RAJYA SABHA
Monday, 18th March 1957

The House met at fifteen minutes past twelve of the clock, Mr. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN
Shri S. K. Dey (Delhi).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th March 1957:

(Text of the President's Address in Hindi)

में नहीं बायैमें । बाय का कार्यकारण कहीं भी हो, यह से बायरे नहीं कि जो कुछ भी बाय करने वह इस देश के निर्माण-सज्जनी महत्त्वकार्य के लिये होगा । यह सारे कार्य के सार्वजनिक आयोजना देखकर गायल ।

(Text of the President's Address in Hindi)
ब्राह्मण और ब्राह्मण के साथ का संबंध

3. मध्य पूर्व में हंसर में बनने वाली
नियमों के हैं। यह नियम एक स्वतंत्र देश बन जाना चाहिए और यह नियम बनाने के लिए वर्तमान स्थिति का है।

4. विश्व-वाणि और सहयोग की
संभावनाओं के लिए, जब पूर्व में विधि-विधि की दिशा है। उच्च वाणि के लिए,
स्वतंत्र देश का खुलना बाकी रहता है।

5. मुख्य पूर्व में विकास नियम विदेशी मोर्चा को और इस के साथ संबंधित शासन के स्वतंत्र
राजगृह का प्रतिस्पर्धित धन बनाने गायक स्वतंत्र
राजगृह के रूप में और राजपत्राधिकार के समस्या के रूप में उजात
हुआ, इस बारे में भारत सरकार और भारत
की जनता को बहुत सी विद्वानों द्वारा इसे बाहर रखा।

6. हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र में सूचना, मोर्चा,
दुनिया शीत, ज्ञान तथा बनाने के प्रेरणे का
प्रतिनिधि करते हैं। मंचित का बारह बाहर
dेश के प्रबंधक श्रीमती और चीन के प्रबंधक श्रीमती को
संयुक्त राष्ट्र में स्वतंत्र न हो जाने के कारण
hम्म को होता है और इस संपर्क का प्रत्यक्ष
करने हेतु हम मंचित का प्रभावी है।

7. हम धारण करते हैं कि शायद शीघ्र
ही एक स्वतंत्र देश बन जाने चाहिए हुने
से उपनिवेशवाद का प्रभाव और कम हो
जाने और इस अवसरों ने राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता
की सीमाओं के बिना हो सकती।

8. संयुक्त राज्य की सहायता समा के
११वें साल में मध्यपूर्व और अफ्रीका का शायद
साधारण समाज का हो सकता है।

9. हमारा देश पश्चिम देशों का प्रभाव
गाने की प्राकृतिक उन्नति का लक्ष्य था।
इसलिए हमें इस बारे का संयुक्त
करते हैं कि इस अवसर का प्रभाव
काम दिखा। हमारी रणनीति यह है
कि इस राज्य का उपयोग शान्ति
प्रचार की दीवार हो सकती है।

10. अपने हंसर में भारतीय राष्ट्र
नेपाल का ध्यान का मुख्य सूचना
सौदारदेश के प्रेरणे का
विकास प्रमाण बनाने गायक स्वतंत्र
राजगृह के रूप में और राजपत्राधिकार के समस्या के रूप में उजात
हुआ, इस बारे में भारत सरकार और भारत
की जनता को बहुत सी विद्वानों द्वारा इसे बाहर रखा।

11. भारत में बुद्ध जनशील-समाजी
समाजों के कारण हम अपने देश में बनाए
Papers laid on the Table [18 MAECH 1957]

12. The Hon'ble Members in the House have laid Papers on the Table.

13. The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, has laid on the Table the reports of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Land Reform Act in the various States.

14. The Agriculturist, Mr. Pethkar, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Agricultural Land Law.

15. The Finance Minister, Mr. Desai, has laid on the Table the budget for the year 1957-58.

16. The Law Minister, Mr. Pandit, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Indian Penal Code.

17. The Education Minister, Mr. Dev, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Education Act.

18. The Health Minister, Mr. Singh, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Health Act.

19. The Home Minister, Mr. Thakur, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Home Affairs Act.

20. The Industry Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Industry Act.

21. The Labour Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Labour Act.

22. The Social Welfare Minister, Mr. Desai, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Social Welfare Act.

23. The Transport Minister, Mr. Desai, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Transport Act.

24. The Defence Minister, Mr. Desai, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Defence Act.

25. The Communications Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Communications Act.

26. The Power Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Power Act.

27. The Electricity Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Electricity Act.

28. The Water Resources Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Water Resources Act.

29. The Irrigation Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Irrigation Act.

30. The Housing and Urban Development Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Housing and Urban Development Act.

31. The Housing and Homeless Persons Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Housing and Homeless Persons Act.

32. The Urban Development Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Urban Development Act.

33. The Forest Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Forest Act.

34. The Forest and Wildlife Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Forest and Wildlife Act.

35. The Environment Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Environment Act.

36. The Environment and Forest Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Environment and Forest Act.

37. The Environment and Wildlife Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Environment and Wildlife Act.

38. The Environment and Forest and Wildlife Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Environment and Forest and Wildlife Act.

39. The Environment and Forest and Wildlife Minister, Mr. Patel, has laid on the Table the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Environment and Forest and Wildlife Act.
7 Papers laid [RAJYA SABHA] on the Table 8

16. Pakistan Sankaran of the Ministry of Defence on the Table laid a paper.

17. The paper of the Ministry of Defence was laid on the Table.

18. The paper of the Ministry of Defence was laid on the Table.

19. The paper of the Ministry of Defence was laid on the Table.

20. The paper of the Ministry of Defence was laid on the Table.

21. The paper of the Ministry of Defence was laid on the Table.

22. The paper of the Ministry of Defence was laid on the Table.
9 Papers laid on the Table [18 MARCH 1957]
Members of Parliament, I am addressing you today after a full year, a year which has witnessed significant happenings in the world and considerable developments in our own country. We are meeting at a time when general elections are being held all over the country, and a new Parliament is coming into being as a result of these elections. This is the last occasion when I am addressing this Parliament. Some of you will come back to represent your constituencies in the new Parliament and some of you may not return. But I have no doubt that wherever your field of work may lie, it will be dedicated to the great task of building up this country of ours. I wish you success and good fortune in your field of activity.

2. Since I addressed you last, the world has seen a period of high tensions, particularly in the Middle East, and of conflict ending in the invasion of Egypt. The intervention of the United Nations and the impact of world opinion resulted in the withdrawal of the invading armies from Egypt; but the conflict has not only done great damage to Egypt but has added to the tensions which were showing signs of relaxation, and has left in its wake many problems to be resolved. Our country, which is deeply involved both on account of her concern for world peace and co-operation and her own interest, has sought to assist in resolving these difficulties. India has accepted greater burdens including participation in the United Nations Emergency Force constituted by the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations which called for the withdrawal of the invading forces.

3. In Central Europe, the events in Hungary have disturbed us greatly and here, as elsewhere, we have stood for the withdrawal of foreign forces and against their use against peoples and national movements. At the same time, we have used our best efforts to assist in finding solutions to the problem at its various stages and extended our sympathy and our token of assistance to the people of Hungary.

4. The position in the Middle East casts its shadow over the prospects of cooperation and peace and the Suez Canal awaits opening for traffic. The policy of military pacts has divided the nations in this region and brought the apparatus of war more and more into Asia. We must, however, note with relief that the conflict in this region did not grow to greater dimensions.

5. Our Government and people rejoice in the fact that the former British colony of the Gold Coast, along with the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, has now been constituted into the independent and sovereign State of Ghana and a full member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

6. We welcome the admission of Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Japan and Ghana to the United Nations. The
continued exclusion of Mongolia and the denial to the rightful representatives of China of their place in the United Nations cause us deep concern and we continue to devote our endeavours to remedy this situation.

7. We hope that Malaya will soon become a free and independent State and this will further limit the sphere of colonialism and extend the area of national freedom in Asia.

8. In the United Nations, the Indian Delegation, in the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly, has made effective and useful contributions in the prolonged debates on crucial issues in regard to the Middle East, Algeria and Cyprus, and contributed to peaceful solutions and procedures in respect of them. Disarmament has made no progress, but the United Nations unanimously resolved to continue its efforts to consider all proposals before it, including the proposals made by India. The Government of India are happy to have been able to assist in promoting this resolution.

9. Our country, which was a member of the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency, can derive satisfaction that the Agency has now been established. May it fulfil the hopes that atomic energy will be harnessed for peaceful uses and also diverted from destructive purposes.

10. I had the happy privilege of visiting our near neighbour, Nepal; and the Vice-President represented our country at the Coronation of His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah. The endeavours of the Nepal Government and people for economic and social development have our full sympathy, and we are happy that we have been able to extend technical and economic assistance to them in the implementation of their Five Year Plan.

11. The Buddha Jayanti celebrations in India gave us the opportunity of welcoming in this country the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama, as well as leaders of Buddhism from different parts of the world. These celebrations reminded us and the world afresh of the great message of peace and compassion of the Buddha, which is so much needed in the world today.

12. We have been privileged to receive in our country many distinguished visitors to whom my Government and the people of India have extended their traditional hospitality. Among these eminent guests of ours have been Their Imperial Majesties the Shahenshah and the Empress of Iran, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, President Shukri El-Kuwatly of Syria, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, China, Nepal and Denmark, the Vice-Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister of the Soviet Union, the Deputy Prime Minister of Sudan and the Foreign Ministers of the United States, France and the United Kingdom. The President of the United Nations General Assembly for 1956, Dr. Jose Maza, and the Secretary General of the United Nations were also among our distinguished visitors. Parliamentary, cultural, trade and other goodwill delegations from Burma, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Syria and Uganda have also visited our country.

13. The Vice-President paid visits to the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, East Africa, the Central African Federation, Indonesia and Japan and received a very warm welcome everywhere.

14. My Prime Minister visited the United States at the invitation of President Eisenhower. The visit and the talks between the President of the United States and my Prime Minister have assisted in the promotion of understanding between our two countries and greater appreciation of each
other's point of view. My Government feel confident that it will lead to increasing co-operation in all fields on the basis of mutual respect and understanding.

15. My Prime Minister also visited Canada at the invitation of Mr. Louis St. Laurent, the Prime Minister of Canada. His visit has helped to further enrich the relations between Canada and our country, which have always been very friendly and close.

16. My Government regret that no progress has been made in regard to the solution of the problem of "apartheid" and discrimination against Africans and people of Indian origin in South Africa. This problem once again received the consideration of the United Nations at the instance of my Government. A further appeal to the Governments concerned to find a solution by negotiations has been made by the United Nations. The Government of India, as in the past, has readily subscribed to this resolution.

17. My Government deeply regret that Goa still continues to be an unhappy colonial outpost of the Portuguese Government, where every kind of liberty is suppressed and economic stagnation prevails. It is the firm policy of my Government that Goa should become free from colonial domination and should share in the freedom of the rest of India.

18. My Government regret that its relations with Pakistan continue to present difficulties and there has been no abatement in Pakistan of the campaigns of hatred and 'jehad'. The policy of the Government of India and the general approach of our people have been that we shall not respond to these with hatred, but shall continue our endeavours to promote friendly relations while defending our land and our legitimate interests. The exodus of people from East Pakistan to India continued throughout this past year and assumed alarming proportions. Altogether, over four million people have come from East Pakistan to India, and these persons have cast a heavy burden on our country and, more especially, on the State of West Bengal.

19. The problem of Kashmir was considered by the Security Council of the United Nations once again, at the request of the Government of Pakistan. The Government of India's position has been stated in clear and unambiguous terms, that the Jammu and Kashmir State is and has been a constituent State of the Indian Union since October 1947, like other States which acceded to the Union. The present situation in Kashmir has arisen from aggression and on illegal occupation of Union territory by Pakistan in violation of international law and agreements and engagements reached in pursuance of United Nations resolutions. The Security Council has resolved last month to send its then President to Pakistan and India to confer with the two Governments. The Government of India, in accordance with its general policy, has agreed to receive and extend hospitality to Mr. Jarring of Sweden who is expected to arrive here soon.

20. The world situation as a whole, which was beginning to show some signs of improvement, gives us cause for less optimism at present. Our own country, however, continues to have friendly relations with all countries, but the deterioration in the world situation has adverse results on the development of peaceful relations and cooperation and economic development in our part of the world also. More particularly, the policy of military pacts based upon the balance of power, mutual suspicion and fear, has increased tensions in Asia and has led to the increase of armaments and extended the area of cold war. It continues to be the firm belief of my Government that only by a peaceful approach and agreed settlements can be found the right and hopeful way for solutions of the world's problems.

21. During the past year, the reorganisation of the States was completed, and this great task which had unfortunately roused much passion in some
parts of the country, was accomplished. During the past year also, the First Five Year Plan was successfully completed and the Second Five Year Plan begun. This Plan, while continuing to lay stress on greater food production, emphasises the need for industrial development, more especially in regard to heavy industry. The Community Projects and the National Extension Service have been extended with phenomenal rapidity over our rural areas and now cover two hundred and twenty thousand villages and a rural population of one hundred and twenty-nine millions. In the community development scheme, special stress is being laid on the development of small-scale and cottage industries.

22. Mineral surveys have yielded promising discoveries of oil, and many new deposits of uranium ore have been located in Rajasthan and Bihar. The finds of thorium and uranium minerals in large quantities have more than doubled our known reserves of these minerals. The work of our Atomic Energy Department has made tremendous progress, and India’s first atomic reactor began operations last year. This is the first reactor to go into operation in Asia, outside the Soviet Union.

23. We are about to complete the first year of the second Five Year Plan. Certain stresses and strains have emerged in the course of this year. Prices of certain commodities have risen and there has been a substantial drain on the foreign exchange resources of the country. These factors reflect the growing tempo of development in the country, in the public as well as in the private sectors. The growth of internal demand for consumption and for investment is a concomitant of rapid development and, up to a point, the emergence of such pressures is a sign that the resources of the country are being stretched in the interests of development. It is, however, essential to ensure that these pressures do not go too far. Government are determined to take appropriate measures to restrain the rise in prices and to reduce the drain on foreign exchange resources.

24. The major problem before the country in this context is that of conserving and increasing its foreign exchange resources. For a country which starts with insufficient facilities for producing machinery and equipment, a plan of industrialisation necessarily involves heavy foreign exchange expenditure. Since it is difficult in the short run to enlarge foreign exchange earnings substantially, developing economies require an inflow of external resources in the initial stages. It is, however, incumbent on the country concerned to earn the maximum foreign exchange it can and to exercise the utmost economy in the matter of imports. The recent agreement with the United States Government, under which large quantities of wheat, rice and cotton will be available to us on credit terms, will help in checking the rise in prices and will contribute to the furtherance of the Plan. Considerable external finance will, we expect, be forthcoming from international agencies like the World Bank and from friendly countries. Nevertheless, the bulk of the resources required for development must come from within the country and the community has to be organised for a big production effort to make this possible.

25. The second Plan gives high priority to industrialisation and to the diversification of the economic structure. This, in turn, requires a substantial increase in the production of basic necessities like food and cloth and of raw materials required for the developing industries. The Plan calls for more investment, and one of its principal aims is to enlarge employment opportunities. New incomes created by investment and employment are mostly spent on food and cloth and it is only if their supplies can be increased rapidly that the Plan can go forward without creating an inflationary situation. An increase in agricultural production thus constitutes the pivot of developmental effort and for this we need the fullest cooperation of every section of the community.
26. A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year 1957-58 will be laid before you for the purpose of passing votes on account authorising expenditure for a part of that year. In addition, a similar statement in respect of the Kerala State will also be laid before you for passing a vote on account for a part of the year for that State.

27. This session of Parliament will be a brief one and no major or controversial legislation will be taken up during this session. Some Ordinances which have been promulgated since the last session will be placed before Parliament.

28. Five Years ago this Parliament came into existence representing the vast electorate of this great country, and it has laboured for the well-being and advancement of India and for peace and cooperation in the world. These labours have produced substantial results which we see all round us in the country, and I wish to offer you, Members of Parliament, my congratulations on the great tasks that have been accomplished. But there is no resting place for any of us and the great story of the building up of a new and prosperous India will continue to unfold itself, bringing happiness to all our people and serving the cause of world peace and co-operation.

29. I earnestly trust that the message of the Buddha, whose anniversary we recently celebrated, will ever guide us, and the spirit of the Father of the Nation will continue to inspire us.

REFERENCE TO THE PASSING AWAY OF SHRI B. G. KHER

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Before we pass on to other business, I should like to refer to the great loss which out-country has suffered by the passing away of Shri B. G. Kher, who was for some months a Member of the Rajya Sabha. He had a very distinguished public career. I met him for the first time in 1926 when he was a practising Solicitor there. The last letter which I received from him was a few days before his death, regarding the award of a prize to the best Tilak biography. Tilak had a great influence on him, as his very name Bal Gangadhar suggests. Actually, towards the end of his life he was engaged as the Chairman of the Gandhi Sm'arak Nidhi, engaging himself in humanitarian work of great importance. Tilak and Gandhi have been the formative influences so far as his life was concerned. Whether as a valiant fighter for freedom, whether as Chief Minister of Bombay State or as High Commissioner in London, his work was characterised by courage, character, integrity and devotion. A clean, honest man of singular affability and charm, we mourn the loss of a great and noble son of this country.

As a mark of respect to his memory, I request the House to stand up for a minute.

(The House then stood in silence for one minute.)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT OF BILLS ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT

SECRETARY: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Bills which were passed by Parliament during the Fifteenth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President.

Statement

1. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
