں - اگر ہمارے یہاں ایسی حالت نہیں ہے کہ جس

[شہری فریڈ انصاف]

میں ہم آرام اور چین کی زندگی بسر کر سکیں - ہماری زندگی، ہماری لائف ہماری جائیداد، اگر محفوظ نہیں ہیں تو ظاہر ہے کہ ہم پریشان ہوں گے - ہمارے بچوں کا مستقبل اثر محفوظ نہیں ہے تو ظاہر ہے کہ ہم پریشان ہوں گے اور اس پریشانی کا شکار ہونے کے بعد ہم قطعی اس قابل نہیں ہوں گے کہ ملک کی فلاح اور بہبود میں معمولی سا بھی حصہ لے سکیں - اگر آپ غور کریں تو دیکھئے گا کہ دلی کے ہی شہر میں جو حالت ہے وہ ناگفتہ بہ ہے - دلی کارپوریشن میں دلی کنسلٹیٹو کمیٹی کی میٹنگ میں یہ کہا گیا کہ یہاں غنڈہ راج اتنا بڑھ گیا ہے کہ جس کی وجہ سے پرامن شہری کو زندگی بسر کرنا غیر ممکن ہو گیا ہے - کہاں تک صحیح ہے اور کہاں تک غلط ہے یہاں بھی اس کے متعلق سوالات ہوتے ہیں - اور اس سے کوئی انکار نہیں کر سکتا کہ دہلی کے شہر میں حالات جو ہیں وہ ایسے نہیں ہیں کہ کوئی شہری چین سے زندگی بسر کر سکے - ملک کے اور حصوں میں بھی کم و بیش یہی حالت ہے - آپ کو بھی غالباً علم ہوگا کہ آجکل ترین میں سفر کرنا مشکل ہو گیا ہے - نہ مال محفوظ ہے نہ جان محفوظ ہے - آئے دن ریلوں میں قتل ہوتا ہے، رابری ہوتی ہے، چوریاں ہوتی ہیں - ملک کے اور حصوں میں بھی یہ حالت ہے کہ کوئی شہری دیہات میں

امن اور چین کی زندگی گزار نہیں سکتا - کیوں ہے وہاں ایسی حالت - میں آپ کو بتاتا - میرے پاس فہرست ہے، انالیسٹس ہے - خود میرے گھر میں جو ایک قصبہ میں ہے وہاں اینٹی سوشل ایلیمنٹ آئے بڑھ گئے ہیں، شہر ہو گئے ہیں کہ وہ کسی شہری کو چھوڑتے نہیں ہیں - میرے پاس فہرست موجود ہے - چند لوگوں کے خلاف ۱۲ اپریل سنہ ۱۹۵۸ سے لیکر آج تک کم سے کم تیرہ سو یا تھائی سو درخواستیں تعزیرات ہند کے دفعات میں دی گئی ہوں گی - ان کے خلاف مقدمہ دائر کیا گیا اور تمام درخواستوں کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ درخواستیں بھی خارج ہوئیں اور مقدمے بھی خارج ہوئے - یکن پولیس ایسے اینٹی سوشل ایلیمنٹس کے متعلق کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھاتی - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسی حالت میں کیا ہمارا اور آپ کا اور ایڈمنسٹریشن سمجھوں گا یہ فرض نہیں ہے کہ ہم اپنے شہریوں کو پناہ دیں - شہریوں کو ہم ان غنڈوں سے اینٹی سوشل ایلیمنٹ سے بچائیں -

دوسرا پوائنٹ جو مجھے عرض کرنا تھا وہ یہ ہے کہ اگر حکومت یہ سمجھتی ہے کہ یہ باتیں جو ہم کہتے ہیں غلط ہیں تو میں تو یہ کہتا ہوں کہ کوئی بھی ممبر پارلیمنٹ کا اس معاملہ کو جو میں پیش کر رہا ہوں اس کی تحقیقات کر لے - اگر وہ اس

نتیجہ پر پہنچتے ہیں کہ جن لوگوں کے خلاف یہ درخواستیں دی گئی ہیں درست ہیں؟ سچی ہیں تو میں پہلا شخص ہوں گا کہ ان کے خلاف استغاثہ دائر کروں۔ آپ مجھے یقین ہے اس نتیجہ پر پہنچیں گے کہ اس میں کچھ شرارت پسند لوگ، زمیندار لوگ شامل ہیں۔ میں اپنے دوست بھوپیش کپتا سے کہوں گا کہ کچھ ان کے لوگ بھی شرارت میں شریک ہیں۔ وہ تحقیقات میں شریک ہوں اور درخواستوں کی تحقیق کریں تو میں بہت خوش ہوں گا۔

ایک اور پوائنٹ جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ ہے تعلیم کے متعلق۔ اس ایڈریس میں اس کی بابت بہت سی کم کہا گیا ہے اور یونیورسٹیوں کی جو حالت ہے وہ تو بہت ہی ناگفتہ بہ ہے۔ آپ لوگ بنارس یونیورسٹی کا قصہ پچھلے سال سن ہی چکے ہیں کہ یہاں کیا حالات پیش آئے۔ اگر یونیورسٹیوں میں ایڈمنسٹریشن چلانے کے لئے پولیس کی ضرورت ہے۔ بنگلور پولیس کے یونیورسٹی کا ڈیمنسٹریشن نہیں چل سکتا تو ایسی یونیورسٹیوں کو رکھنے کی کیا ضرورت ہے۔ ایسی یونیورسٹیوں کو جیسا کہ پرائم منسٹر نے کہا بند کر دیجئے۔ جب یونیورسٹیوں میں پولیس کے ذریعہ ایڈمنسٹریشن چلایا جائے تو یہی اس بات کا ثبوت ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کو چلانے

والے لوگ نا کارہ ہیں اور ملک کے لوگ چاہتے ہیں کہ ایسے لوگوں کو ہٹا دینا چاہئیں، نکال دینا چاہئیں۔

श्री व्यंकट कृष्ण ठगे (मु. ब.ई.) :
नाकाबिल है।

شری فریدالحق انصاری : نا قابل ہیں۔ بنارس یونیورسٹی کو آپ دیکھ چکے۔ علیگڑھ یونیورسٹی کے متعلق بھی اخباروں میں آیا کہ ایک کمیشن وہاں بھی بیٹھا ہوا ہے۔ وہاں بھی حالات کچھ اچھے نہیں ہیں جس پر ہم فخر کر سکیں۔ میں تو عرض کروں گا ایجوکیشن منسٹر سے کہ خدا کے واسطے آپ اس یونیورسٹی کو دیکھئے ورنہ وہ یونیورسٹی بھی تو بے کی اور وہاں بھی وہی حالات پیدا ہوں گے جو بنارس میں پیدا ہو چکے ہیں۔ گورنمنٹ نے بہت اچھا کام کیا، کمیشن بنایا۔ مگر اس کمیشن میں وائس چانسلر کو رکھنے کی کیا ضرورت تھی۔ بھلا جب یونیورسٹی کے ایڈمنسٹریشن کے متعلق شکایات ہیں۔ جب یونیورسٹی کے متعلق شکایات ہیں کہ غلط تھلک سے فنڈ استعمال کئے گئے۔ تو وائس چانسلر کے سامنے شہادت دینے کیلئے یونیورسٹی کا کوئی تہیجر تیار تھوڑے ہی ہوگا۔ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ وائس چانسلر کے سامنے کوئی بتانے کو تیار نہیں ہوگا کہ کیا معاملہ ہے۔ اس کو بھی چھوڑو۔ الہ آباد کو

[شری فریدالحمق انصاری]

لیجئے، لکھنؤ کو لیجئے - میں یہ جانتا ہوں کہ وہ سب پراونسل یونیورسٹیاں ہیں - مگر جو حالات وہاں پر ہیں وہ ناکفہ بہ ہیں - کیوں یونیورسٹیاں بند ہوتی ہیں - کیونکہ یونیورسٹیوں میں پولیس بلائی جاتی ہے - کیونکہ یونیورسٹیوں میں فائرنگ ہوتی ہے - لاکھی چارج ہوتا ہے - کیونکہ یونیورسٹیوں میں رائس چانسلر اور دوسرے ذمہ دار لوگ اسٹوڈینٹس کو اپنے قابو میں نہیں کر سکتے - میں مانتا ہوں کہ ڈسپلن ضرور کچھ خراب ہو گیا ہے - مگر ہم بھی اسٹوڈینٹس وہ چکے ہیں، ہمارے اور دوست بھی اسٹوڈینٹس وہ چکے ہیں، اس زمانہ میں ہم لوگ بھی نوجوان رہے اور کانگریس میں شامل ہو کر آزادی کی جنگ میں شریک ہوئے - اس زمانہ میں برٹش گورنمنٹ کے خلاف آزادی کی لڑائی میں حصہ لیتے رہتے تھے - لیکن یہ واقعات کبھی نہیں ہوتے تھے - ان ڈسپلن نہیں ہوتی تھی - میرے دوست موہن لال سیکسینہ اس وقت موجود نہیں ہیں ورنہ میں کہتا کہ شہادت دیجئے - وہ جانتے ہیں کہ لکھنؤ یونیورسٹی میں ایک تہچر کے خلاف نہایت سنگین الزام لگایا گیا ہے - میں کہتا ہوں کہ تہچر کوئی رسول تو نہیں کہہ بالکل پاک اور صاف ہو -

اڈو اس کے خلاف کوئی الزام لگایا گیا تھا تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ اس کی کوئی تحقیقات نہیں کی گئی - یہ بات کہنا کہ پارلیمنٹ میں اس چیز کو اتھانا کہ تہچر کے خلاف شکایات ہے معیوب ہے، یہ غلط چیز ہے - اگر یہی حال یونیورسٹیوں کا ہے اور اسی طرح گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی ہے کہ یونیورسٹیوں کو اسی طرح تھیل ہی دہے چلنے دو - تو جذبات ایسی افرا تنوی ہوئی کہ جس کا کوئی ٹھکانا نہیں ہے - میں بھی ملک کی فلاح اور بہبود کا خواہشمند ہوں، مجھے بھی ملک کا دکھ ہے، درد ہے - یہ نہیں ہے کہ جو صاحبان ادھر بیٹھے ہیں یا ادھر بیٹھے ہیں ان ہی کو ملک کا درد ہے - مگر میں ان سے صرف اتنا عرض کروں گا یاں رکھئے اگر زمانہ کے حالات کا جو تقاضا ہے اس کے مطابق کام نہیں کیجئے گا تو زمانہ آپ کا ساتھ چھوڑ دے گا - ہم نے ملک کو آزاد اس لئے نہیں کرایا کہ آج اس کو یہ دن دیکھنا نصیب ہو -

کیا اس لئے تقدیر نے چلوائے تھے تلکے بن جائے نشیمن تو کوئی آگ لگا دے

†[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जनाब, दो रोज से प्रेजीडेंट एड्रेस के ऊपर इस एवान में बहस हो रही है—और मैं निहायत दिलचस्पी के साथ इस बहस को सुनता रहा हूँ। कल भी मुअज्जिज मेम्बरों ने अपने खयालात का इजहार किया और आज भी मेरी बाईं तरफ से दो मुअज्जिज मेम्बरों ने उसके ऊपर इजहार खयाल किया। मुझे तो उनकी दलीलों को सुन कर बहुत ही ताज्जुब हुआ। उन्होंने बिल्कुल वैसी ही दलीलें दीं जैसी कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में दी जाती थीं। जब कि यहां ऐसम्बली कायम थी और उसमें अंग्रेज बोला करते थे और अंग्रेजों के साथी जिस जुबान में बोला करते थे उसी जुबान में वह भी आज बोले। करप्शन के मुत्तल्लिक उन हज़रात ने जो कुछ कहा उससे मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ। मैं उनसे पूछूंगा, उन हज़रात से पूछूंगा जो कि कांग्रेस के मेम्बर हैं कि क्या आज इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के इजलास में उसके ऊपर बातचीत हुई या नहीं हुई, नुक्ताचीनी हुई या नहीं हुई, और उसके ऊपर रेजोलूशन पेश किया गया या नहीं किया गया। बहरहाल, यह कहना कि चूंकि पलां शस्स ने यह कहा इसलिये यह बात गलत है, यह ठीक नहीं है। असूल तो यह होना चाहिये कि क्या बात किसने कही और वह ठीक कही या गलत कही है, यह नहीं कि किस शस्स ने उसे कहा है। एक साहब ने तो यहां तक कहा कि “To talk lightly of corruption is unpatriotic.” जनाब, निहायत अदब से मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि वह हज़रात मुल्क की हालत को देखते नहीं हैं। मुल्क में जो बातें हो रही हैं उन पर गौर नहीं करते हैं। जिन हालात में से हम गुजर रहे हैं उनको समझते नहीं हैं। यह कह देना कि जो भी बात अपोजिशन के लोग कहें वह “light talk” है, हवाई बात है, एक अजीब बात है। मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि मैं ऐसे लोगों से जिन्होंने कि आजादी से

पहले हिन्दोस्तान की तारीख को बनाने में कोई हाथ नहीं बटाया, उनसे मुल्क की मुहब्बत का सबक लेने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। हां यहां मेरे दोस्त केशवदेव मालवीया जी बैठे हैं उनसे तो मैं हुब्बुलवतनी का सबक सुनने के लिये तैयार हूँ मगर उन लोगों से जिन्होंने हिन्दोस्तान की आजादी की जंग में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया, उनसे हुब्बुलवतनी का कोई सबक सुनने के लिये न तो मैं तैयार हूँ और न मेरी पार्टी।

श्री किशोरी राम (बिहार) : यहां कोई ऐसे लोग नहीं बैठे हुये हैं।

श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी : बहरहाल, इस सिलसिला में प्रेजीडेंट ने पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से यह कहा है कि तुम मुल्क की तरक्की में, मुल्क की फलाह और बहबूद में हिस्सा लो। मैं भी इस से बिल्कुल मुत्तफिक हूँ। मेरा भी यह इरादा है और मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क की तरक्की में और बहबूद में अपनी ताकत के मुताबिक हिस्सा लूँ। मगर जनाबमन, इसके लिये कुछ खास हालात होने चाहिये। अगर हमारे यहां ऐसी हालत नहीं है कि जिसमें हम आराम और चैन की जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें, हमारी जिन्दगी, हमारी लाइफ, हमारी जायदाद अगर महफूज नहीं है तो जाहिर है कि हम परेशान होंगे। हमारे बच्चों का मुस्तकबिल अगर महफूज नहीं है तो जाहिर है कि हम परेशान होंगे और इस परेशानी का शिकार होने के बाद हम कतई इस काबिल नहीं होंगे कि मुल्क की फलाह और बहबूद में मामूली सा भी हिस्सा ले सकें। अगर आप गौर करें तो देखियेगा कि दिल्ली के ही शहर में जो हालत है वह नागुप्तावेह है। दिल्ली कारपोरेशन में, दिल्ली कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में यह कहा गया कि यहां गुंडा राज इतना बढ़ गया है कि इसकी वजह से पुरअमन शहरी को जिन्दगी बसर करना गैरमुमकिन हो गया है। कहां तक सही है और कहां तक गलत है, यहां भी उसके

[श्री फरीदुल हक अनसारी]

मुतल्लिक सवालात होते हैं। और इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि दिल्ली के शहर में हालात जो हैं वह ऐसे नहीं हैं कि कोई शहरी चैन से जिन्दगी बसर कर सके। मुल्क के और हिस्सों में भी कम व बेश यही हालत है। आपको भी गालेबन इल्म होगा कि आजकल ट्रेन में सफर करना मुहाल हो गया है। न माल महफूज है न जान महफूज है। आये दिन रेलों में कत्ल होता है, रौबरी होती है, चोरियां होती हैं। मुल्क के और हिस्सों में भी यही हालत है कि कोई शहरी देहात में अमन और चैन की जिन्दगी गुजार नहीं सकता। क्यों है वहां ऐसी हालत? मैं आपको बताता हूं। मेरे पास फेहरिस्त है, एनालेसिज है। खुद मेरे घर जो एक कस्बा में है वहां एन्टी सोशल एलीमेन्ट इतने बढ़ गये हैं, शरीर हो गये हैं, कि वह किसी शहरी को छोड़ते नहीं हैं। मेरे पास फेहरिस्त मौजूद है, चन्द लोगों के खिलाफ १४ अप्रैल, सन् १९५८ से लेकर आज तक कम से कम डेढ़ सौ या ढाई सौ दरखास्तें ताजीरात हिन्द के दफात में दी गई होंगी। उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर किया गया, तमाम दरखास्तों का नतीजा यह हुआ कि दरखास्तें भी खारिज हुईं और मुकदमे भी खारिज हुये। लेकिन पुलिस ऐसे एन्टी-सोशल एलीमेन्ट्स के मुतल्लिक कोई कदम नहीं उठाती। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी हालत में क्या हमारा और आपका और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सबों का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि हम अपने शहरियों को पनाह दे सकें। शहरियों को हम इन गुण्डों से, एन्टी सोशल एलीमेन्ट से बचायें।

दूसरा पाइन्ट जो मुझे अर्ज करना था वह यह है कि अगर हुकूमत यह समझती है कि ये बातें जो हम कहते हैं गलत हैं तो मैं तो यह कहता हूं कोई भी मेम्बर पार्लियामेन्ट का इस मामले को जो मैं पेश कर रहा हूं

उसकी तहकीकात कर ले। अगर वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि जिन लोगों के खिलाफ ये दरखास्तें दी गई हैं दुरस्त हैं, सच्ची हैं, तो मैं पहला शख्स हूंगा कि उनके खिलाफ इस्तगाना दायर करूं। मुझे थकीत है कि आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि इसमें कुछ शरारत पसन्द लोग, जमींदार लोग शामिल हैं मैं अपने दोस्त भूपेश गुप्ता से कहूंगा कि कुछ उनके लोग भी शरारत में शरीक हैं, ये तहकीकात में शरीक हों और दरखास्तों की तहकीक करें तो मैं बहुत खुश हूंगा।

एक और पाइन्ट जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह है तालीम के मुतल्लिक। इस एड्रेस में इसकी बाबत बहुत ही कम कहा गया है और यूनिवर्सिटियों की जो हालत है वह तो बहुत ही नागुफताबेह है। आप लोग बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी का किस्सा पिछले साल सुन ही चुके हैं कि वहां क्या हालात पेश आये। अगर यूनिवर्सिटियों में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाने के लिये पुलिस की जरूरत है, बगैर पुलिस के यूनिवर्सिटी का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं चल सकता तो ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटियों को रखने की क्या जरूरत है। ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटियों को जैसा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा बन्द कर दीजिये। जब यूनिवर्सिटियों में पुलिस के जरिये एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाया जाये तो यही इस बात का सबूत है कि यूनिवर्सिटी को चलाने वाले लोग नाकारा हैं और मुल्क के लोग चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को हटा देना चाहिये, निकाल देना चाहिये।

श्री व्यंकट कृष्ण ढगे (मुम्बई) : नाकाबिल हैं।

श्री फरीदुल हक अनसारी : नाकाबिल हैं। बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को आप देख चुके। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के मुतल्लिक अखबारों में आया कि एक कमीशन वहां भी बैठा हुआ है। वहां भी हालात कुछ अच्छे नहीं हैं, जिस पर हम फध कर सकें। मैं तो अर्ज करूंगा

एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से कि खुदा के वास्ते आप इस यूनिवर्सिटी को देखिये वरना वह यूनिवर्सिटी भी डूबेगी और वहां भी वही हालात पैदा होंगे जो बनारस में पैदा हो चुके हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया, कमीशन बनाया मगर इस कमीशन में वाइस चान्सलर को रखने की क्या जरूरत थी। भला जब यूनिवर्सिटी के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मुताल्लिक शिक्षायत है, जब यूनिवर्सिटी के मुताल्लिक शिक्षायत है कि गलत ढंग से फंड इस्तेमाल किये गये; तो वाइस चान्सलर के सामने शहादत देने के लिये यूनिवर्सिटी का कोई टीचर तैयार थोड़े ही होगा। लोग कहते हैं कि वाइस चान्सलर के सामने कोई बताने को तैयार नहीं होगा कि क्या मामला है। इसको भी छोड़िये। इलाहाबाद को लीजिये, लखनऊ को लीजिये। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि वह सब प्राविशियल यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं। मगर जो हालात वहां पर हैं वे नागुफ्ताबेह हैं। क्यों यूनिवर्सिटियां बन्द होती हैं। क्योंकि यूनिवर्सिटियों में पुलिस बुलाई जाती है। क्यों कि यूनिवर्सिटियों में फाईरिंग होती है। लाठी चार्ज होता है। क्योंकि यूनिवर्सिटियों में वाइस चान्सलर और दूसरे जिम्मेदार लोग स्टूडेंट्स को अपने कानू में नहीं कर सकते। मैं मानता हूँ कि डिस्प्लिन जरूर कुछ खराब हो गई है। मगर हम भी स्टूडेंट रह चुके हैं हमारे और दोस्त भी स्टूडेंट रह चुके हैं। उस जमाने में हम लोग भी नौजवान रहे और कांग्रेस में शामिल हो कर आजादी की जंग में शरीक हुये। उस जमाने में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लेते रहते थे। लेकिन यह वाक्यात कभी नहीं होते थे। इन डिस्प्लिन नहीं होती थी। मेरे दोस्त मोहनलाल सक्सेना इस वक्त मौजूद नहीं हैं वरना मैं कहता कि शहादत दीजिये। वह जानते हैं कि लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी में एक टीचर के खिलाफ निहायत संगीन इलजाम लगाया गया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि टीचर कोई रसूल तो नहीं हैं कि बिल्कुल पाक और साफ हो। अगर उसके खिलाफ कोई

156 RSD—2.

इलजाम लगाया गया है तो क्या बजह है कि उसको कोई तहकीकात नहीं की गयी। यह बात कहना कि पार्लियामेंट में इस चीज को उठाना कि टीचर के खिलाफ शिकायत है, मायूस है, यह गलत चीज है। अगर यही हाल यूनिवर्सिटियों का है और इसी तरह गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है कि यूनिवर्सिटियों को इसी तरह डील ही दो, चलने दो, तो जनाब, ऐसी अफरा-तफरी होगी कि जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं भी मुल्क की फलाह और बह्वृद्ध्य मन्द हूँ मुझे भी मुल्क का दुःख है, दर्द है। यह नहीं है कि जो साहिबान इधर बैठे हैं या उधर बैठे हैं उन्हीं को मुल्क का दर्द है। मगर मैं उनसे सिर्फ इतना अर्ज करूंगा कि याद रखिये, अगर जमाने के हालात का जो तकाजा है उसके मुताबिक काम नहीं कोजियेगा, तो जमाना आपका साथ छोड़ देगा। हमने मुल्क को आजाद इसलिये नहीं कराया कि आज इसको यह दिन देखना नसीब हो।

क्या इसलिये तकदीर ने चुनवाये थे तिनके।
बन जाये निशेम् तो कोई आग लगादे।]

SHRI SURENDRA MOHAN GHOSE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this year the President's Address has created all over the country an enthusiasm never witnessed before in connection with the Presidential Address because of one thing, and that is the President's reference to the unilateral use of force by our neighbour on our common frontier, where no military units of the Union were functioning. This is a breach of faith and this has been objected to by my friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta. I think the President's phrase "breach of faith" has not adequately expressed the sentiment all over the country; people are feeling much more than that.

Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Motion of Thanks which has been moved by my friend, Shri Jaspal Roy

[Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose.] Kapoor, and in doing so 'I would like to draw your attention to a few points. One of the points is that when we recognised Chinese suzerainty over Tibet it was understood that China also admitted and recognised the complete autonomy of the Tibetans people. Now that China has taken unilateral action in that respect also, I think we should reserve our right to revise our opinion on the recognition of China's suzerainty over Tibet. Sir, the 12 NOON President has expressed the hope that the weight of world public opinion which is adverse to China's action, would persuade China sooner than later to come to agreements in regard to out common frontiers which for long have been well-established by treaties, custom and usage. But I am a little suspicious whether the present leadership of China will come to realize their folly, their mistake, in taking this unilateral action soon. So we shall have to prepare our country to meet this challenge as it has appeared before us. We should not neglect our defence preparations. We should not neglect mobilising the country's opinion and we should do whatever is possible to bring in effective national unity to build up the real strength of the people at such an emergency.

Another point which has not been mentioned in the Presidential Address, and I am really sorry to draw your attention to that, is about the salinity of the river Ganges in Calcutta and all along that place. The salinity is increasing at an alarming rate and the experts have expressed their opinion that unless something is done effectively to check this growth of salinity in the water, Calcutta may be a deserted city within the next 20 years and for that all the experts are of the opinion that Far-rakkha Barrage is the only remedy. Therefore, to save Calcutta, which is not only a West Bengal city but it is of all-India importance, it is a city

in which every part of India will be equally interested, this Farrakkha Barrage should be taken up as early as possible and thus save that portion of our country. I

Then whenever the West Bengal Government comes to the Centre with new industrial projects, there is a tendency to shelve them and generally the plea is taken that it is already highly industrialised. But if we look into the condition of West Bengal in regard to its area to-day as compared to the area of the whole State as it was formerly, it has been reduced to only one-third of its original size. The population has increased enormously because of the influx of refugees and people come from all over India to seek employment there. Therefore, without highly industrialising the State, there is no way to solve the problem of unemployment there. Therefore we should always bear in mind that although it may be that it has already been made industrialised than other parts of India, much more industrialisation is necessary because of the peculiar position of that State.

Recently some of us have seen most of our projects, steel plants, heavy industries, etc. and while we were seeing them, some of us thought of one thing and I am suggesting it to our Government for their consideration. After the completion of these plants, when they go into production and when they have made a little profit, then in our opinion, it will be advisable to change these private limited companies into public limited companies and keeping in the Government's hands the controlling, share, the remaining shares may be thrown open to the general public for subscribing. That will create a new enthusiasm and also bring some money to the Government.

Another thing I would like to say-is about Bombay. We are all happy and I want to congratulate our Government on taking that decision which

the President has also mentioned in his Address.

One thing more I would say before I conclude and it is about Pakistan. Recently we have seen that the attitude of the Pakistan President is very favourable and he wants really to come to some sort of understanding with India. In my opinion we should make an effort to utilize this occasion to bring in real amity between India and Pakistan and solve many of the outstanding problems. That will really help us in strengthening not only ourselves but it will also help our brethren in Pakistan to strengthen themselves and India will once more be India again.

The President has referred to Ceylon's late Prime Minister, Mr. Ban-daranaike, that he was a very nice man, etc. I remember that in his address to the Members of both Houses of Parliament here he mentioned that he was thinking at that time that the time might come when the different Party Governments would have to give place to a national Government. I think he was prophetic in that utterance. Such days are coming now gradually and slowly, as we have seen. Kerala is not an isolated incident, in my opinion. This tendency will grow in other States also to have a national approach because the problem is national. The problem is of really developing our country which is everybody's concern. The Congress may have a majority but in the approach of building up the nation, the approach should be a national approach. Thank you.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajas- than): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have been listening to the debate for the last two days on the Motion of Thanks to the President. I have given notice of a few amendments and in view of the shortness of time, I will first deal with those questions and then, if time permits, I will refer to other points in the Address.

My first two amendments relate to our policy towards China. Now, with the violation of our sovereignty on our northern border the picture of our foreign policy is complete as far as our relations with our neighbours go. While analysing the position, I would submit that on the one hand we have as our neighbour Pakistan on the West and the East. I will not now go into the question of how far our policy has succeeded, as regards Pakistan. It is not necessary for me to go into that question because it has been thoroughly discussed already. I would only say this about our policy, that we have lost everything and Pakistan has gained everything. They shoot at our people at will. If our planes go astray through mistake or through oversight, they shoot down the planes, do not pay any compensation and do not trust our words. On page 10, in para 49, the President has referred to the good relations that are being established with Pakistan and naturally it is a matter of great happiness and congratulation to us and to Pakistan. All I would submit in this connection is this, knowing as we do their policy, the policy of Pakistan since its creation. They are very clever and they know our weakness and they have taken a lot of areas and they continue to follow a policy by which they stand to gain everything and we stand to lose everything and the object they want to achieve is to snatch from us even the remaining part of Kashmir that is with us. That exactly will be their position when they achieve their object.

One of the hon. Members referred to settlements having been reached with regard to the Radcliffe Award and so on and so forth. Sir, it is a matter of regret to Indians and especially to those displaced persons who have been settled in that part of the country that is now being proposed to be transferred to Pakistan. Under that Award there was dispute only about some 3,000 acres. But if

[Shri Jaswant Singh.] reports in the Press are true, now we propose to transfer something like 7,000 acres to Pakistan. That is the view of the displaced persons. And what is going to happen to them? They will again be uprooted, because no Hindu can live in Pakistan as far as West Pakistan is concerned. They are not likely to get any compensation unless the Indian Government pays them compensation before those areas are transferred to Pakistan.

What is happening about Goa? This has been a burning question right from the time of the attainment of independence up to this very day. It may be that in due course of time, Goa may be transferred to us; but by then it would be completely denuded of all that is there and mere barren land will be handed over to us, if at all.

The same thing has happened with regard to the French possessions here. Though they have been transferred to us *de facto, de jure* nothing has been done and recently when some Members of Parliament were in Pondicherry, I was also with them, and we know how the people of Pondicherry feel that in spite of being with India they are being put to so much of inconvenience with regard to their litigations and with regard to developmental matters.

And then there are Burma and Ceylon, very friendly powers. Even in the case of such friendly powers, have we been able to safeguard the interests of Indians and people of Indian origin living there, in Ceylon and in Burma?

Lastly there is our great friend China with whom we had friendship extending to two thousand years and whom only a few years ago we hailed as *Hindi Chini bhai bhai*. What have they done to us? Why they have done what they have, is a question which we have not so far been able to answer, I say they have done so

because they are very keen and good observers. They are a clever people too and they know what we have been able to achieve with our other neighbours and they realised that if they did not at this moment help themselves to more of our territory they would not be practical people. This is the position that faces us now when the President has given his Address to both Houses of Parliament. Pakistan is in possession of thousands of square miles of our territory. Our friend China has forcibly occupied thousands of square miles of our territory. If the information that has appeared in the Press is true, it appears that something like 10,000 sq. miles are under the occupation of China. But the President in his Address, while referring to China, has said:

"My Government have taken prompt and calculated measures, both defensive and diplomatic, to meet the threat to our sovereignty."

It is difficult to understand what the President means by saying this. As I said some time back thousands of square miles of our territory have been taken over by unfriendly powers, by foreign powers, and we are supposed to have taken prompt and calculated measures. If these are the prompt and calculated measures about which we can boast, then all I can say is, "God help us, if this is the policy that our Government is going to follow." If such a question had arisen in any other country, whether it be a democratic country or a totalitarian country, it is not necessary for me to state what would have happened to that particular government in that particular country. But here the position is very different and we call this a successful foreign policy.

Not only that, Sir. When all this trouble about affairs with China arose, how have we behaved? Naturally with the position that we occupy in the world, many of our neighbours, particularly the smaller powers, look

up to us for guidance and for protection. But here, because of our policy towards our neighbours, we have failed to inspire confidence in them. Here is Burma which has taken an independent line because Burma knew that when we could not help ourselves, we could not help others. Here is Cambodia which is looking to China quite independently. Here is Indonesia which is absolutely silent though it knows great danger is at hand. They know they cannot expect any help from us. Here is Nepal with whom we wanted to have a pact, though the word "pact" is obnoxious to the Prime Minister. A defensive pact was actually proposed, but the response given by Nepal with regard to this proposal of ours was not at all encouraging. When we cannot defend ourselves, how can a neighbouring State have confidence in us that we would be able to go to its help in case of necessity?

Sir, these are the developments that are taking place around us. We are habitually under-estimating the scope of design of the countries around us. If President Ayub Khan smiles at our High Commissioner, there is jubilation in the External Affairs Ministry and they say that Pakistan has now become our friend. If Mr. Chou-En-lai sends a message of greetings on the Independence Day, there is jubilation in the Congress party and in the External Affairs Ministry and they say that China is becoming friendly again.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON) : How do you know that?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: They are not able to see the realities of the situation, see the danger that we are running. Similarly, if President Ayub Khan condescends to call our High Commissioner for a dinner or dines with him at our High Commission, I do not know what sort of celebrations are done all over the country.' This is the thing which is very difficult to understand.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It is gross exaggeration.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I wish it could be so but unfortunately we see these things happening in the Congress party and in the External Affairs Ministry and these things pain us very much. They cringe to please them, to appease them and bargain with them.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: The hon. Member is using extravagant language. It is absolutely incorrect. These are not facts.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR AU KHAN) : I am sure he is a very responsible Member of this House. Let him use moderate language.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What un-parliamentary word have I used?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: The hon. Member said that we cringe before them. That is not correct.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, Sir, that is my grievance and I emphatically repeat it. I have used a very mild term.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: We emphatically repudiate it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Repudiation will be of no avail to people of my way of thinking, people who are living in the border. They know where the shoe pinches and it is very difficult for those sitting inside barbed-wire compounds and guarded by the sentries, leading a luxurious life, to appreciate what is happening there.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU (West Bengal): May I ask one question?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Then I should be given extra time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN' (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Let him go on.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: My time is limited. I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) ; He is not yielding, Mr. Basu. Let there be no interruption.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He believes in the Charge of the Light Brigade.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : No interruptions, Mr. Gupta.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Our Government claims to have friends all over the world; it says that we have no enemies. So many visitors are coming to our country; eminent visitors come to our country and pay tribute to our policy of non-alignment but when it comes to the question of our interests, why is it that no country helps us? Here is the dispute with Pakistan, a clear-cut case but we cannot even make the United Nations see eye to eye with our point of view. The United Nations Organisation does not accept the fact that Pakistan has committed aggression on our territory. We have got a big Defence Minister who is our spokesman but even he has been unable to convince the United Nations Organisation to see the justice of our case. There is then Russia, the biggest socialist country and the leader of the socialist countries, which is said to have taken a neutral attitude in our dispute with China. Has Russia condemned the line of thinking of China? Mr. Khrushchev has termed this as a little misunderstanding. The national boundaries of India are being altered and he has said that this is a misunderstanding. I do hope that the Deputy Minister—I am glad she is sitting here—the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Ministry will at least now enlighten him about the justice of our case. China has got at least its Communist friends. East Germany and Poland have condemned our way of thinking in relation to China. We have got no sympathisers because of the fact that the policy that we are following does not help us though our prestige in the world rises by it.

(Interruption).

I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Jaswant Singh, you were given fifteen minutes and fifteen minutes are over.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I shall finish in a minute.

The Defence Minister's speech at Chandigarh has been referred to by the previous speakers and so I will not go deep into it but I will only submit that such speeches do more harm than good. If the Prime Minister cannot control his Defence Minister and his friend, then at least I would expect of him to see that at least the Defence Minister does not open his mouth and make such statements which are going to do a great deal of harm.

Lastly I come to the question of foodgrains. One of my amendments deals with this question also. The President has said that we have had record production but the position is actually getting worse and worse as far as prices are concerned. There is no doubt about this. I will allude to this matter in detail during the Budget debate. If this is the level of prices at a time when we have had record production, I do not know what will happen to this poor country which has been entrusted to the hands of the Government if a bad year comes or if monsoon fails. We are subject to the vagaries of the monsoon. If this is the position at the time of record production, Government should bear in mind as to what will happen in a bad year.

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA (Oris-sa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, the President, in his Address has referred to the various activities of the Central Government aiming at making Indian economy more self-reliant. He has referred to the Third Five Year Plan as the most critical period in the national development of our country. He has expressed satisfaction that the work on the Third Plan with its long-

er perspective and bigger targets is making good progress. Sir, everybody will welcome a bigger plan undoubtedly but in this connection, I would only refer to the Review that has been published by the Planning Commission recently about the working of the plan during the last three years and the prospects for the rest of the Plan period. Anybody who has perused this would naturally be anxious to know how, this Plan is going to be financed. There ought to be some light thrown on it. I will not go into the details. It has been stated there that the outlay of Rs. 4500 crores may be raised with difficulty but while making this calculation, the extra expenditure that may be incurred on account of the defence requirements— they are going to mount up this year— and the emoluments to be paid to the Central Government employees as a result of the acceptance of some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission and also on account of the recommendations that are under consideration by the Government have not been taken into consideration. Barring all this, they have said that with difficulty Rs. 4,500 crores may be raised. So, the natural question that arises is, how is a bigger plan going to be financed? Certainly not from external assistance because plans of this magnitude, however big external assistance may be, cannot be financed by external finance; certainly not by deficit financing because deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 891 crores has already been incurred during the first three years of the plan and the Commission has recommended only deficit financing to the tune of another Rs. 200 crores for the coming two years thus making a total of more than Rs. 1,000 crores for the entire plan period; this cannot certainly be made up by way of taxation because already there is the recommendation to raise another Rs. 40 crores by way of taxation by the Centre within the coming two years. The States have also said that they have already reached the limit in regard to taxation and they are unwilling to raise within the coming

two years Rs. 60 crores by way of

taxation. At the most, they can raise Rs. 12 crores more, that is all. So, the question that arises is, how are you going to finance this plan? Diwan Chaman Lall has given a very rosy picture of the shape of things to come.

It is undoubtedly true that we have been able to achieve within the last eight years much more than what any other country could have achieved within such a short period. There is no doubt about it and I am also certain that with the power projects yet to work, with the undertakings in the public sector yet to produce results the benefits of the plan will be realised more and more but now the rose is yet to shed its fragrance. Now we are concerned with the thorns and the whole difficulty is that the thrill of this revolution of eight years of planning is not being felt by the people because they feel that their immediate needs are not being satisfied. I would in this connection refer to the various factors, I mean, the analysis that is given in the review published by the Planning Commission. They themselves have stated that there has been no concentration of efforts during the last few years to raise the yield per acre and that the Community Development Programme has failed to give satisfactory results and the seed farms also have not come up according to the expected schedule. All these are there and in the meantime, food continues to be imported and the prices of food articles are rising. Take the statistics of any State in India—I am referring to Government statistics only—and you will find that the prices showed an upward trend in the last one year. That is something which has to be seriously thought about. We must first of all exert all our energies to see that not only there is more of agricultural production but also there is stability in the prices of foodgrains. In this connection I would refer to the recommendation of the National Development Council that was made as early as May 1958. They suggested

[Shri Bibudhendra Misra.] that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and should work out a scheme for State trading. May I know what steps have been taken during the last one and half year to draw up a scheme and implement it? Sir, the same old story continues; there is no scheme worth the name; there is no apparatus for State trading and foodgrains continue to be imported and their procurement is also done through middlemen and the natural consequence is that there is hoarding, there is blackmarketing and rise in prices. Added to this, some confusion has been created by the creation of food zones. They have neither helped the deficit States nor helped the surplus States and the result has been further increase in prices and more blackmarketing and all that. I would therefore suggest that immediate steps should be taken to work out a scheme for State trading and to have co-operative throughout the length and breadth of the country as has been contemplated, and, if necessary to have the authority of the law behind the formation of such co-operatives. Otherwise the cry of production of 110 million tons of food-grains by the end of 1966-67 will always remain a far cry.

Now, I would only passingly make one or two references to the State from which I come, that is, Orissa. The President has referred in his Address to the all round development of railways. So far as my State is concerned, people feel just the reverse. They feel that they are not getting proper treatment in this matter of railways. I will deal with this matter on another occasion and I will not now go into details. I would only say that if you take the statistics of the rail mileage that has been constructed during the last eight years and of the passenger amenities that have been given to the people and if a comparative statement of the different railways is made out, my point will be borne out by that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PANDIT S. S. N. TNKHA) in the Chair).

Added to that, you will see that some of the passenger train services have been discontinued much to the annoyance of the people. Sir, there is no local train running anywhere in such a big State and there is no passenger train running anywhere in the State during the night. The through trains, that is, the mail and the express trains, are all meant for long distance passengers and you can easily realise to what difficulty the people there are being put thereby. I would therefore request the Railway Ministry to make an assessment of Orissa's needs and to implement a programme immediately.

Sir, a reference has been made in the President's Address to the reorganisation of the present Bombay State. Everybody is happy about it. It is a welcome move undoubtedly. The policy of formation of States on a linguistic basis was adopted by the Congress long time back and the same policy has been reaffirmed by the Government of India on many occasions and it is time that that policy is implemented in places where it has not been so far implemented. I would plead here for the inclusion of Seraikella and Kharsawan in Orissa. Judged by any standard, Seraikella and Kharsawan belong to Orissa. They were in Orissa and the grounds on which they were taken away from Orissa do not exist now. I would therefore plead with the Government of India that they should consider the claim of Orissa in this respect. Otherwise, if the ambitions of linguistic groups are not satisfied, the result will be that it will create a dark spot which leaves a hollow in the much-desired national unity which nobody in the House would like to happen. Thank you, Sir.

श्रीमती मायादेवी छेत्री (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे अभी बोलने का जो अवसर दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति जी को यह अभिभाषण हमारे सामने पेश करने के लिये मैं अपना धन्यवाद अर्पण करती हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में सबसे पहले ही चीन के विषय में प्रकाश डाला है। तीसरे परिच्छेद में उन्होंने चीन के ऊपर भारत के साथ मित्रता का विश्वास-घात करने और हमारी सीमाओं पर अतिक्रमण करने पर दुःख प्रकट किया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप समझते ही हैं कि राष्ट्रपति जी के मन में और हमारे सारे देशवासियों के मन में इस घटना से कितना दुःख पैदा हुआ है। हजारों वर्षों से चीन और भारत के बीच इतने घनिष्ट और मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध होते हुए भी, चीन ने आज हमारी सीमा के ऊपर आकर कब्जा जमाया है। यह अनुचित कार्यवाही है। हम ही इस बारे में दुःख नहीं प्रकट करते, वग्न दूसरे देश भी प्रकट करते हैं।

चीन ने जब से तिब्बत को अपने कब्जे में डाला है, तिब्बत को अपनी मुट्ठी में रखा है तब से हमारे देश के कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी, जो कि पहले हमारे देश के भीतर कुछ श्रद्धा के भाव से देखे जाते थे, उस दृष्टि से अब नहीं देखे जाते और उनकी देशभक्ति में सन्देह होता है। आज हम उनके दिल में यह देख रहे हैं कि जब से चीन ने तिब्बत को हथिया लिया और हमारे सीमान्तर प्रदेश पर भी उसने थोड़ा कब्जा कर लिया है तब से उन कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों की दृष्टि विशिष्ट रूप से सीमान्तर प्रदेशों के ऊपर पड़ी है। भूपेश गुप्ता साहब हंस रहे हैं क्योंकि वे भी बंगाल से आते हैं और मैं भी बंगाल से आती हूँ। उनकी पार्टी का विशेष जोर कहां है यह उनको मालूम है। इसलिये मैं कहती हूँ कि उनका दृष्टिकोण विशेषकर दार्जिलिंग के ऊपर केन्द्रित है। उनके दिल के साथी सहयोगी आज गांव गांव में जाकर आधार रहित और भयपूर्ण अफवाहें फैलाते हैं कि अभी तो यह चीन का इलाका होनेवाला है। इस तरह की आधार रहित बातें फैला कर वे वहां रहने वाले आदिमियों को भयभीत कराते हैं।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I just explain? The hon. lady is a very fine lady and I do not know why she is repeating the propaganda of Mr. Atulya Ghosh, as that is for his political purpose. She need not indulge in that.

SHEIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY: I am not repeating Mr. Atulya Ghosh's, speech, but I am also the President of the Darjeeling District Committee and so I know everything.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then, Sir, the tragedy is all the greater.

श्रीमती मायादेवी छेत्री : मैं अपने भाई से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि दार्जिलिंग शहर में इस तरह अफवाह फैलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि हमारे देश के स्वाधीन होने में जिन नौजवानों और सैनिकों ने शहीद हो कर अपना खून बहाया उनके बीच में दार्जिलिंग जिले के तीन नौजवानों ने भी शहीद होकर देश की स्वाधीनता की रक्षा करते हुए खून बहाया था। इन तीन नौजवान शहीदों का नाम इतिहास के पहले पन्ने में लिखा जायेगा। इस समय कालिम्पोंग में यह अफवाह फैली हुई है और आपके ही लोग फैला रहे हैं कि चीन के साथ लड़ाई नहीं होनी चाहिये, ये सब बात झूठी हैं। मैं सदन को यह बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे जिले ने स्वानधीता की रक्षा के लिये अपना खून देकर जो रेखा खींची है, उस रेखा से आगे चीन को बढ़ने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये। बल्कि जल्दी से जल्दी उस रेखा से बाहर या वापस चला जाना चाहिये। हमारी आदिकाल से और परम्परा से जो सीमा रेखा बनी हुई है वह अक्षुण्ण रहनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारा जो अधिकार है वह हमें वापस मिलना चाहिये। इस तरह की बात होने से ही हमारी भी भलाई है और चीन की भी भलाई है। और हजारों वर्षों से हमारे बीच जो मैत्री सम्बन्ध कायम हैं वे भी दृढ़ रहेंगे। मैं इस बात में सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि

[श्रीमती मायादेवी छेत्री]

यह बात अनेक सदस्यों ने बारबार दोहराई है। इसलिये मैं इस बात को यहीं पर छोड़ दूंगी क्योंकि हमारे और भी सदस्य हैं जो इस बारे में विशेष रूप से प्रकाश डालेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के रूखें परिच्छेद में नेशनल कैडिट कोर, टैरिटोरियल आर्मी, लोक सहायक सेना और नर्सिंग इत्यादि के विषय में विस्तार से कहा है। मैं इस बात के लिये उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूँ और उसका समर्थन करती हूँ। लेकिन एक बात की इसमें कमी रह गई है और वह यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में स्काउट्स और गाइड्स मूवमेंट के बारे में कोई भी जिक्र नहीं किया कि ये चीजें चलनी चाहियें या नहीं। हमारे देश में अनेक वर्षों से स्कूलों में स्काउट्स और गाइड्स का मूवमेंट चलता आ रहा है और छोटे छोटे बच्चे कम्स और लड़कियाँ बुलबुल के रूप में काम करती आ रही हैं। इस तरह के संगठनों से हमारे बच्चों का चरित्र गठन होता है और उनमें सिविक ज्ञान आता है। इस तरह के मूवमेंट से देश के नौजवानों को एक सभ्य नागरिक बनने का ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि हमारी सरकार इस बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। हमारे बच्चे जब रास्ते में चलते हैं तो वे चंचल हो जाते हैं और पत्थर मार कर लैम्प के शीशे आदि तोड़ देते हैं और दूसरे किस्म की बदमाशी करते हैं। लेकिन जो बच्चे स्काउट या गाइड मूवमेंट में होते हैं वे कम्स और बुलबुल होते हैं क्योंकि उनमें सिविक ज्ञान आ जाता है कि इस चीज को नहीं तोड़ना चाहिये, यह हमारी चीज है, राष्ट्र की चीज है। अगर कहीं पर पानी का नल खुला हुआ हो, तो वे जल्दी से उसे बन्द कर देंगे क्योंकि उन्हें यह मालूम है कि अगर दिन भर नल खुला रहेगा तो टैंक में जो पानी रिजर्व के रूप में रहता है, वह खत्म हो जायेगा।

इस तरह की बातें बच्चे इन मूवमेंट्स में सीखते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि हमारे देश में स्काउट्स और गाइड्स का मूवमेंट जोरों से चलना चाहिये ताकि हमारे बच्चे एक शिक्षित नागरिक बनें और अपने देश को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायक हों।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के तीसवें परिच्छेद में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के विषय में प्रकाश डाला है। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितने भी सैनिक हैं चाहे वे एयर फोर्स में हों, नेवी में ही या आर्मी में हों—सब मिलजुल कर रहते हैं। हमारे देश के जो सैनिक हवा में उड़ते हैं, पानी में रहते हैं, जंगलों में कैम्पों में रहते हैं, तरह तरह के दुःख देश की रक्षा के लिये सहते हैं। वे लोग अपने दुःख की परवाह न करते हुए देश के रक्षक होकर अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ सहते हैं। वे लोग अपना सारा जीवन देश की रक्षा के लिये दे देते हैं। जब वे लोग रिटायर हो जाते हैं—एक्स सर्विसमैन बन जाते हैं तो उनको रिटैबिलिटी और रिसेटलमेंट करने का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं होता है। वे लोग अपनी सारी ताकत देश की रक्षा करने में ही खर्च कर देते हैं और रिटायर होने के बाद वे अपने को असमर्थ पाते हैं। हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ पर बैठे हैं और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि एक्स सर्विसमैन को रिटैबिलिटी करने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया गया है। यह एक सन्तोष की बात है। लेकिन इतने से ही हमें खुशी नहीं होती क्योंकि हर साल हमारे देश में आर्मी से कई लोग एक्स सर्विसमैन होकर निकलते हैं और कई वर्षों से वे निकलते चले आ रहे हैं। जब वे एक्स सर्विसमैन बन कर बाहर निकलते हैं तो उनके सामने बच्चों की पढ़ाई और लड़के लड़कियों की शादी का सवाल आ जाता है। उनके सामने घर की व्यवस्था और दूसरे किस्म के सवाल भी आ जाते हैं। तो जब इस तरह के प्रश्न उनके सामने आते हैं उनका मन दुःखित हो जाता है और वे सोचते

हैं कि हमने अपना सारा जीवन तो देश के लिये दिया लेकिन हमारी सरकार हमारी भलाई के लिये कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सरकार की ओर से यह कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि उनके मन में इस तरह की भावना न आने पावे। वे लोग सरकार पर भरोसा करते हैं, इसलिये यह हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उनके जो बाल-बच्चे हैं, विधवायें हैं, उनकी हर तरह से सहायता की जाये। इन लोगों के लिये जगह जगह पर घरेलू और छोटे छोटे कारखाने खोले जाने चाहिये। जिन स्थानों में सैनिकों की भर्ती होती है उन स्थानों में विशेषकर इंडस्ट्री खोली जानी चाहिये। चीन ने अपने यहां से ऊन का आना बन्द कर दिया है इसलिये उन लोगों को दूसरा रोजगार देने के लिये नये उद्योग धंधे खोले जाने चाहिये। दूसरी जो मुख्य जिन्स थी, उसके साथ सारा वूल बन्द कर दिया है। वूल के बारे में देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिये सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये। इस बारे में मेरा एक सुझाव है कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में भेड़ पालन के लिये प्लानिंग की जाये। हिमाचल प्रदेश और दूसरी पहाड़ी जगहों के बारे में मैं ठीक नहीं जानती, लेकिन दार्जिलिंग की बात मैं बतलाना चाहती हूँ। वहां कालिम्पोंग और अन्य ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां भेड़ पालन हो सकता है। वहां भेड़ पालन के लिये प्लानिंग करना विशेष आवश्यक है जिससे हमारे देश को पूरा पूरा वूल मिल सके। वूल से रग और दूसरे गरम कपड़े बनते हैं। ऐसे कपड़ों को सस्ते दाम पर देश में तैयार करने के लिये वहां भेड़ पालन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप मेरी तरफ घड़ी घड़ी देख रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं और ज्यादा समय लेना नहीं चाहती और आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is true that it is the practice annually in

all democratic countries, when they start the Budget Session, that the head of the State comes out with a statement of what they have done during the past year and gives an outline of what is proposed to be done in the coming year. But, Sir, if I may be permitted to say so, this year's Address of the President has got a special significance. In view of certain disquieting developments at our borders, and further in view of the special effort needed for the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan, the President in his Address has given us confidence and hope but at the same time he has alerted us to the critical circumstances and has asked us to put forth more endeavour, to be prepared for sacrifices, to strengthen the national unity and, much more, to see that planning succeeds to its fullest length. Sir, there is no doubt that it is open to the opposition parties—and if I may say so, it is their function and their privilege—to criticise the Government for the policy laid down in the Address. I submit that it is also our duty, the duty of everybody, to convey this message of sacrifice and hard work and our awareness of the situation to the whole country. Sir, I most respectfully want to assure the President that everyone present here, every Member of Parliament, will convey the message to the country at large and will make his humble effort to see that all the aspects of planning get the fullest support from the public and that all the dangers that may be apprehended are faced with courage and determination.

Now, Sir, so far as the discussion from the side opposite is concerned, I look at it from a slightly different point of view from what has been so far expressed by the Members on this side. I feel that the opposition Members including my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, and including the P.S.P. leader, Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha, and others have all fully sup-

ported the theme and the plan that were laid down in the Address of the President. I am not unmindful of certain differences here and there. But take the question of our foreign policy. Even the Communist leader gave his full support, and I must congratulate him that even in the case of China he said that they were with the Prime Minister—maybe, he complained about the expression "breach of faith" being used. That I can understand. But I would tell my friend that we have got something which we did not expect from one whom we were the first to recognise as a sovereign power, a country for which we fought at the United Nations to get admission, a country which was our equal partner in the Panchsheel that we laid before the world, a country which sided and supported us at the Bandung Conference. I think with no other country we interchanged so many delegations as we did with China, and it is that relationship that gave rise to that theme *Hindi Chini bhai bhai*. Even now I am not very pessimistic about it. I think the time will come when we will again be saying *Hindi Chini bhai bhai*. But what a shock we got on this occasion! Of course we did feel certain unfriendly acts from Pakistan side, but we never expected any unfriendly gesture from our Chinese friends. When we get such a shock, as we got the shock of our life to find that Rajaji, the revered leader for whom we have all admiration, has gone into the hands of reactionary persons by becoming the founder of the Swatantra Party; it pains us. I have not got over that shock, I can tell you. So, what I say is my learned friends should appreciate

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Rajaji's reaction is spreading infection inside the Congress party.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: There are other reactions in the Communist

party which we know very well. What I was going to say was this. When the friends from the Communist side go to China, and when they say "shut up", they come back and remain quiet. That is what I cannot understand. It is for them now to say that according to the traditional treaty boundary of India we are on the just line. My friends had better revise their policy. I would like them do that. Certainly we have no doubt that you are as patriotic as anybody. But there are occasions when you have to speak out, when you have to say that in the national interests of the country. When everybody is feeling so seriously, it is for the Communist party to tell their friends that it is high time they realised their mistake. If they realise it and if they vacate the aggression, I can tell you we will be their best friends notwithstanding what has happened recently.

Now, so far as our external relations policies are concerned, we have raised in the councils of the world our voice of protest against political subjugation, economic exploitation and racial discrimination, and I think there is nobody on this side or the opposite side and, if I may be permitted to say so, there is nobody in the whole country who does not support fully with all his zeal and fervour the policy that is being adopted in these matters by our revered leader, the Prime Minister of India. So, that is the position so far as external affairs are concerned. My friend, Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha, said that we have used very vague language, and my friend there said that we have used very strong language. Well, Sir, that itself justifies that we are on the right.

1 P.M.

Now, without going into other details, I would say that much has been made upon the words 'adminis-

tered area' which the Defence Minister used at Chandigarh. I do not think that we should go on quibbling on such high policy matters. By and large, he is there to follow the policy of the Prime Minister. He is following it and so long as he is there, he has to follow it. So there is no reason for us to raise again and again personal matters and catch up a word here and a word there.

Yesterday we heard the statement of that great Premier of that great nation, Soviet Russia. A couple of months before we heard in the same Central Hall the speech of President Eisenhower. If Mr. Jaswant Singh cannot see that our external policy has succeeded, well, Sir, I am only sorry for him.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Sir, the hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA): You will kindly allow him to finish his speech.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: He will take more time; he is developing a fresh point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA): How many minutes would you like to take?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: If you give me two or three minutes more

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA): Has the House any objection to this?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: I am in your hands, Sir.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar): Why can't he continue after lunch?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: As you please, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA): All right, you will please resume your speech after lunch. Will that suit you? We are meeting at 2.15 P.M.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Yes, Sir.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING 15TH FEBRUARY, 1960

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA NARYAN SINHA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing 15th February, 1960, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of motion for reference of the Children Bill, 1959 to a Joint Committee.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—
 - (i) The Geneva Conventions Bill, 1960.
 - (ii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1960; and
 - (iii) The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1960.
- (3) Discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission on a motion to be moved by Shri M. P. Bhargava, on Wednesday, the 17th February, after disposal of questions.

As hon. Members are already aware, the Railway Budget for 1960-61 will be laid on the Table on the 17th February, 1960, at 1 P.M.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I gave notice of a motion on the Pay Commission's Report. Another thing is, I have also