Friday, 16th May 1952

The Council met at a quarter to eleven of the clock, Mr. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN
Shri Lalchand Hirachand Doshi (Bombay).
Shri M. R. Mujumdar (Madhya Pradesh).
Shri K. Rama Rao (Madras).
Col. Sardar Chandroji Sambhaiji Rao Angri (Madhya Bharat).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
SECRETARY: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 16th May 1952.

THE PRESIDENT (DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD):

राष्ट्रपति (डॉ. राजें德拉 प्रasad): संसद के घरमोज, भारतीय संविधान के इस पहली संसद के, जो हमारे संविधान के अनुसार चुनी गई है, सदस्यों की हृदयभरत में अप कोशियों का संग होगा एक रूप से भविष्यवाणी करता हूँ। पिछले समयों को नचना और राजनीति के अधिकांश समयों ने माने जाने के उपर से हमने पूरी तरह से अपने दरम्यान कर भत्ता है और इस तरह बसे चलने की एक मंजूरी चुरू कर लो है। जैसे ही यह मंजूरी चुरू घटी हो तो हमरी मंजूरी चुरू हो जाएगी। जिनकी भी जाति या राजनीति के लिए अपने अपने की याद में आगाम से बिजली को जगा नहीं देखी। हमारी जनता के के १३ करोड़ दे विविध द्वारा नर-निर्देशित आप संसद के सदस्य ऐसे बनाये हैं कि इन्हें अपने साथ अपने बनता है।
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President's Address

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रोमन संसद की रीति से ही नाम लिया है और उन्होंने स्थापित किये जाने के लिए इसमें हमें कोई योगदान नहीं देना किया। हम अपनी सहायता के लिए व्यक्त करने वाले हैं जो भी हमारे लिए उपयोगी हो। हम अपनी सहायता के लिए व्यक्त करे और हम अपनी सहायता के लिए व्यक्त करे। हम संसद की रीति से ही नाम लिया है और उन्होंने स्थापित किये जाने के लिए इसमें हमें कोई योगदान नहीं देना किया। हम अपनी सहायता के लिए व्यक्त करे और हम अपनी सहायता के लिए व्यक्त करे।
पेपर्स लीड ऑन द टेबल— [COUNCIL] President's Address

महाराज सरकार ने हमारे महान पहली चीन की एक संस्कृतिक विषयमंडल पेड़ा है। यह विषयमंडल हमारे लोगों का चीन के लोगों के प्रति अभावन और सहभागिता के कर पथ है। चीन की सरकार और चीन के लोगों के नेता को हादिए आमतौर पर है उसके लिए मेरा कुशलता प्रदर्शन करता हूँ।

मुझे बहुत अनुसंधान है कि दलित अभिकार का समकालीन नीति बैच की जातीय नीति के बाद भी बाहर है और उसके कारण गम्भीर परिस्थितियों में पदार्पण हुआ है। हमारे लोग यह नीति से बहुत विचित्र हैं; क्योंकि मात्र उदयम के अनेक लोग दलित अभिकार में रहते हैं।

फिर यह सच हो जाता है कि दलित अभिकार के हिस्से में काव्य का मजबूत रहा है, जब तो उसके महत्व कहीं अधिकतम बड़ा और विचित्र हो गया है। यह जातिवाद की पारंपरिक और नासिक परिस्थितियों का प्रतीत है। अभिकार में रहने वाले हिस्से में से भी इसके अनुसार अब यह अभिकार के रहने वालों के भविष्य का प्रतीत है।

हमें इस बात के समयता है कि सारे अभिकार में अभिकार के रहने वालों और बड़े रहने वाले हिस्से में से पहले वांछित रह रहा है। हमारी इसका अभिकार के लोगों की उपलब्धता में वैश्विक सहयोग करने की नीति है, लेकिन इसके तक होने के लिए हम उनकी सहयोग करना चाहते हैं।

मगर यह भी स्वीकार है कि लगभग फिरों से होने वाले अनेक भारतीय मात्र देश के अभिकार के विचार कर विचार गये हैं। ये लक्ष्य के बैठे ही नाराज होने का दावा करते हैं जबकि उस देश के अन्य निर्देश नहीं हैं। लक्ष्य के रूप में समय लड़ों वालों से हैं और लक्ष्य के ओर उसके लोगों से हमारे समय आत्मा मानवीय रूप से हैं।

हमें हमारे समय तक हमें किया था कि हम यह आत्मा करते से कि हम अपने नेतृत्व स्वयं के संदर्भ में विचार कर देंगे हैं जो वहाँ प्रक्रिया की संभावित सेवा है जीई कि ही भी गई है।

परिणाम के अनेक वर्षों से हमारे यहाँ साहित्य पदार्थों की लाभ रही है और वहीं मिलकर में अन्य बाहर से आया पड़ा है। इस काम में अमरिका के संयुक्त राष्ट्र से हम बड़ी सहयोग मिली है और हम महान देश ने जो उद्देश्य पूर्ण सहयोग की है उसके लिए हम रहते हैं।

हमारे दिन का आज इस वर्ष लघु चावल को छोड़ कर और सब अभिकार का हमारे पास बड़ा महर रहे हैं जो आगे उठाने के लिए हम देख देंगे। इस दावे का तो हमें आत्मा करना बाहर रहे; किन्तु देश के बड़े लोगों से बड़ी नहीं होने से यहाँ के लोगों के लिए कल्याण समाप्त हों दिन है। यातायात पांच व्यवस्थाओं के राजस्वली में अलावा की मुनीरवत संख्या पहली है और हमारे आज सब से बड़ी उच्चता की भी बात रही है। हम पहले सब करके, पानी को कर और बसाए प्रकार के अन्तर की सहयोग करने का बहुत अच्छा काम हमारी नेता बनने कर रहे हैं। इन सूचनाओं और आबादी के प्रकार्यों में अनेक छोटी-बड़ी सीमावर्ती भाषा
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एक महापूर्ण बात और जोड़ी गई है, वह है देशमर्य अन्य सरकारों के प्रति। अमेरिका के संयुक्त राज्य के टेनूक को सहारे व्यापक व्यू है वह गई सहायता से ही यह सम्भव हो सकता है। इस व्यवस्थापित व्योजना का प्रयोजन किया जाता है कि यह लोगों का रहन-सहन का सारं किया जाये। बाद का जाना है कि यह और उसके उल्लेख को और भारत के एक बड़े सुधार में फैल जायेगा। समर यह भी बड़ी सकती है कि इस व्यापार में भी बौबल की ओर भारत ने एक बड़ी सहयोग निकाली और यह भी उपयोगिता है कि इस बात में भी यह की ओर भारत ने उसके दृष्टिकोण का पूरा करने में उसका पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा।

क्षण द्वारा उपनयन के लिए-वृद्धि कार्य का उद्देश्य उसकी है। अपनाये 1947-48 के, जब पदनाम की उपरांत 195 घास पाव थी, 1951-52 में वह बढ़ कर 46.8 घास पाव हो गई है। इस बात के बदले, जिन वित्तों में बढ़ की उपरांत में 24 घास पाव की जगह 33 घास पाव हो गई है। जब की उपरांत में 14 घास पाव हो गई है, तब इस बढ़ते में चुका पाव ने जाने से इस बढ़ते का लाभ नहीं हो पाया है। 1947-48 में 10.5 घास पाव चीनी बनी थी जो 1951-52 में बढ़ कर 13.5 घास पाव हुई है। इसमें, कोई, सीमांत और नमक की दूरी बढ़ गई है। नमक के मामले में भारत अपनी जहाजों को पूरा कर लेता है और जो बच जाता है उसे देश से बाहर भी निकालता है। चीन-पाकिस्तान में एक केंद्रीय
लक्ष्यों से अनुवाद लेनेवाले आयोजन का वर्णन नहीं है और इस काम के लिए एक नया मंचालन की स्थापना के स्थल है कि इस ओर विषय उभरने जाने गए।

संसद का यह सम्बोधन करते हुए, अब तक के पहले इकट्ठा भाव का आयोजन करने और इसके प्रभाव से भर्तियों की चुनावों के लिए जनता को विकास का लतभंगा हो जाए। वेतन के लिए डेमार्ट लोकसभा के मदद के लिए अन्य संस्थाओं के जनता का आयोजन करने के लिए विषयों की अनुवादन का उपचार होगा।

राष्ट्रीय संसद के अन्तर्गत सात संसद में से एक संसद (एपोलिओन आयोजन लोकसभा की कार्यक्रम इकट्ठा के अंतर्गत) पॉथ डेमार्ट लेने का निर्देश करने के लिए एक अध्यादेश का प्रस्ताव करना आवश्यक होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि राष्ट्र का एक सुगमाकाल आयोजन पर दर्थ देने के लिए जो कार्यकाल घटित हो, वह करने का।

इस बात की पूर्णता फूरती है कि एक नया उद्योग संस्थाय कायम किया गया है। संसद के कार्यालयों के उद्यम का
THE PRESIDENT (DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD): Members of Parliament, I welcome you here today as Members of the first Parliament of the Republic of India, elected under our Constitution. We have now given full effect to the provisions of the Constitution, relating to the composition of the Legislatures and the Headship of the State, and thus completed one stage of our journey. Even as we complete that stage, we start on another. There is no resting place for a nation or a people on their onward march. You, Members of Parliament, newly elected by over 170 millions of our people, are the pilgrims who have to march forward in their company. On you rests a unique privilege and a heavy responsibility.

As I speak to you on this historic occasion, I have a feeling of the high destiny of our ancient land and the vast numbers of men and women who live in it. Destiny beckons to us and it is for us to respond to its call. That call is for the service of this great land of India, which has passed through good fortune and ill fortune alike since its story began many thousands of years ago, at the dawn of history. During these many years, greatness has come to our land and tragedy has also been our fate. Now that we stand on the threshold of another phase of India's long story, we have to determine afresh how best to serve here. You and I have taken the oath of service to this country of ours. May we be true to that pledge and dedicate our highest endeavour to its fulfilment.

India has, after a long period of subjection, gained her freedom and independence. That freedom has to be maintained, defended and enlarged at all cost, for it is on the basis of that freedom alone that any structure of progress can be built. But freedom by itself is not enough—it must also bring a measure of happiness to our people and a lessening of the burdens they suffer from. It has, therefore, become of vital importance for us to labour for the rapid economic advancement of our people and to endeavour to realise the noble ideals of equality and social and economic justice which have been laid down in our Constitution.

India has represented throughout her history certain other urges of the human spirit. That has, perhaps, been the distinguishing mark of India, and even in recent years we saw a noble example of that ancient spirit and urge of India in the form of Mahatma...
Gandhi, who led us to freedom. To him, political freedom was a vital step, but only a step to the larger freedom of the human spirit. He taught us the way of peace and non-violence, but not the peace of the grave or the nonviolence of the timid. And he taught us, in line with the teachings of India's ancient sages and great men, that it is not through hatred and violence that great ends are achieved, that right ends must be pursued and achieved only through right methods. That is a basic lesson not only for us of India, but, if I may venture to say so, for people throughout the world.

I earnestly trust that, in the great tasks that face us, you will remember this ancient and ever-new message of India and will work in a spirit of cooperative endeavour, placing the cause of the nation and of humanity above all lesser objectives. We have to build up the unity of India, the unity of a free people working for the realisation of the high destiny that awaits them. We have, therefore, to put an end to all tendencies that weaken that unity and raise barriers between us, the barriers of communalism, provincialism and casteism. Opinions will and must differ in regard to many political and economic matters, but if the good pf India and her people is our dominant urge and we realise, as we must, that this good can only be achieved through the methods of peaceful cooperation and democratic processes, then these differences can only add to the richness of our public life.

It is with this outlook that I beg of you to face your problems here in this country and to face the world with friendly eyes and without fear. Fear today, fear of some approaching disaster, darkens the world. It is not through fear that the individual or the nation grows, but through fearlessness, abhaya, as our ancient books told us.

We have consistently pursued a policy of friendship with all the countries of the world and that policy, though sometimes misunderstood, has been progressively appreciated by others and is yielding fruit. I trust that we shall firmly continue that policy and I thus try to lessen somewhat the tension that exists in many parts of the world. My Government has not sought to interfere with other countries just as it does not invite any interference from others in our own country. We have tried the method of cooperation wherever possible and our good offices are always available to further the cause of peace. We have no desire to thrust them on anyone. We realise, however, that in the world today no country can remain isolated, that it is inevitable that international cooperation should grow till, at some distant date, all the nations of the world join together in a great cooperative endeavour for the advancement of humanity.

For nearly a year now, efforts have been made in Korea to find some way to a truce which might lead to a peaceful settlement of the many problems that afflict the far-east of Asia. I have expressed the hope on several occasions that success will crown these efforts and peace be established again. It is the greatest of tragedies that, despite assertions of goodwill for the Korean people, this ancient country has been reduced by war, hunger and pestilence to utter ruin. It has become a signal and a warning to the world of what war means, whatever immediate justification might be advanced for it. War does not solve problems, it creates them. In Korea now it appears that most of the obstacles to a truce have been overcome and only one major hurdle, the exchange of prisoners, remains. It should not be beyond the wit of statesmen to overcome this last obstacle. Not to do so will be to confess the failure not only of wisdom but of common humanity. The world hungers for peace and the statesmen who bring peace will remove a heavy and fearful burden that now oppresses the minds of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

I have referred on previous occasions to the great nationalist upsurge in various parts of Asia and Africa which are still denied freedom. In particular, I have made reference to recent
events in Tunisia and expressed our sympathy for the people of that land in their desire for freedom. I regret greatly that, in spite of the desire of a large number of countries in Asia and Africa, even a discussion of this subject was not allowed in the United Nations. The United Nations Organization was meant to represent the world community, inclusive of all, and its primary aim was the preservation of peace. Gradually, the noble aims of the founders of the United Nations and the Charter that they framed appear to be getting blurred. The wide vision gives place to a more limited outlook. The conception of universality changes into something far narrower and the urge to peace weakens. The United Nations Organization came into existence to fulfil a deeply felt want of humanity. If it fails to fulfil that want and becomes an ineffective organ for the maintenance of peace and the advancement of freedom, that, indeed, will be tragedy. I earnestly trust that this great organization, on which the hopes of the world have been built up, will return to its old moorings and become, as it was meant to be, a pillar of peace and freedom.

My Government has sent a Cultural Delegation to our great neighbour, China. That Delegation has carried the greeting and goodwill of our people to the people of China. I should like to express my gratitude for the cordial welcome that it has received from the Government and people of China.

I regret greatly that the racial policy of the Government of the Union of South Africa has continued and has led to serious developments. Our people have been intimately concerned over this policy because there are many people of Indian origin who live in South Africa. But this question is no longer merely one of Indians in South Africa; it has already assumed a greater and wider significance. It is a question of racial domination and racial intolerance. It is a question of the future of Africans even more than that of Indians in South Africa. Delay in settling this and like questions is fraught with peril for humanity. I am glad that there has been a growth of friendly relations all over Africa between the Africans and the Indians resident there. It is our desire not to interfere in any way with the growth of the peoples of Africa, but to help them to the best of our ability.

I regret also that a large number of Indians, long resident in Ceylon, have been deprived of their voting rights. They claim to be as much Ceylonese citizens as other inhabitants of that country. Our ties with Ceylon go back to thousands of years and our relations with Ceylon and her people have been most friendly. We welcomed her independence and we hoped that her people would advance in every way as an independent people. But true progress will not come by depriving a large number of citizens of their natural rights. This will lead, as it has already led, to serious problems and complications.

We have for many years past suffered a shortage of food and large quantities of food grains have had to be imported. In this we were helped greatly by the United States of America, and we must be grateful to that great country for the generous help that it gave. For the first time in recent history, we have large stocks of food grains (except for rice), and are building up a substantial reserve which will help us in the future in case of need. This is to be welcomed. But the failure of the rains over large parts of our country has created a difficult situation for the people there. For five successive seasons, Rayalaseema has suffered the misfortune of a drought and its greatest need today is water. Our army is doing valuable work to help the civil population by deepening wells and carrying water and in other ways. In these large areas of drought and scarcity, many minor projects have been undertaken to provide work and cheap grain shops have been opened. Wherever necessary, free food is given.

Owing to the high cost of imported food grains, their price has gone up. The contraction of the food subsidy has contributed in some measure to those high prices, and has caused some distress and discontent in rationed
areas. To some extent this is partly counter-balanced by a general fall in prices. The limitation of food subsidies has induced Governments in various States to make a more realistic appraisal of their need for import of food grains, and this has led to a reduction of the demand from various States for food grains, with its consequent result on their import. This is undoubtedly an advantage in the present and for the future. The amount saved from the food subsidies has been diverted to financing minor irrigation schemes which will yield more food grains in future and thus help in solving our food problem. My Government is giving the most careful attention to these matters. It has to balance immediate with future advantages. At the same time it is anxious that no distress should be caused and it will do all in its power to prevent this from happening.

The Planning Commission is now finalising its report on the Five Year Plan. A very vital addition to this Plan has been made by the proposal to start fifty-five Community Projects throughout the country. This has been possible because of aid from the United States of America through their Technical Cooperation Plan. These Community Projects are not only intended to increase our food production but, what is even more important, to raise the whole level of community living. It is hoped that this programme will grow and cover a considerable part of India. But it can only grow if it has the full cooperation of the people and I earnestly trust that in this matter, as in implementing the other proposals of the Planning Commission, their cooperation will be forthcoming in full measure.

The integrated programme for agricultural production has made satisfactory progress. Jute production has increased considerably from 16-6 lakhs of bales in 1947-4S to 46-8 lakhs of bales in 1951-52. Cotton production has gone up during the same period from 24 lakhs bales to over 33 lakhs bales. Production of food grains has increased by 14 lakhs tons, though this has been offset by drought in certain areas. Sugar production increased from 10-75 lakhs tons in 1947-48 to 13-5 lakhs tons in 1951-52. There has also been an increase in the production of steel, coal, cement and salt. India is now self-sufficient in salt and is able to export her surplus. A Central Salt Research Station is being established in Saurashtra.

The general economic situation in the country has been kept under continuous observation by my Government. In my last address to Parliament I referred to a slight fall in wholesale prices. This trend was sharply accentuated in the months of February and March. Partly this was due to a general readjustment of prices all over the world, a process which started in 1950 but received a set back owing to the outbreak of the Korean War. With the prospect of an armistice in Korea in sight, this process of readjustment gathered strength. This has been assisted by an increased production of goods in the country coupled with increasing consumer resistance to high prices. The monetary and credit policy of my Government, initiated with a view to checking inflation, has also contributed to the fall in prices. This sharp fall in the price level has caused difficulties to those engaged in business and industry, more especially in the textile industry. This is also leading to a fall in our export earnings. My Government are closely watching the situation to ensure that production and employment are not affected. It is their intention to take such action as might be necessary to assist in the stabilisation of prices at a reasonable level.

I am glad that a new Ministry of Production has been created. Production by State-owned industries is of vital importance and the creation of a new Ministry for this purpose indicates that special attention is going to be paid to it.

An assurance was given by Government last year to Parliament that a Press Commission would be appointed to consider various matters connected with the press. My Government hope
to appoint such a Commission in the near future. It is also proposed to place before Parliament a bill arising out of the recommendations of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee.

This session of Parliament will be mainly concerned with the Budget and there will probably not be much time for other legislation. A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year 1952-53 will be laid before you. The Members of the House of the People will be required to consider and pass the Demands for Grants.

After the last session of the Provisional Parliament, it became necessary to promulgate an Ordinance relating to the repealing of the Saurashtra (Abolition of Local Sea Customs Duties and Imposition of) Port Development Levy. This Ordinance will be brought before you in the form of a new bill and you will be asked to consider and pass it. Another Ordinance was issued for the purpose of extending the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950. A bill to replace this Ordinance will also be placed before you.

A number of bills which were introduced in the Provisional Parliament have now lapsed. Some of these will be placed before you in so far as time permits. It is also proposed to place before Parliament a Bill dealing with Preventive Detention.

One of the legislative measures which was discussed at considerable length in the Provisional Parliament was the Hindu Code Bill. This could not be passed and, in common with other pending Bills, has lapsed. It is the intention of my Government to introduce a fresh legislation on this subject. It is proposed, however, to divide up the Bill into certain parts and to place each part separately before Parliament, so as to facilitate its discussion and passage.

I have endeavoured to indicate to you some of the work that will be placed before this session of Parliament. I trust that your labours will bear fruit for the good of our people and that this new Parliament of the Democratic Republic of India will set an example of friendly cooperation and efficient working. Your success will depend on the spirit of tolerance that governs your activities and the wisdom that inspires your efforts. I earnestly trust therefore that this wisdom and tolerance of spirit will always be with you.

**BILLS ASSIGNED TO THE SECRETARY**

I also beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Bills which were passed by the Provisional Parliament during the Fifth Session, 1952 and assented to by the President.

**Statement**

1. The Part B States Marriages Validating Bill.
2. The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Indian Explosives (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Bill.
8. The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill.
10. The Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) Bill.
11. The Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Bill.
12. The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Bill.
13. The Appropriation Bill.
14. The Punjab Appropriation Bill.
15. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill.
16. The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill.
17. The Control of Shipping (Amendment) Bill.
18. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill.
19. The Employees’ Provident Funds Bill.
20. The Inflammable Substances Bill.
21. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill.
22. The Bombay Coasting-vessels (Amendment) Bill.
PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS

[SHRI H. D. RAJAH (Madras): Sir, before we proceed with the business of the House, I wish to bring to your notice two important matters for consideration. One is with regard to the privilege of this House. You will see that the Secretary has issued to the Members of this great House a bulletin in which he has given directions as to how the Members of this House must conduct themselves. I strongly object to that sort of a bulletin. This House is just four days old. This great House will establish its own traditions, its own rights and privileges, which it will jealously safeguard. Therefore, I beg to submit that the Secretary's bulletin, which contains suggestions as to what we should do and what we should not do, and also which contains what is called Parliamentary etiquette, is not in keep-

izing with the privileges of the hon. Members of this House, and as such I would submit to you, Sir, that you should be good enough to ask him to withdraw the bulletin.

The second point I wish to bring to your notice is that we have not been given an opportunity to congratulate you on your election to this high office. Sir, we feel it is a great privilege conferred ..................

THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL (SHRI N. GOPALASWAMI): May I suggest, Sir, that the second matter should not be taken up now, and that you give your ruling on the first point?

MR. CHAIRMAN: With regard to the point raised about the bulletin, it refers to practices which have been in observance hitherto, and it is only for our guidance. Most of them are rules of Parliamentary etiquette which are observed in Parliaments all over the world. Some of the hon. Members, like myself, happen to be new to this House. Therefore, these suggestions have been made.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have been very helpful.